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CITY HALL.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE

ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899, AND DECEMBER 31, 1899.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL.

LOUISVILLE, KY.:
COURIER-JOURNAL JOB PRINTING CO.,
1900.

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HON. CHAS. P. WEAVER, Mayor.

CITY OFFICERS.

1899.

EXECUTIVE.

CHAS. P. WEAVER, Mayor.

R. W. BROWN, Secretary. H. W. THIERMAN, Assistant Secretary.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

CHAS. F. GRAINGER, Chairman.

T. L. JEFFERSON. THOS. P. SATTERWHITE, Jr.

THOS. P. CRAIG, Secretary.

BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

W. L. LYONS, Chairman.

EDWARD W. TIERNEY. R. LEE SUTER.

J. H. SHEA, Secretary.

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN B. CASTLEMAN, President.

LOUIS SEELBACH, Vice President.

CHAS. P. WEAVER, Mayor.

GOTTLIEB LAYER. R. T. JACOB.

R. C. KINKEAD. M. B. BELKNAP.

W. H. WILSON, Secretary. CECIL FRASER, Engineer.

MINISTERIAL.

ASSESSOR.

D. F. MURPHY.
C. C. MURPHY, Chief Assistant.

AUDITOR.

CHARLES NEUMEYER.

COMPTROLLER.

JOHN H. HANCOCK.
CHARLES MERIWETHER, Assistant Comptroller.

BUYER.

HARRY T. WEAVER.
LAMAR HERNDON, Clerk.

TREASURER.

STUART R. YOUNG.
HENRY SMITH, Assistant.

TAX RECEIVER.

JAMES B. CAMP.
JAMES B. BROWN, Cashier and Chief Assistant.

GAS INSPECTOR.

J. HENRY HOERTZ.

LEGAL.

HENRY L. STONE, City Attorney.
JOHN MASON BROWN, Assistant City Attorney.
JOSEPH HUFFAKER, Law Clerk.

JUDICIARY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. EMMETT FIELD . . . . . Common Pleas Division.
HON. SHACKLEFORD MILLER . . . Chancery Division.
HON. S. B. TONEY . . . . . Law and Equity Division.
HON. HENRY S. BARKER . . . . . Criminal Division.
HON. FRANK PARSONS . . . . . Commonwealth's Attorney.
JOHN H. PAGE . . . . . Clerk Circuit Court.

COUNTY COURT.

HON. JAS. P. GREGORY.
MORTON V. JOYES . . . . . County Attorney.
W. P. JOHNSON . . . . . County Clerk.

POLICE COURT.

HON. J. WHEELER MCGEE.*
A. V. OLDHAM . . . . . Clerk.
WILLIAM T. THURMAN . . . . . Prosecuting Attorney.
WILLIAM BOSLER . . . . . Bailiff.

*Judge McGee succeeded Hon. Reginald H. Thompson, who died April 10, 1899, and served until after new election, 1899, when he was succeeded by Hon. R. M. Buckley.

LEGISLATIVE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

CHAS. T. BALLARD, President.
ALF W. DAVIS, Clerk.

C. T. BALLARD	910 E. Broadway.
CHAS. BOHMER	223 W. Market street.
ERNEST L. COLSTON	2702 Bismarck avenue.
THEOPHILUS CONRAD	St. James Court.
F. H. HART	211 W. Jefferson street.
J. GEORGE LANGOLF	2227 Logan street.
W. G. MUNN	801 W. Green street.
HERMAN OHMAN	1733 Eighteenth street.
THOMAS H. RUBEL	244 W. Main street.
P. BOOKER REED	400 W. Breckinridge street.
JOHN RYANS	1204 W. Jefferson street.
JOHN A. STRATTON	329 Fifth street.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THEOPHILUS STERN, President.

S. F. HARLAN, Clerk.

THEOPHILUS STERN	207 W. Main street.
THEODORE AHRENS, Jr.	325 W. Main street.
JOHN BABBITT	1870 Brook street.
HENRY BACHMAN	Ky. Pub. Elev., 14th and Ky.
CLAYTON BLAKEY	73 Louisville Trust Building.
WILLIAM H. BRADFORD	911 W. Jefferson street.
A. J. BRANDEIS	452 W. Jefferson street.
HARRY BROWNING	623 W. Main street.
H. C. BUCHANAN	Rear 727 E. Green street.
C. J. COMSTOCK	2026 Lytle street.
H. J. CONEN	1010 Seventh street.
R. M. CUNNINGHAM	612 Columbia Building.
ROBERT DONAHUE	700 E. Main street.
Dr. CHARLES F. DUPRE	1502 Eighteenth street.
JACOB EDINGER	901 E. Main street.
F. M. GRINSTEAD	310 Eighth street.
Dr. C. I. GROVES	1121 W. Broadway.
W. A. MERIWETHER	708 Columbia Building.
A. M. RAMSEY	806 W. Market street.
JACOB REISCH	2002 Portland avenue.
C. E. SHEPARD	Stratton avenue and 23d street.
ANDREW VOGT	544 E. Jefferson street.
Dr. J. H. WHEELER	L. & N. R. R. Auditor's Office.
J. D. WRIGHT	503 Court Place.

GENERAL COUNCIL STANDING COMMITTEES.

1899-1900.

Finance	Aldermen	Reed, Munn.
	Councilmen	Brandeis, Ahrens, Cunningham.
Revision	Aldermen	Rubel, Bohmer.
	Councilmen	Blakley, Comstock, Wright.
Courts of Justice	Aldermen	Conrad, Colston.
	Councilmen	Blakey, Groves, Meriwether.
Contracts	Aldermen	Bohmer, Reed.
	Councilmen	Edinger, Ramsay, Cunningham.
Streets, E. D.	Aldermen	Langolf, Rubel.
	Councilmen	Wright, Bachman, Vogt.
Streets, W. D.	Aldermen	Ohman, Ryans.
	Councilmen	Shepard, Brandeis, Reisch.
Railroads	Aldermen	Stratton, Rubel.
	Councilmen	Wheeler, Ramsay, Vogt.
Assessments	Aldermen	Langolf, Stratton.
	Councilmen	Meriwether, Buchanan, Dupre.
Sewers, E. D.	Aldermen	Hart, Conrad.
	Councilmen	Donahue, Babbitt, Browning.
Sewers, W. D.	Aldermen	Colston, Bohmer.
	Councilmen	Bradford, Grinstead, Shepard.
Bonds	Aldermen	Ohman, Reed.
	Councilmen	Cunningham, Comstock, Brandeis.
Wharf	Aldermen	Bohmer, Ryans.
	Councilmen	Babbitt, Buchanan, Dupre.
Police Department	Aldermen	Ryans, Rubel.
	Councilmen	Browning, Cunningham, Groves.
Fire Department	Aldermen	Rubel, Hart.
	Councilmen	Edinger, Ramsay, Ahrens.
Court House and City Buildings	Aldermen	Conrad, Reed.
	Councilmen	Conen, Comstock, Bradford.
Printing	Aldermen	Munn, Ohman.
	Councilmen	Shepard, Donahue, Reisch.
Gas and Water	Aldermen	Munn, Bohmer.
	Councilmen	Ramsay, Dupre, Grinstead.
Insp. Buildings	Aldermen	Ryans, Munn.
	Councilmen	Comstock, Bradford, Conen.
Health	Aldermen	Hart, Colston.
	Councilmen	Groves, Dupre, Wheeler.
Grievances	Aldermen	Colston, Conrad.
	Councilmen	Ahrens, Blakey, Wright.
Cemeteries	Aldermen	Hart, Stratton.
	Councilmen	Buchanan, Grinstead, Babbitt.
Public Charities	Aldermen	Langolf, Hart.
	Councilmen	Meriwether, Groves, Bachman.
Insurance	Aldermen	Ohman, Stratton.
	Councilmen	Wheeler, Brandeis, Buchanan.
Parks	Aldermen	Conrad, Ohman.
	Councilmen	Bachman, Donahue, Ahrens.
Engineers	Aldermen	Colston, Bohmer.
	Councilmen	Brandeis, Bradford, Shepard.
Rules	Aldermen	Munn, Colston.
	Councilmen	Blakey, Wright, Babbitt.
Charter Amendments	Aldermen	Reed, Munn.
	Councilmen	Ahrens, Reisch, Blakley.
County Commissioners	Aldermen	Ryans, Langolf.
	Councilmen	Ramsay, Meriwether, Conen.
Street Improvements	Aldermen	Stratton, Langolf.
	Councilmen	Reisch, Babbitt, Donahue.

ANNUAL MESSAGE

FROM THE

MAYOR TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 27, 1900.

To the General Council of the City of Louisville:

Gentlemen: Herewith are the reports showing the operations of the various departments of the city government for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1899, and in accordance with the charter provision I respectfully recommend that you provide for the customary publication and distribution of the same.

It is a pleasant duty to state that every department has lived strictly within its income, and that the public trust, to my best information and belief, has been administered in faithful conformity to law.

At the time of your organization in November last I addressed a communication to your honorable body, in which, after pledging my co-operation upon all measures designed for the public good, your attention was invited to the important tax compromises negotiated during the year, whereby the individual and corporate tax-payers had at last been placed, without exception, upon an equal basis, and the sources of the city's revenue permanently fixed and extended.

REDUCED TAX RATE.

By reason of the agreements made a part of these compromises, and the resulting increased financial returns to the city, a reduction of the tax rate was easily enabled, which reduction I earnestly advocated. It is proper that the public records should

present a detailed statement of the back tax compromises, showing the various amounts received, from what sources and to what purposes and effect applied.

This information I now convey to your honorable body in the accompanying statement. The tabulation embraces all transactions up to and including October 31, 1899, at which date a balance remained of $26,593.35. This balance, as shown by the books of the Comptroller, has since been absorbed with the revenues of 1900. You will see that the revenues were employed for the extinguishment of obligations chargeable against previous administrations, in public improvements and to enrich the various funds entitled to share in the distribution.

FIRE AND POLICE STATIONS.

Your attention is especially requested to that portion of the report which shows that out of the back tax revenues $53,470 was expended in the purchase of sites, in the construction of fire engine houses and police stations, and in providing the necessary apparatus therefor. These additions became obligatory upon the city by reason of the promises made at the time of the passage of the annexation ordinances to supply adequate police and fire protection for the outlying districts.

The buildings have been completed, the engines, trucks, hose, etc., delivered and paid for, and it remains for the General Council to complete arrangements to place the new fire companies and police stations in service. In a letter to your Joint Finance Committee, at the time the tax rate was under consideration, the necessity for making such provision was respectfully urged upon its attention.

SOME QUESTIONS OF FINANCE.

Looking to the current year, I further stated in that communication to the Joint Finance Committee:

> "If the telegraph lines of the Fire Department are placed under ground in the conduits

of the Ohio Telephone Company—and it is for the General Council to determine—the outlay will be between $10,000 and $12,000.

"You may expect a request from the Confederate Veterans' Association for an appropriation of $20,000 to assist in defraying the expenses of the annual reunion to be held in our city.

NEED OF AN ARMORY.

"The $36,676 remaining to the credit of the general fund was to have been used as a nucleus toward a fund for the establishment of a permanent armory worthy of our city, and it is still my desire that this money be utilized for that special purpose. There is a very strong sentiment, as you know, in favor of such an armory. A Main street committee has been at work for some time in this direction, and you will doubtless hear from it. Inevitably, if Louisville is to have an armory, provision must be made to foot the bill.

"Committees will also request a hearing at your hands in regard to a public library. As you are aware this subject has been widely discussed and the solution of the problem rests with you.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

"You need not be reminded of the important necessity for enlargement and improvement of the sewerage system. The work is vast in extent, and while all that is needed can not be done within a year, yet there exists the greatest importance for a liberal appropriation for its steady continuance. The Enterprise

sewer is about completed, and under the contract the city owes over $50,000 thereon.

"Your attention is directed to the fact that the cost of public lighting, by reason of extended territory, has increased $15,000 during the year. This account is chargeable to general purposes, and its revenues must needs be amplified accordingly."

CHEAPER GAS.

Referring again to the tax compromises, it can be stated that the settlements with the Louisville Gas Company carried with it the pledge of a reduction in the price of gas for which I contended. The exact language, as contained in paragraph 4 of such agreement, is as follows:

"As a further consideration for the compromise of said franchise tax bills, the Louisville Gas Company is to agree that unless the judgment obtained by Kaufman, Straus & Co. against said company shall be affirmed, or the Louisville Electric Light Company be held bound therefor by the Court of Appeals, and either of said companies have the same to pay (the gas company was successful in this litigation and all contingency against a reduction was thereby removed), that the price of gas to all private consumers in the city shall by July 1, 1900, be reduced to $1.25 per thousand cubic feet with five cents off for each thousand cubic feet for prompt payment, and by January 1, 1905, the price of gas to such consumers shall be reduced to $1.05 per thousand cubic feet, with like discount for prompt payment."

WORK OF DEPARTMENTS.

By the terms of these same tax compromises the city became the recipient of more than $100,000 from national banks, which would have been otherwise lost to its treasury because of a decision subsequently rendered in the Supreme Court of the United States.

During the year a vast amount of public work has been completed, a full account of which appears in the records of the Board of Works together with the board's recommendations for additional necessary construction. Likewise, numerous improvements and additions have been made at the City Hospital, Workhouse, Home for the Aged and Infirm and Eruptive Hospital under the direction of the Board of Public Safety. The discipline and efficiency at all times maintained by the Police and Fire Departments are worthy of commendation.

EFFICIENT HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

In closing I desire also to emphasize the able management of the Health Department by Dr. M. K. Allen, who has labored with great diligence and always in harmony with the latest and best medical thought to improve the sanitary condition of the city.

A comprehensive account of the year's work appears in his report to the Board of Public Safety, and it can be safely said that through the enforcement of the numerous reforms introduced at his suggestion, the Health Department has been advanced to a degree of hygienic advantage never before enjoyed in Louisville. To Dr. Allen more than to any other official belongs credit for the garbage crematories soon to be established in the Eastern and Western districts.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES P. WEAVER, *Mayor.*

Compromise Tax Receipts

AND

Disbursements.

COMPROMISE TAX RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE AMOUNT PAID BY THE FOLLOWING CORPORATIONS ON ACCOUNT OF TAX COMPROMISES.

	Amount Tax Bills.	Tax Paid.
Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Co., 1894	$11,324 12	$7,288 26
Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Co., 1895	9,504 72	6,117 26
Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Co., 1896	13,743 19	8,845 10
Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Co., 1897	10,295 56	6,626 20
Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Co., 1898	12,164 42	7,829 05
Total	$57,032 01	$36,705 87
Union National Bank, 1894	$15,961 20	$3,333 33
Union National Bank, 1895	3,333 33	3,333 33
Union National Bank, 1896	3,333 34	3,333 34
Union National Bank, 1897	3,767 90	3,767 90
Union National Bank, 1898	3,767 90	3,767 90
Total	$30,163 67	$17,535 80
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, 1894	$6,855 14	$1,816 33
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, 1895	1,816 33	1,816 33
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, 1896	1,816 34	1 816 34
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, 1897	3,761 50	3,761 50
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, 1898	3,761 50	3,761 50
Total	$18,010 81	$12,972 00
Louisville Trust Co., 1894	$23,050 68	$ 2,989 67
Louisville Trust Co., 1895	2,989 67	2,989 67
Louisville Trust Co., 1896	2,989 67	2,989 67
Louisville Trust Co., 1897	14,546 87	14,546 87
Louisville Trust Co., 1898	14,546 87	14,546 87
Total	$58,123 76	$38,062 75
Columbia Finance and Trust, 1894	$24,035 01	$ 4,298 33
Columbia Finance and Trust, 1895	4,298 33	4,298 33
Columbia Finance and Trust, 1896	4,298 33	4,298 33
Columbia Finance and Trust, 1897	14,761 48	14,761 48
Columbia Finance and Trust, 1898	14,761 48	14,761 48
Total	$62,154 63	$42,417 95

Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault, 1894	$28,822 17	$ 9,000 00
Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault, 1895	9,000 00	9,000 00
Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault, 1896	9,000 00	9,000 00
Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault, 1897	20,892 12	20,892 12
Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault, 1898	20,892 12	20,892 12
Total	$88,606 41	$68,784 24
First National Bank, 1894	$16,632 85	$3,734 34
First National Bank, 1895	3,455 79	3,455 79
First National Bank, 1896	7,603 29	7,603 29
First National Bank, 1897	7,603 29	7,603 29
First National Bank, 1898	7,603 29	7,603 29
Total	$42,898 51	$30,000 00
Third National Bank, 1895	$2,074 00	$2,074 00
Third National Bank, 1896	2,074 00	2,074 00
Third National Bank, 1897	5,217 72	5,217 72
Third National Bank, 1898	5,217 72	5,217 72
Total	$14,583 44	$14,583 44
American National Bank, 1895	$4,157 00	$4,157 00
American National Bank, 1896	4,157 00	4,157 00
American National Bank, 1897	7,142 42	7,142 42
American National Bank, 1898	7,142 43	7,142 43
Total	$22,598 85	$22,598 85
Citizens' National Bank, 1895	$3,565 00	$3,565 00
Citizens' National Bank, 1896	3,565 00	3,565 00
Citizens' National Bank, 1897	2,409 97	2,409 97
Citizens' National Bank, 1898	2,409 97	2,409 97
Total	$11,949 94	$11,949 00
Louisville Gas Co., 1894	$35,173 75	$23,650 69
Louisville Gas Co., 1896	50,927 56	25,463 78
Louisville Gas Co., 1897	37,797 66	18,898 83
Louisville Gas Co., 1898	31,152 93	15,576 47
Total	$155,051 90	$83,589 77
Bank of Commerce, 1894	$26,446 20	$19,873 39
Bank of Commerce, 1895	18,512 34	11,249 34
Bank of Commerce, 1896	18,216 94	18,216 94
Bank of Commerce, 1897	18,216 93	18,216 93
Bank of Commerce, 1898	18,118 46	18,118 46
Bank of Commerce, 1899	18,118 46	18,118 46
Total	$117,629 33	$103,793 52

Bank of Louisville, 1894	$13,442 13	$11,405 87
Bank of Louisville, 1895	5,658 80	5,658 80
Bank of Louisville, 1896	5,568 50	5,568 50
Bank of Louisville, 1897	5,568 50	5,568 50
Bank of Louisville, 1898	5,538 40	5,538 40
Bank of Louisville, 1899	2,594 40	2,594 40
Total	$38,370 73	$36,334 47
German Insurance Bank, 1894	$9,448 96	$3,159 50
German Insurance Bank, 1895	6,614 25	952 85
German Insurance Bank, 1896	6,508 71	6,508 71
German Insurance Bank, 1897	6,508 71	6,508 71
German Insurance Bank, 1898	6,473 52	6,473 52
German Insurance Bank, 1899	4,758 66	4,758 66
Total	$40,312 81	$28,361 95
German Bank, 1894	$10,632 51	$4,110 23
German Bank, 1895	7,442 75	1,421 35
German Bank, 1896	7,323 98	7,323 98
German Bank, 1897	7,323 98	7,323 98
German Bank, 1898	7,284 39	7,284 39
German Bank, 1899	5,837 58	5,837 58
Total	$45,845 19	$33,301 51
German Security Bank, 1894	$5,805 57	$4,565 70
German Security Bank, 1895	4,063 90	2,597 26
German Security Bank, 1896	3,999 05	3,999 05
German Security Bank, 1897	3,999 05	3,999 05
German Security Bank, 1898	3,977 44	3,977 44
German Security Bank, 1899	3,977 44	3,977 44
Total	$25,822 45	$23,115 94
Western Bank, 1894	$6,846 43	$4,009 56
Western Bank, 1895	4,792 50	2,427 30
Western Bank, 1896	4,716 02	4,716 02
Western Bank, 1897	4,717 02	4,716 02
Western Bank, 1898	4,690 53	4,690 53
Western Bank, 1899	4,690 53	4,690 53
Total	$30,452 03	$25,249 96
Lou. City R. W. Co., 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.	$323,758 97	
Less assessor's credits, 1894-5-6-7-8	97,127 70	
	226,631 27	
Less license credits 1884-5-6-7.	122,312 48	
	$104,318 97	
Tax bills paid, 1899	82,774 89	$177,093 68
Total receipts from the above-named corporations on account compromises		$806,451 64

DISBURSEMENTS MADE AS STATED BELOW.

Paid House of Refuge	$24,061 55	
Paid schools	166,062 97	
Paid parks	33,485 43	
Paid Sinking Fund	59,967 46	
		$283,577 41
Paid warrants prior to 1896	$126,076.37	
Paid warrants of 1896	66,146 83	
Paid warrants of 1897	124,396 19	
Paid warrants prior to 1897	93,165 09	
Paid warrants private drains	545 90	
Paid bills payable, balance due Sinking Fund	32,000 00	
		442,330 38

PAID FOR TURNPIKES ENTERING THE CITY ON ACCOUNT OF EXTENDING THE LIMITS OF THE CITY.

Poplar Level pike	$ 1,000 00	
Shelbyville and Louisville pike	9,000 00	
Louisville and Shepherdsville and Newburg pike	9,500 00	
Oakland Plank road	1,650 00	
Louisville Turnpike Co.	20,000 00	
Louisville and Cane Run road	2,100 00	
Valley Turnpike and Gravel road	1,000 00	
Jefferson Turnpike Co.	7,000 00	
Crystal Springs Distillery Co., Woodbine, Brook and Floyd	2,700 00	
		53,950 00
Balance		26,593 85
		$806,461 64

JUDGMENTS PAID ON SUITS PENDING FROM FOUR TO TEN YEARS DURING THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

Muldoon, Harris & Smyser	$1,767 08
Pat Bannon	1,350 62
John S. Cain	3,703 00
Apportionment warrants to Cave Hill	9,180 24
Lane & Burnett, attorneys for Voris	21,268 32
John I. Calloway, attorney for Gleason	1,726 55
W. W. Thum, attorney for Rhodes	1,531 05
Barnett & Miller, attorneys for Muldoon	1,974 60
Barnett & Miller, attorneys for Third street, from Kentucky to Shipp	18,637 34
O'Neil & Pryor, attorneys for Louisville Spirit Cured Tobacco Co	1,500 00

Gardner & Moxley, attorneys	$ 609 50	
C. V. Mehler, apportionment warrants	531 47	
R. T. Colston, attorney, apportionment warrants	1,222 38	
S. E. Sloss, attorney, apportionment warrants	289 95	
Peter Bitzer, Fulton street, bet. First and Brook	3,579 10	
J. Gast, Twenty-sixth street, between Walnut and Madison	2,764 46	
R. T. Colston, attorney, apportionment warrants	2,855 46	
J. S. Carter, apportionment warrants	191 86	
		$74,682 85

JUDGMENTS PAID ON CURRENT AND SUITS PENDING FROM ONE TO FOUR YEARS DURING THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

F. J. Kaye	$ 551 20	
John I. Calloway, attorney	134 52	
Bennett H. Young, attorney	1,041 88	
Phelps & Thum, attorneys	514 16	
J. M. Morris, attorney	112 50	
Wm. Furlong, attorney	144 90	
H. M. Lane, attorney	107 95	
A. T. Burgevin, attorney	125 00	
O'Neil & Pryor, attorneys	75 00	
N. G. Rogers, attorney	75 00	
John Welle, attorney	277 45	
Mat. O'Dougherty, attorney	187 25	
Caruth & Chatterson, attorneys	109 85	
J. P. Gregory, attorney	351 75	
E. F. J. Trabue, attorney	552 20	
Wm. Furlong, attorney	30 00	
R. T. Colston, attorney	251 46	
Bodley & Simrall, attorneys	258 21	
W. W. Thum, attorney	171 55	
H. M. Lane, attorney	201 04	
Mat. O'Dougherty, attorney	2,528 65	
Charles F. Taylor, attorney	108 75	
L. A. Mehler, attorney	1,830 66	
J. E. Leatherman	76 49	
E. F. J. Trabue, attorney	200 00	
R. C. Davis, attorney	90 00	
H. M. Lane, attorney	273 22	
		10,380 64
J. K. Shrader, attorney	60 00	
L. R. Figg	148 76	
Jno. I. Calloway, attorney	273 45	
W. W. Thum, attorney	238 60	
R. Hardin, attorney	24 25	
Caruth & Chatterson, attorneys	47 75	
Carroll & Carroll, attorneys	223 15	

F. W. Morancy, attorney	$1,264 75	
B. F. Washer, attorney	577 50	
D. W. Johnson	349 00	
T. F. Hargis, attorney	186 92	
Simrall & Bodley, attorneys	151 60	
S. E. Sloss, attorney	249 51	
H. M. Lane, attorney	151 60	
W. W. Thum, attorney	454 85	
W. W. Thum, attorney	454 46	
Gardner & Moxley, attorneys	727 38	
Gardner & Moxley, attorneys	532 27	
S. F. J. Trabue, attorney	206 35	
S. F. J. Trabue, attorney	206 35	
W. W. Thum, attorney	519 47	
Wm. Furlong, attorney	41 85	
Bodley & Baskin, attorneys	169 38	
		7,259 20
Total		$92,322 69

ADDITIONS TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Lot, corner Fourth and K streets	$ 770 00	
Engine House No. 18, Fourth and K streets	5,800 00	
		$6,570 00
Lot, Twenty-eighth and Bismarck Avenue	$ 600 00	
Engine House No. 20, Twenty-eighth and Bismarck	5,800 00	
		6,400 00
Lot, Baxter Avenue and Rosewood	$1,100 00	
Engine House No. 19, Baxter Avenue and Rosewood,	5,800 00	
		6,900 00
Bought one new engine from the LaFrance Fire Engine Co., Rochester, N. Y., to take the place of the old No. 3 at Shelby and Main streets	3,500 00	
One Fire Truck, complete, to take the place of the No. 1 Truck on Eighth, near Walnut	2,700 00	
Three chemical engines, complete—one placed at the No. 3 H. and L. House, Frankfort avenue and Payne; one will be placed at Fourth and K streets, and one will be placed at Baxter avenue and Rosewood	4,950 00	
Bought from the Eureka Hose Co., Chicago, Ills., 8,000 feet hose	8,000 00	19,150 00
Total		$29,020 00

ADDITIONS TO POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Three police stations, situated as follows: one station, Main, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, one station, Magnolia, between Sixth and Seventh, one station, Shelby, between Market and Jefferson	$14,450 00

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY COMPTROLLER

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR, ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 1, 1899.

To His Honor, the Mayor, and the General Council:

Gentlemen: In compliance with the requirements of Section No. 113 of the City Charter, I herewith transmit my second annual report as City Comptroller, giving a full and detailed statement of the operations of this office for the fiscal year beginning September 1, 1898, and ending August 31, 1899.

In this report you will find the following items, viz.:

1st. Sources of revenue of the city.

2d. Disbursements of same in the aggregate.

3d. Assessment and levy, valuation, real and personal property.

4th. Amounts appropriated for the various departments, amounts expended in each one and balances left over.

5th. Amounts brought forward from former years and expended in the fiscal year 1899.

6th. The various sums charged to the year 1898 in 1899.

7th. The closing entries for the year.

8th. Bonded debt of the city, and amount of bonds paid and destroyed.

9th. Uncollected taxes from 1885 to date.

10th. Various levies from 1894 to 1899.

11th. Debits and credits on assessments 1885 to 1899.

Very respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. HANCOCK,
City Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1899, FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1898, TO AUGUST 31, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

BALANCE IN THE TREASURY SEPTEMBER 1, 1898		$151,713 39
Tax collections, assessment 1899	$1,801,512 39	
Tax collections, assessment 1898	348,610 59	
Tax collections, assessment 1897	219,737 61	
Tax collections, assessment 1896	163,053 77	
Tax collections, assessment 1895	91,852 29	
Tax collections, assessment 1894	132,203 49	
Tax collections, assessment 1893	9.346 96	
Tax collections, assessment 1892	4,917 88	
Tax collections, assessment 1891	3,651 29	
Tax collections, assessment 1890	2,315 84	
Tax collections, assessment 1889	924 22	
Tax collections, assessment 1888	562 02	
Tax collections, assessment 1887	252 06	
Tax collections, assessment 1886	25 29	
Tax collections, assessment 1885	58 78	
Tax collections, assessment South Louisville .	3,817 58	
Tax collections, assessment Parkland	5 30	
		2,782,847 36
From Home Aged and Infirm, from State of Kentucky	$1,000 00	
From City Hospital (sale clinical tickets, etc). .	1,006 10	
From Police Court (fees, costs and fines) . . .	2,933 01	
From incidentals (for dead animal contracts, court costs)	4,146 38	
From Fire Department (sale of horses, etc.) .	547 24	
From printing and stationery (liquor licenses) .	5,290 00	
From Police Department (sale horses, etc). . .	94 53	
From cemeteries (sale lots and graves) . . .	247 00	
From interest (from Union National Bank) . .	10,796 49	
From reconstruction streets, Louisville Water Co., Kentucky street bridge	564 71	
From private drains for sewer connections . . .	10,181 00	

From public lights, Louisville Gas Co., dividend No. 20	$ 23,125 00	
From public lights, Louisville Gas. Co., dividend No. 21	23,125 00	
From bills payable, First National Bank and others	250,000 00	
		$333,056 46
Total receipts for 1899		$3,267,617 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid warrants 1899	$1,171,709 08	
Paid warrants 1898	460,764 16	
Paid warrants 1897	146,303 60	
Paid warrants 1896	10,246 65	
Paid warrants 1895	2 00	
Paid warrants 1894	13,621 28	
Paid warrants 1893	36,251 99	
Paid warrants 1892	30,866 13	
Paid warrants 1891	15 81	
Paid warrants 1888	14 12	
Paid warrants, private drains, 1899	8,096 71	
		$1,777,909 53
Paid postal warrants, private drains	$ 2,419 85	
Paid interest on note due Sinking Fund	8 00 00	
Paid bills payable Sinking Fund on account	15,000 00	
Paid bills payable First National Bank and others,	250,000 00	
Paid interest on bills payable banks	2,428 39	
Paid secret service, Chas. P. Weaver, mayor	1,000 00	
		271,648 24
Paid House of Refuge 1894	$4,588 50	
Paid House of Refuge 1895	3,027 44	
Paid House of Refuge 1896	4,331 97	
Paid House of Refuge 1897	4,663 81	
Paid House of Refuge 1898	9,323 70	
Paid House of Refuge 1899	8,882 22	
		74,817 64
Paid Louisville School Board 1894	$30,284 08	
Paid Louisville School Board 1895	19,981 27	
Paid Louisville School Board 1896	28,590 90	
Paid Louisville School Board 1897	38,476 35	
Paid Louisville School Board 1898	61,536 18	
Paid Louisville School Board 1899	322,622 66	
		501,491 44

Paid Park Commissioners 1894	$ 4,588 50	
Paid Park Commissioners 1895	3,027 44	
Paid Park Commissioners 1896	6,064 74	
Paid Park Commissioners 1897	8,744 61	
Paid Park Commissioners 1898	13,053 12	
Paid Park Commissioners 1899	68,435 10	
		$103,913 51
Paid Sinking Fund 1896	$20,792 54	
Paid Sinking Fund 1897	23,319 03	
Paid Sinking Fund 1898	37,294 97	
Paid Sinking Fund 1899	195,528 87	
		276,935 41
Balance in treasury August 31, 1899		260,901 44
Total		$3,267,617 21

ASSESSMENT, 1899.

The following table shows the assessed value of the city's property for the year 1899:

Lands	$42,700,000 00	
Improvements	45,250,000 00	
Railroad property	1,650,000 00	
Personalty	20,900,000 00	
Franchises	9,000,000 00	
		$119,500,000 00

The following table herewith exhibits the amount levied for the various funds for the fiscal year, 1899, and the amounts produced by such levy less 5 per cent., or 95 per cent. of the assessment:

Levy $1.84 on $119,500,000.00 basis	$2,198,800 00
Less 5 per cent. (as per charter)	109,940 00
	$2,088,860 00
Less 2 per cent. for prompt collection	41,777 20
Net amount for distribution	$2,047,082 80

	Rate.	Net.
Police Department	$0.25	$278,136 25
Fire Department	.21	233,684 45
Street and sewer cleaning	.08	89,003 60
Sewer construction and repairs	.09	100,129 05
Street repairs	.06	66,752 70
Public charities	.08	89,003 06
Reconstruction streets	.04	44,501 80

	Rate.	Net.
General purposes	$0.38	$422,767 10
Schools	.33	367,139 85
Sinking Fund	.20	222,509 00
House of Refuge	.05	55,627 25
Parks	.07	77,878 15
	$1.84	$2,047,082 80

APPROPRIATIONS.

Table of amounts appropriated and expended during the year 1899.

	Appropriated.	Amount brought forward. 1898.	Total.	Expended.
Police Department	$278,130 00	$2,000 00	$280,130 00	$280,093 04
Fire Department	233,630 00	.....	233,630 00	228,685 78
Street cleaning	82,000 00	6,200 00	88,200 00	88,144 90
Sewer cleaning	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	6,530 06
Reconstruction of streets	44,500 00	.....	44,500 00	31,837 56
Repairing streets	66,750 00	13,200 00	79,950 00	79,914 27
Sewer reconstruction	90,100 00	.....	90,100 00	84,589 87
Sewer repairs	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	7,639 20
Home for Aged and Infirm	17,750 00	.....	17,750 00	17,515 43
City Hospital	45,000 00	.....	45,000 00	43,254 61
Eruptive Hospital	2,700 00	2,100 00	4,800 00	3,069 41
Workhouse	23,550 00	100 00	23,650 00	23,588 38
Assessor's Department	16,540 00	.....	16,540 00	16,344 69
Board of Public Safety	8,900 00	.....	8,900 00	8,899 80
Board of Public Works	11,920 00	.....	11,920 00	11,908 88
City officers	40,500 00	.....	40,500 00	39,638 80
City Hall expenses	9,500 00	800 00	10,300 00	10,219 55
Cisterns	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	835 64
County institutions	48,000 00	.....	48,000 00	18,837 37
County judiciary	10,500 00	.....	10,500 00	10,499 64
County officers	18,680 00	.....	18,680 00	12,497 46
Cemeteries	720 00	.....	720 00	720 00
City pounds	1,450 00	.....	1,450 00	1,440 00
Engineer's Department	28,200 00	1,850 00	30,050 00	30,031 76
Footways	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	965 45
Gasoline lights	10,000 00	1,100 00	11,100 00	11,009 76
Incidental expenses	63,610 00	.....	63,610 00	63,601 15
Interest on warrants	9,500 00	.....	9,500 00	9,306 31
Inspector of Buildings	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00	3,999 96
Police Court	22,200 00	.....	22,200 00	22,059 34
Printing and stationery	15,500 00	....	15,500 00	14,814 34
Pumps and wells	7,500 00	550 00	8,050 00	8,027 05
Public lights	126,250 00	.....	126,250 00	122,051 22
Refunded taxes	250 00	.....	250 00	130 34
Receiver of Taxes	9,480 00	.....	9,480 00	9,367 52
Sanitary expenses	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	9,637 89
Insurance	6,750 00	....	6,750 00	6,710 87
Cut-off improvement	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	14,051 66
Interest on city notes	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00	2,390 70
Secret service	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
	$1,401,560 00	$27,900 00	$1,429,460 00	$1,356,759 70

Balances brought forward under Section 197, and used for this current year for the following accounts, viz.: (The amounts are shown in the totals in the table of appropriations. See page 28.)

	Amount forwarded from 1898.	Appropriated.	Total.
Police Department	$2,000 00	$278,130 00	$280,130 00
Street cleaning	6,200 00	82,000 00	88,200 00
Repairing streets	13,200 00	66,750 00	79 950 00
Eruptive Hospital	2,100 00	2,700 00	4,800 00
Workhouse	100 00	23,550 00	23,650 00
City Hall expenses	800 00	9,500 00	10,300 00
Engineer's Department	1,850 00	28,200 00	30,050 00
Gasoline lights	1,100 00	10,000 00	11,100 00
Pumps and wells	550 00	7,500 00	8,050 00
Totals	$27,900 00	$508,330 00	$536,230 00

RECEIPTS OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1898, TO AUGUST 31, 1899.

Balance in treasury September 1, 1898	$151,713 39	
Receipts from tax collections	2,782,847 36	
Receipts from private drains	10,181 00	
Dividends Nos. 20 and 21, Louisville Gas Co	46,250 00	
Receipts Louisville Water Co., recon. streets,	564 71	
Cash from city institutions	26,060 75	
Bills payable, First National Bank and others	250,000 00	
		$3,267,617 21

EXPENDITURES OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1898, TO AUGUST 31, 1899.

Expenditures as shown on page 28	$1,356,759 70	
Paid House of Refuge	74,817 64	
Paid schools	501,491 44	
Paid parks	103,913 51	
Paid Sinking Fund	276 935 41	
Paid Sinking Fund interest on note	800 00	
Paid bills payable First National bank and others,	250,000 00	
Paid bills payable Sinking Fund on account	15,000 00	
Paid private drains	10,516 56	
Accounts payable 1898, Fire Department, registered 1899	4,209 95	
Accounts payable 1898, Police Department, registered 1899	6,252 11	

Accounts payable 1898, street and sewer, registered 1899	$ 6,556 81	
Accounts payable 1898, reconstruction streets, registered 1899	86,777 83	
Accounts payable 1898, repair streets, registered 1899	4,456 34	
Accounts payable 1898, sewer construction, registered 1899	25,134 22	
Accounts payable 1898, charitable institutions registered 1899	10,099 95	
Accounts payable 1898, general and personal, registered 1899	76,980 61	
	$2,810,702 08	
Less claims pending in Council, 1899	158,236 53	
	$2,652,465 55	
Treasury balance August 31, 1899	260,901 44	
Paid claims pending in Council, 1898	44,197 71	$2,957,564 70
Debt decreased		$310,052 51

All warrants of 1890, '92, '93, '94, '96, '97 and '98 have been paid, and the city is free of any outstanding warrants to August 31, 1899, with the exception of warrant for the year 1890, issued to Samuel F. Harlan on account pump contract, amounting to $8,058,72. Suit is pending in the Circuit Court.

CLOSING ENTRIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1899.

General purposes 1899	$416,324 88	
To sundries for the following amounts to close accounts:		
Assessor's department		$16,344 69
Board of Public Safety		8,899 80
Board of Public Works		11,908 88
City officers		39,638 80
City Hall expenses		10 219 55
Cisterns		835 64
County judiciary		18,837 37
County institutions		10,499 64
County officers		12,497 46
Cemeteries		720 00
City pounds		1,440 00
Engineer's department		30,031 76
Footways		965 45
Gasoline lights		11,009 76

Incidental expenses		$63,601 15
Interest on warrants		9,306 31
Inspector of Buildings		3,999 96
Police Court		22,059 34
Printing and stationery		14,814 38
Pumps and wells		8,027 05
Public lights		75,801 22
Refunded taxes		130 34
Receiver of Taxes		9,367 52
Sanitary expenses		9,637 89
Insurance		6,710 87
Cut-off improvements		14,951 66
Secret service		1,000 00
Interest on city notes		3,068 39
Sewer construction and repairs	$92,229 00	
To sundries for the following amounts to consolidate accounts:		
Sewer construction		84,589 87
Sewer repairs		7,639 20
Charitable institutions	$87,427 83	
To sundries for the following amounts to consolidate accounts:		
Home Aged and Infirm		17,515 43
City Hospital		41,539 22
Eruptive Hospital		4,784 20
Workhouse		23,588 38
Sundries—		
To general purposes		28,610 44
For amounts to close:		
Cash from city institutions	$25,963 96	
Interest	2,646 48	
Street and sewer cleaning	94,674 96	
To sundries for the following amounts to consolidate accounts:		
Street cleaning		88,144 90
Sewer cleaning		6,530 96

BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

	Interest Due.	Per Cent.	Principal Due.	Amount.
L. & N. R. R.	April and October	6	1887	$ 1,000
Louisville Water Co	January and July	6	1897	1,000
Rowan's wharf.	May and November	6	1898	1,000
Sewers	January and July	6	1898	1,000
Jail	April and October	6	1898	2,000
Old liability	April and October	7	1901	119,000
Sewers	June and December	7	1901	423,000
Railroad bed	January and July	7	1901	150 000
City Hall	April and October	7	1903	200,000
E. & P. R. R.	January and July	7	1903	998,000
Reconstruction	January and July	7	1903	600,000
Railroad bed	January and July	7	1903	200,000
Old liability	March and September	7	1894	2,000
Old liability	May and November	5	1920	1,000
Old liability	May and November	5	1920	490,000
Refunding bonds.	March and September	4	1910	500,000
Municipal improvement.	January and July	4	1923	1,000,000
Municipal improvement.	January and July	4	1923	495,000
Old liability		5	1911	499,000
Municipal improvement.		4	1928	1,400,000
Municipal improvement.		4	1928	100,000
Park bonds	January and July	4	1930	600,000
Refunding bonds	January and July	4		457,000
Total.				$8,240,000

Bonds issued by the Town of South Louisville, now a part of Louisville, 150 bonds $100 each, 6 per cent, due Nov. 1, 1912,	15,000
20 bonds, $500 each, 6 per cent, due Nov. 1, 1912	10,000
25 bonds, $1,000 each, 6 per cent, due Nov. 1, 1912	25,000
Interest due May and November each year and paid by the Sinking Fund of the City of Louisville	
Total	$8,290,000

UNCOLLECTED TAXES, AUGUST 31, 1899.

Assessment 1885	$ 56,666 65
Assessment 1886	41,638 62
Assessment 1887	19,083 79
Assessment 1888	17,109 37
Assessment 1889	12,790 46
Assessment 1890	23,421 44
Assessment 1891	32,782 29
Assessment 1892	60,160 98
Assessment 1893	105,386 54
Assessment 1894	257,788 65
Assessment 1895	194,872 50
Assessment 1896	319.917 97
Assessment 1897	282,594 92
Assessment 1898	296,098 37
Assessment 1899	366,573 32
Parkland	7,480 22
South Louisville	7,689 68
Total	$2,102,055 77

LEVIES.

Amount levied, assessment 1894	$1,985,538 00
Amount levied, assessment 1895	2,187,331 co
Amount levied, assessment 1896	2,127,493 00
Amount levied, assessment 1897	2,044,250 00
Amount levied, assessment 1898	2,042,4co co
Amount levied, assessment 1899	2,198,8co 00

RATE OF TAXATION.

Levy of 1894	$1 88	on $100 00	value
Levy of 1895	1 88	on 100 00	value
Levy of 1896	1 85	on 100 00	value
Levy of 1897	1 85	on 100 00	value
Levy of 1898	1 84	on 100 00	value
Levy of 1899	1 84	on 100 00	value

LEVY PRORATED.

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
General Purpose Tax	36	36	29	30	39	38
Police Department	25	25½	22	22	22	25
Fire Department	25	26½	23	22	20	21
Street and Sewer Cleaning	13	12	8½	8½	8	8
Reconstruction Streets	12	12	7	7	8	4
Repairing Streets	11	10	8	8	7	6
Sewer Construction and Repairs	7	8	5	5	5	9
Charitable Institutions	10	9	7½	8	8	8
House of Refuge	5	5	5	4	5	5
Parks	5	5	7	7½	7	7
Schools	33	33	33	33	33	33
Deficit Tax	6	6	6	. . .	2	. . .
Sinking Fund	. . .	. . .	24	20	20	20
Public Lights	. . .	. . .	. . .	10	. . .	. . .
Head Tax	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .
Total	$1 88	$1 88	$1 85	$1 85	$1 84	$1 84

ASSESSMENTS.

SHOWING ASSESSMENTS FOR 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899.

1894.

Lands	$41,085,094 00
Improvements	42,352,994 00
Railroad property	1,300,000 00
Personal property	6,282,688 00
	$91,020,776 00
Retrospective assessment made in 1895	9,076,017 00
Franchises	4,598,531 00
	$104,695,324 00
Head tax	$10,767 00

1895.

Lands	$42,185,486 00
Improvements	43,654,095 00
Personalty	23,662,009 00
Railroad property	1,300,000 00
Franchises	5,545,800 00
	$116,347,390 00
Head tax	$12,424 50

1896.

Lands	$42,017,833 00
Improvements	44,116,495 00
Personalty	23,965,341 00
Railroad property	1,400,000 00
Franchises	3,500,000 00
	$114,999,669 00
Head Tax	$12,610 00

1897.

Lands	$43,123,136 00
Improvements	44,461,988 00
Personalty	21,425,334 00
Railroad property	1,400,000 00
Franchises	8,000,000 00
	$118,410,518 00
Head tax	$12,039 00
Basis of assessment	$110,500,000 00

1898.

Lands	$42,500,000 00
Improvements	45,000,000 00
Railroad property	1,500,000 00
Personalty	22,000,000 00
Franchises	7,800,000 00
	$118,800,000 00
Head tax	$11,844 00
Basis of assessment	$111,000,000 00

1899.

Lands	$42,700,000 00
Improvements	45,250,000 00
Personalty	20,900,000 00
Railroad property	1,650,000 00
Franchises	9,000,000 00
Basis of assessment	$119,500,000 00

STATEMENT.

SHOWING THE DEBITS AND CREDITS ON ASSESSMENTS FROM 1885 to 1899, INCLUSIVE.

ASSESSMENT 1885—		
Uncollected tax bills Aug. 31, 1898		$107,540 06
Collection by tax receiver	$ 111 28	
Discount allowed by compromise committee,	25 75	
Bills canceled by ordinance, Aug. 31, 1899 .	50,736 38	
Balance due from tax bills, 1885	56,666 65	
	$107,540 06	$107,540 06
ASSESSMENT 1886—		
Uncollected tax bills Aug. 31, 1898		$81,457 45
Collections by tax receiver	$ 48 88	
Bills canceled by ordinance, Aug. 31, 1899 .	39,769 95	
Balance due from tax bills 1886	41,638 62	
	$81,457 45	$81,457 45
ASSESSMENT 1887—		
Uncollected tax bills Aug. 31, 1898		$81,240 95
Collections by tax receiver	$ 571 30	
Bills canceled by ordinance Aug. 31, 1899 .	61,585 86	
Balance due from tax bills 1887	19,083 79	
	$81,240 95	$81,240 95
ASSESSMENT 1888—		
Uncollected tax bills Aug. 31, 1898		$80,312 78
Interest collected by tax receiver		13 76
Credits reported by assessor	$ 60 90	
Collections by tax receiver	1,070 05	
Bills canceled by ordinance Aug. 31, 1899 .	62,086 22	
Balance due from tax bills 1888	17,109 37	
	$80,326 54	$80,326 54
ASSESSMENT 1889—		
Uncollected tax bills Aug. 31, 1898		$73,711 05
Interest collected by tax receiver		79 75
Credits reported by assessor	$ 260 58	
Collections by tax receiver	1,712 10	
Bills canceled by ordinance Aug. 31, 1899 .	59,027 66	
Balance due from tax bills 1889	12,790 46	
	$73,790 80	$73,790 80

ASSESSMENT 1890—		
Uncollected tax bills Aug. 31, 1898		$76,746 98
Interest collected by tax receiver		292 05
Credits reported by assessor	$ 299 03	
Collections by tax receiver	3,747 11	
Bills canceled by ordinance Aug. 31, 1899 .	49,571 45	
Balance due from tax bills 1890	23,421 44	
	$77 039 03	$77.039 03
ASSESSMENT 1891—		
Uncollected tax bills Aug. 31, 1898		$99,057 08
Interest collected by tax receiver		573 03
Credits reported by assessor	$ 408 81	
Collections by tax receiver	5,425 30	
Bills canceled by ordinance Aug. 31, 1899 .	61,013 71	
Balance due from tax bills 1891	32,782 29	
	$99,630 11	$99,630 11
ASSESSMENT 1892—		
Uncollected tax bills Aug. 31, 1898		$113,146 76
Interest collected by tax receiver		530 53
Credits reported by assessor	$ 3,270 07	
Discount by compromise committee	1,049 76	
Collections by tax receiver	7,444 12	
Bills canceled by ordinance Aug. 31, 1899 .	41,752 36	
Balance due from tax bills 1892	60,160 98	
	$113,677 29	$113,677 29
ASSESSMENT 1893—		
Uncollected tax bills Aug. 31, 1898		$281,489 19
Interest collected by tax receiver		886 43
Credits reported by assessor	$ 64,793 43	
Discount by compromise committee	2,154 12	
Collections by tax receiver	14,216 69	
Bills canceled by ordinance Aug. 31, 1899 .	95,824 84	
Balance due from tax bills 1893	105,386 54	
	$282,375 62	$282 375 62
ASSESSMENT 1894—		
Uncollected tax bills Aug. 31, 1898.		$572,133 05
Interest collected by tax receiver		6,155 02
Credits reported by assessor.	$141,630 59	
Discount by compromise committee	4,035 86	
License credits.	42,629 48	
Collections by tax receiver	132,203 49	
Balance due from tax bills 1894.	257,788 65	
	$578,288 07	$578,288 07

ASSESSMENT 1895—		
Uncollected tax bills Aug, 31, 1898.		$237,043 07
Additional bills		92,043 41
Interest collected by tax receiver		1,994 46
Credits reported by assessor.	$ 16,748 41	
Discounts by compromise committee. . . .	3,387 46	
License credits.	24,220 28	
Collections by tax receiver.	91,852 29	
Balance due from tax bills 1895	194,872 50	
	$331,080 94	$331,080 94
ASSESSMENT 1896—		
Uncollected tax bills Aug. 31, 1898		$464,422 83
Additional bills		85,170 16
Interest collected by tax receiver		2,602 23
Credits reported by assessor	$ 64,320 39	
Discount by compromise committee	4,898 09	
License credits	5 00	
Collections by tax receiver	163,053 77	
Balance due from tax bills 1896	319,917 97	
	$552,195 22	$552,195 22
ASSESSMENT 1897—		
Uncollected tax bills Aug. 31, 1898		$433,175 77
Additional bills		131,708 80
Interest collected by tax receiver		3,772 71
Credits reported by assessor	$ 62,655 39	
Discount by compromise committee	3,669 36	
Collections by tax receiver	219,737 61	
Balance due from tax bills 1897	282,594 92	
	$568,657 28	$568,657 28
ASSESSMENT 1898—		
Uncollected tax bills Aug. 31, 1898		$416,584 61
Additional bills		287,917 02
Interest collected by tax receiver		4,585 93
Credits reported by assessor	$ 60,043 23	
Discount by compromise committee	4,335 37	
Collections by tax receiver	348,610 59	
Balance due from tax bills 1898	296,098 37	
	$709,087 56	$709,087 56
ASSESSMENT 1899—		
Tax bills delivered to tax receiver Jan. 31, 1899		$2,172,045 50
Additional bills		42,319 42
Interest collected by tax receiver		2,646 48
Credits reported by assessor	$ 5,200 08	
Discount prompt payment	43,725 61	
Collections by tax receiver	1,801,512 39	
Balance due from tax bills 1899	366,573 32	
	$2,217,011 40	$2,217,011 40

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY TREASURER,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

REPORT OF CITY TREASURER.

To His Honor, the Mayor, and General Council, of the City of Louisville:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the transactions of the City Treasurer for the fiscal year beginning September 1, 1898, and ending August 31, 1899, together with the retained percentage bond account.

Very respectfully,

STUART R. YOUNG,
City Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1899, FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1898, TO AUGUST 31, 1899.

RECEIPTS. September.

1898.			
Sept. 1.	To balance from August 31, 1898, cash book page 19,		$151,713 39
	CITY TAXES.		
Sept. 12.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 880 to 885, inclusive	$4,552 86	
Sept. 19.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 886 to 889, inclusive	3,698 30	
Sept. 26.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 890 to 893, inclusive	5,258 50	
Sept. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 894 to 897, inclusive	5,530 26	
			19,039 92
Sept. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1897, reports Nos. 926 to 927, inclusive		2,076 56
Sept. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1896, report No. 903 . . .		1,215 19
Sept. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1895, report No. 944 . . .		748 34
Sept. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1894, report No. 881 . . .		370 85
Sept. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1893, report No. 882 . . .		132 81
Sept. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1892, report No. 858	$146 55	
Sept. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1891, report No. 839	56 22	
			202 77

Sept. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1890, report No. 794	$15 04	
Sept. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1889, report No. 768	72 14	
			$ 87 18
Sept. 30.	For credit of assessment of South Louisville No. 1		113 71
	PRIVATE DRAINS.		
Sept. 1-30.	Forty-four estimates as per cash book		749 68
	WORKHOUSE.		
Sept. 21.	From H. T. Weaver, city buyer, sale of one mule		5 00
	POLICE COURT.		
Sept. 1-30.	From Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fees and costs	$364 00	
Sept. 1-30.	From Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fines collected from workhouse	67 00	
			431 00
	INCIDENTAL.		
Sept. 12.	From H. L. Stone, city attorney, court cost in tax suits refunded	$40 05	
Sept. 22.	From John S. Long, use of city seal	50	
			40 55
	PORTLAND CEMETERY.		
Sept. 29.	From John Hess, one infant's grave		3 00
	FIRE DEPARTMENT.		
Sept. 8.	From H. T. Weaver, sale old harness		2 00
	POLICE DEPARTMENT.		
Sept. 8.	From H. T. Weaver, sale two belts		2 70
	PRINTING AND STATIONERY.		
Sept. 1-30.	Twenty-seven applications for retail liquor licenses, at $5 each		135 00
			$177,069 65

DISBURSEMENTS. September.

	WARRANTS.		
1898.			
Sept. 1-30.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E"	$71,267 00	
	REBATE ON PRIVATE DRAINS.		
Sept. 1-30.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E" (postals)	327 82	
			$ 71,594 82

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1898.

Sept. 1-30.	Amount paid to Treasurer	$ 355 06	

PARKS, 1898.

Sept. 1-30.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	497 08	

SCHOOL BOARD, 1898.

Sept. 1-30.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board .	2,343 36	

SINKING FUND, 1898.

Sept. 1-30.	Amount paid to Secretary and Treasurer .	1,420 22	
			$ 4,615 72

BALANCE.

Sept. 30.	Union National Bank to credit City of Louisville	$90,095 44	
Sept. 30.	Cash and checks in safe	286 00	
Sept. 30.	Tax receiver's check	10,477 67	
			100,859 11
			$177,069 65

RECEIPTS. October.

1898.

Oct. 1.	To balance from September 30, 1898, cash book page ---,		$100,859 11

RECEIVER OF CITY TAXES.

Oct. 10.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 898 to 902, inclusive	$4,020 27	
Oct. 10.	For credit of assessment of 1898, report No. 897½	7,829 05	
Oct. 17.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 903 to 906, inclusive	3,154 08	
Oct. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 907 to 914, inclusive	8,216 51	
			$23,219 91
Oct. 10.	For credit of assessment of 1897, report No. 927½	$6,626 20	
Oct. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1897, reports Nos. 928 to 931, inclusive	3,753 26	
			10,379 46
Oct. 10.	For credit of assessment of 1896, report No. 903½	$8,845 10	
Oct. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1896, reports Nos. 904 to 906, inclusive	2,054 64	
			10,899 74

Oct. 10.	For credit of assessment of 1895, report No. 944½	$6,117 26	
Oct. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1895, reports Nos. 945 to 946, inclusive	1,149 58	
			$7,266 84
Oct. 10.	For credit of assessment of 1894, report No. 881½	$7,288 26	
Oct. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1894, reports Nos. 882 to 883, inclusive	1,787 69	
			9,075 95
Oct. 10.	For credit of assessment of 1893, report No. 882½	$2,464 93	
Oct. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1893, report No. 883	274 52	
			2,739 45
Oct. 10.	For credit of assessment of 1892, report No. 858½	$1,206 49	
Oct. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1892, report No. 859	58 35	
			1,264 84
Oct. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1891, report No. 840		14 23
Oct. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1890, report No. 795		10 38
Oct. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1888, report No. 743		25 09
Oct. 31.	For credit of assessment of Parkland, report No. 22		5 30
Oct. 31.	For credit of assessment of South Louisville, report No. 2		290 93
	PRIVATE DRAINS.		
Oct. 1-31.	Forty-three estimates as per cash book		611 29
	WORKHOUSE.		
Oct. 1.	Sale of one horse		5 00
	POLICE COURT.		
Oct. 1-31.	From bailiff, fees and costs	$262 00	
Oct. 1-31.	From bailiff, fines collected from workhouse	56 00	
			318 00
	INCIDENTAL.		
Oct. 1-31.	From H. L. Stone, city attorney, court costs in tax suits refunded	$206 72	
Oct. 1-31.	From Chas. P. Weaver, mayor, pauper transportation	9 50	
			216 22
	BILLS PAYABLE.		
Oct. 22.	German Insurance Bank, note 461, 90 days, at 4 per cent	$25,000 00	
Oct. 22.	German Insurance Bank, note 462, 90 days, at 4 per cent	25,000 00	
			50,000 00

Oct.	26.	Farmers & Drovers Bank, notes 463, 464 and 465, at 90 days, at 4 per cent		$125,000 00
		FIRE DEPARTMENT.		
Oct.	19.	Sale of engine	$60 00	
Oct.	21.	Sale of scraps	47 15	
Oct.	26.	Sale of old horse	20 00	
				127 15
		PRINTING AND STATIONERY.		
Oct.	26.	Twenty-one applications for retail liquor licenses, at $5 each		105 00
		CITY HALL EXPENSE.		
Oct.	26.	Sale of old motor		125 00
				$342,558 89

DISBURSEMENTS. October.

1898.				
		WARRANTS.		
Oct.	1-31.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E"	$124,227 20	
		REBATE ON PRIVATE DRAINS.		
Oct.	1-31.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E" (postals)	232 54	
				$124,459 74
		SECRET SERVICE.		
Oct.	26.	Paid mayor's order No. 1, as per resolution of General Council, approved February 7, 1896		150 00
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1894.		
Oct.	1-31.	Amount paid to treasurer	$ 202 68	
		PARKS, 1894.		
Oct.	1-31.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	202 68	
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1894.		
Oct.	1-31.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	1,337 66	
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1895.		
Oct.	1-31.	Amount paid to treasurer	181 15	
		PARKS, 1895.		
Oct.	1-31.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	181 15	

	SCHOOL BOARD, 1895.		
Oct. 1-31.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	$1,195 61	
	HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1896.		
Oct. 1-31.	Amount paid to treasurer	268 71	
	PARKS, 1896.		
Oct. 1-31.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	376 19	
	SCHOOL BOARD, 1896.		
Oct. 1-31.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	1,773 48	
	SINKING FUND, 1896.		
Oct. 1-31.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer	1,289 81	
	HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1897.		
Oct. 1-31.	Amount paid to treasurer	184 89	
	PARKS, 1897.		
Oct. 1-31.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	346 66	
	SCHOOL BOARD, 1897.		
Oct. 1-31.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	1,525 30	
	SINKING FUND, 1897.		
Oct. 1-31.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer	924 42	
	HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1898.		
Oct. 1-31.	Amount paid to treasurer	546 07	
	PARKS, 1898.		
Oct. 1-31.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	764 49	
	SCHOOL BOARD, 1898.		
Oct. 1-31.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	3,604 10	
	SINKING FUND, 1898.		
Oct. 1-31.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer	2,184 30	
			$17,089 35
	BALANCE.		
Oct. 31.	Union National Bank to credit of City of Louisville	$182,261 86	
Oct. 31.	Cash and checks in safe	957 46	
Oct. 31.	Tax receiver's check	17,640 48	
			200,859 80
			$342,558 89

RECEIPTS. November.

1898.				
Nov. 1.	To balance from October 31, 1898, cash book page 32,			$200,859 80
	CITY TAXES.			
Nov. 7.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 915 to 918, inclusive	$ 5,027 23		
Nov. 21.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 919 to 925, inclusive	86,901 72		
Nov. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 926 to 929, inclusive	10,723 28		
				102,652 23
Nov. 21.	For credit of assessment of 1897, reports Nos. 932 to 935, inclusive	$85,965 06		
Nov. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1897, report No. 936	3,100 70		
				89,065 76
Nov. 21.	For credit of assessment of 1896, reports Nos. 907 to 908, inclusive	$43,183 41		
Nov. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1896, report No. 909	2,188 52		
				45,371 93
Nov. 21.	For credit of assessment of 1895, reports Nos. 947 to 948, inclusive	$36,148 23		
Nov. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1895, report No. 949	522 77		
				36,671 00
Nov. 21.	For credit of assessment of 1894, reports Nos. 884 to 885, inclusive	$27,502 76		
Nov. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1894, report No. 886	532 38		
				28,035 14
Nov. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1893, report No. 884			1,043 82
Nov. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1892, report No. 860 . .			621 65
Nov. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1891, report No. 841 . .			978 19
Nov. 30.	For credit of assessment of 1890, report No. 796 . .			447 52
Nov. 30.	For South Louisville assessment, report No. 3 . . .			690 37
	PRIVATE DRAINS.			
Nov. 1-30.	Fifty estimates as per cash book			798 00
	POLICE COURT.			
Nov. 1-30.	From Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fees and costs .	$223 00		
Nov. 1-30.	From Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fines collected from workhouse	30 00		
				253 00

INTEREST.

Nov. 30.	From Union National Bank, September interest on treasurer's account	$391 37	
Nov. 30.	From Union National Bank, September interest on tax receiver's account . .	17 10	
Nov. 30.	From Union National Bank, October interest on treasurer's account	384 28	
Nov. 30.	From Union National Bank, October interest on tax receiver's account . . .	43 59	
			$836 34

INCIDENTAL.

Nov. 1-30.	From H. L. Stone, city attorney, court cost in tax suits refunded	$ 91 04	
Nov. 1-30.	From Chas. P. Weaver, mayor, pauper transportation	14 00	
Nov. 14.	From Wm. Newman, etc., sixth semi-annual payment dead animal contract .	550 00	
Nov. 1-30.	From John S. Cain, use city seal	1 00	
			656 04

PORTLAND CEMETERY.

Nov. 5.	From John Grant, one infant's grave . .	$3 00	
Nov. 15.	From Rosia Leitner, one adult's grave .	5 00	
Nov. 19.	From Lottie Oneil, one adult's grave . .	5 00	
Nov. 29.	From Wm. Watson, one adult's grave .	5 00	
			18 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 15.	From H. T. Weaver, city buyer, sale old horse	$35 00	
Nov. 19.	From Ohio River Sand Company, sale old hose	15 09	
Nov. 28.	From H. T. Weaver, city buyer, sale old horse	10 00	
			60 00

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Nov. 1-30.	Eleven applications for retail liquor licenses, $5 each		55 00

RECONSTRUCTION, 1897.

Nov. 30.	Louisville Water Company, eight-seventeenths of estimate No. 3 on Kentucky street bridge		564 71
			$509,678 50

DISBURSEMENTS. November.

WARRANTS.

1898.

Nov. 1-30.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E"	$232,044 25	
	REBATE ON PRIVATE DRAINS.		
Nov. 1-30.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E" (postals)	148 14	
			$232,192 39
	HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1894.		
Nov. 1-30.	Amount paid to treasurer	$ 767 72	
	PARKS, 1894.		
Nov. 1-30.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	767 72	
	SCHOOL BOARD, 1894.		
Nov. 1-30.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board .	5,066 95	
	HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1895.		
Nov. 1-30.	Amount paid to treasurer	982 09	
	PARKS, 1895.		
Nov. 1-30.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	982 09	
	SCHOOL BOARD, 1895.		
Nov. 1-30.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board .	6,481 81	
	HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1896.		
Nov. 1-30.	Amount paid to treasurer	1,205 76	
	PARKS, 1896.		
Nov. 1-30.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	1,688 07	
	SCHOOL BOARD, 1896.		
Nov. 1-30.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board .	7,958 00	
	SINKING FUND, 1896.		
Nov. 1-30.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer .	5,787 64	
	HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1897.		
Nov. 1-30.	Amount paid to treasurer	1,925 50	

	PARKS, 1897.		
Nov. 1-30.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	$ 3,610 30	
	SCHOOL BOARD, 1897.		
Nov. 1-30.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board .	15,885 31	
	SINKING FUND, 1897.		
Nov. 1-30.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer .	9,627 46	
	HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1898.		
Nov. 1-30.	Amount paid to treasurer	2,699 80	
	PARKS, 1898.		
Nov. 1-30.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	3,779 71	
	SCHOOL BOARD, 1898.		
Nov. 1-30.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board .	17,818 59	
	SINKING FUND, 1898.		
Nov. 1-30.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer .	10,799 15	
			$ 97,833 67
	INTEREST FROM OLD REVENUE ACCOUNT.		
Nov. 14.	Paid three months' interest on note No. 414 for $27,000.00 at 4 per cent to Louisville Sinking Fund . .		270 00
	BALANCE.		
Nov. 30.	From Union National Bank to credit City of Louisville	$157,231 07	
Nov. 30.	Cash and checks in safe	1,302 17	
Nov. 30.	Tax receiver's check	20,849 20	
			179,382 44
			$509,678 50

RECEIPTS. December.

1898.			
Dec. 1.	To balance from November 30, 1898, cash book page 37,		$179,382 44
	CITY TAXES.		
Dec. 12.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 930 to 933, inclusive	$ 6,901 19	
Dec. 22.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 934 to 935, inclusive	17,202 93	
Dec. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 936 to 940, inclusive	4,999 49	
			29,103 61

Dec. 22.	For credit of assessment of 1897, reports Nos. 937 to 938, inclusive	$20,389 65		
Dec. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1897, reports Nos. 939 to 940, inclusive	1,774 66		$22,164 31
Dec. 22.	For credit of assessment of 1896, report No. 910	$26,885 56		
Dec. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1896, report No. 911	249 88		27,135 44
Dec. 22.	For credit of assessment of 1895, report No. 950	$1,981 81		
Dec. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1895, report No. 951	241 43		2,223 24
Dec. 22.	For credit of assessment of 1894, report No. 887	$25,683 99		
Dec. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1894, report No. 888	829 70		26,513 69
Dec. 22.	For credit of assessment of 1893, report No. 885	$1,094 31		
Dec. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1893, report No. 886	611 54		1,705 85
Dec. 22.	For credit of assessment of 1892, report No. 861	$1,038 20		
Dec. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1892, report No. 862	591 81		1,630 01
Dec. 22.	For credit of assessment of 1891, report No. 842	$933 57		
Dec. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1891, report No. 843	662 81		1,596 38
Dec. 22.	For credit of assessment of 1890, report No. 797 .			761 15
Dec. 22.	For credit of assessment of 1889, report No. 769	$649 99		
Dec. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1889, report No. 770	29 85		679 84
Dec. 22.	For credit of assessment of 1888, report No. 744 . .			474 15
Dec. 22.	For credit of assessment of 1887, report No. 734 . .			206 55
Dec. 31.	For credit of assessment of South Louisville, 1898, reports Nos. 5 to 9, inclusive,	$1,785 23		
Dec. 22.	For credit of assessment of South Louisville, 1898, report No. 4	415 29		2,200 52

PRIVATE DRAINS.

Dec. 1-31.	Twenty-one estimates as per cash book			339 37

	HOSPITAL.		
Dec. 7.	P. C. S. Barbour, superintendent, from sale clinical tickets	$345 00	
Dec. 7.	P. C. S. Barbour, superintendent, from pay patients	33 50	
Dec. 7.	P. C. S. Barbour, superintendent, miscellaneous	12 60	
			$391 10
	POLICE COURT.		
Dec. 1-31.	From Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fees and costs,	$83 00	
Dec. 1-31.	From Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fines collected from workhouse	38 00	
			121 00
	INTEREST.		
Dec. 1-31.	From Union National Bank, interest on treasurer's account	$705 42	
Dec. 1-31.	From Union National Bank, interest on tax receiver's account	193 80	
			899 22
	INCIDENTAL.		
Dec. 1-31.	From H. S. Stone, city attorney, court cost in tax suits refunded	$157 03	
Dec. 3.	From Chas. P. Weaver, mayor, pauper transportation	2 25	
Dec. 3.	From Jno. S. Cain, use city seal	50	
			159 78
	BILLS PAYABLE.		
Dec. 12.	From First National Bank, city note No. 467, at 60 days	$15,000 00	
Dec. 12.	From First National Bank, city note No. 468, at 60 days	60,000 00	
			75,000 00
	PORTLAND CEMETERY.		
Dec. 3.	From Sam Williams, one adult's grave	$5 00	
Dec. 17.	From John Young, one infant's grave	3 00	
Dec. 27.	From Jacob Schott, lot No. 15, block No. 3	10 00	
			18 00
	FIRE DEPARTMENT.		
Dec. 22.	From Geo. Moser & Co., sale old hose		37 50
	PRINTING AND STATIONERY.		
Dec. 1-31.	Twenty applications for retail liquor licenses, at $5 each		100 00
	SEWER CONSTRUCTION.		
Dec. 10.	Todd-Donigan Iron Co., sale old iron	$59 14	
Dec. 16.	Todd-Donigan Iron Co., sale old iron	23 77	
			82 91
			$372,926 06

DISBURSEMENTS. December.

1898.

WARRANTS.

Dec. 1-31. Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E" $180,701 54

REBATE ON PRIVATE DRAINS.

Dec. 1-31. Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E" (postals) 148 75

$180,850 29

SECRET SERVICE.

Dec. 1-31. Paid Mayor's order No. 2, as per resolution of General Council, approved February 7, 1896 . . . . . 150 00

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1894.

Dec. 1-31. Amount paid to treasurer . . . . . $ 904 97

PARKS, 1894.

Dec. 1-31. Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners 904 07

SCHOOL BOARD, 1894.

Dec. 1-31. Amount paid to Louisville School Board, 5,972 82

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1895.

Dec. 1-31. Amount paid to treasurer 63 68

PARKS, 1895.

Dec. 1-31. Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners 63 68

SCHOOL BOARD, 1895.

Dec. 1-31. Amount paid to Louisville School Board, 420 30

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1896.

Dec. 1-31. Amount paid to treasurer 774 37

PARKS, 1896.

Dec. 1-31. Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners 1,084 12

SCHOOL BOARD, 1896.

Dec. 1-31. Amount paid to Louisville School Board, 5,110 85

SINKING FUND, 1896.

Dec. 1-31. Amount paid to secretary and treasurer, 3,716 98

	HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1897.		
Dec. 1-31.	Amount paid to treasurer	$ 499 83	
	PARKS, 1897.		
Dec. 1-31.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	937 19	
	SCHOOL BOARD, 1897.		
Dec. 1-31.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	4,123 65	
	SINKING FUND, 1897.		
Dec. 1-31.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer,	2,499 18	
	HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1898.		
Dec. 1-31.	Amount paid to treasurer	931 92	
	PARKS, 1898.		
Dec. 1-31.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	1,304 68	
	SCHOOL BOARD, 1898.		
Dec. 1-31.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	6,150 67	
	SINKING FUND, 1898.		
Dec. 1-31.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer,	3,727 67	
			$ 39,191 53
	BILLS PAYABLE.		
Dec. 8.	Paid city's note No. 414 to Louisville Sinking Fund	$6,000 00	
Dec. 31.	Paid city's note No. 414 to Louisville Sinking Fund	3,000 00	
			9,000 00
	BALANCE.		
Dec. 31.	Union National Bank to credit City of of Louisville	$131,239 73	
Dec. 31.	Cash and checks in safe	718 11	
Dec. 31.	Tax receiver's check	11,776 40	
			143,734 24
			$372,926 06

RECEIPTS, January.

1899.				
Jan.	3.	To balance from December 31, 1898, cash book, page 43,		$143,734 24
		CITY TAXES.		
Jan.	25.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports No. Ou to acc't, inclusive	$140,000 00	
Jan.	30.	For credit of assessment of 1899 reports Nos. 1 to 59, inclusive	140,045 38	
Jan.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 160 to 197, inclusive	56,996 97	
				337,042 35
Jan.	19.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 941 to 944, inclusive	$11,965 79	
Jan.	24.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 945 to —, inclusive	2,752 20	
Jan.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 946 to 948, inclusive	2,991,79	
				17,709 78
Jan.	19.	For credit of assessment of 1897, reports Nos. 941 to 942, inclusive	$8,894 58	
Jan.	24.	For credit of assessment of 1897, report No. 943	2,321 39	
Jan.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1897, reports Nos. 944 to 945, inclusive	1,228 14	
				12,444 11
Jan.	19.	For credit of assessment of 1896, reports Nos. 912 to 913, inclusive	$6,169 84	
Jan.	24.	For credit of assessment of 1896, report No. 914	2,355 68	
Jan.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1896, report No. 915	896 45	
				9,421 97
Jan.	24.	For credit of assessment of 1895, report No. 952	$2,904 24	
Jan.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1895, report No. 953	739 48	
				3,643 72
Jan.	24.	For credit of assessment of 1894, report No. 889	$3,789 41	
Jan.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1894, report No. 890	2,255 31	
				6,044 72
Jan.	24.	For credit of assessment of 1893, report No. 887 . .		1,538 80
		PRIVATE DRAINS.		
Jan.	3-31.	Thirteen estimates as per cash book		298 00

	POLICE COURT.		
Jan. 3-31.	Wm. Bosler, bailiff fees and costs . . .	$123 00	
Jan. 3-31.	Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fines collected from workhouse	5 00	
			$ 128 00
	PUBLIC LIGHTS.		
Jan. 3-31.	Louisville Gas Co., dividend No. 20		23,125 00
	INTEREST.		
Jan. 4.	From Union National Bank, interest on treasurer's account	$513 67	
Jan. 4.	From Union National Bank, interest on tax receiver's account	88 67	
			602 34
	INCIDENTAL.		
Jan. 3-31.	From H. L. Stone, city attorney, court cost in eighteen tax suits refunded . .	$88 15	
Jan. 3-31.	From Chas. P. Weaver, mayor, pauper transportation	6 00	
Jan. 19.	Phelps and Thum, error in voucher . .	1 00	
			95 15
	PORTLAND CEMETERY.		
Jan. 16.	From Jno. Patrick, lot 37, block 2 . . .	$10 00	
Jan. 23.	From William Moore, one grave	5 00	
Jan. 23.	From Ida E. Felder, one grave	3 00	
Jan. 23.	From Nelson Edwards, one grave . . .	3 00	
Jan. 28.	From Tracey & Straub, one grave . . .	5 00	
Jan. 28.	From Harria Dehler, one grave	3 00	
			29 00
	PRINTING AND STATIONERY.		
Jan. 3-31.	From 19 applications for retail liquor licenses, at $5 each		95 00
			$555,952 18

DISBURSEMENTS. January.

1899.	WARRANTS.		
Jan. 3-31.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E"	$199,271 60	
	REBATE ON PRIVATE DRAINS.		
Jan. 3-31.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E" (postals)	112 82	
			$199,384 42
	HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1894.		
Jan. 3-31.	Amount paid to treasurer	$183 94	

PARKS, 1894.

Jan. 3-31.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	$ 183 94

SCHOOL BOARD, 1894.

Jan. 3-31.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	1,214 04

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1895.

Jan. 3-31.	Amount paid to treasurer	80 10

PARKS, 1895.

Jan. 3-31.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	80 10

SCHOOL BOARD, 1895.

Jan. 3-31.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	528 67

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1896.

Jan. 3-31.	Amount paid to treasurer	232 74

PARKS, 1896.

Jan. 3-31.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	325 84

SCHOOL BOARD, 1896.

Jan. 3-31.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	1,536 09

SINKING FUND, 1896.

Jan. 3-31.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer,	1,117 17

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1897.

Jan. 3-31.	Amount paid to treasurer	269 96

PARKS, 1897.

Jan. 3-31.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	506 17

SCHOOL BOARD, 1897.

Jan. 3-31.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	2,227 17

SINKING FUND, 1897.

Jan. 3-31.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer,	1,349 80

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1898.

Jan. 3-31.	Amount paid to treasurer	521 28

PARKS, 1898.

Jan. 3-31.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	729 77

		SCHOOL BOARD, 1898.		
Jan. 3 31.		Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	$ 3,440 34	
		SINKING FUND, 1898.		
Jan. 3-31.		Amount paid to secretary and treasurer,	2,085 05	
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1899.		
Jan. 3-31.		Amount paid to treasurer	7,609 93	
		PARKS, 1899.		
Jan. 3-31.		Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	10,653 90	
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1899.		
Jan, 3-31.		Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	50,225 53	
		SINKING FUND, 1899.		
Jan. 3-31.		Amount paid to secretary and treasurer,	30,439 71	
				$115,541 24
		BILLS PAYABLE.		
Jan.	26.	Paid city's notes Nos. 461, 462 to German Insurance Bank	$50,000 00	
Jan.	27.	Paid city's note No. 463 to Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	50,000 00	
Jan.	30.	Paid city's note No. 464 to Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	50,000 00	
		INTEREST.		
Jan.	26.	Paid ninety-nine days' interest on notes Nos. 461 and 462 for $50,000, at 4 per cent, to German Insurance Bank . .	544 48	
Jan.	27.	Paid twenty-seven days' interest on note 463, for $50,000, at 4 per cent, to Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	150 00	
Jan.	30.	Paid thirty days' interest to Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, note 464	166 66	
Jan.	3.	Paid interest on city notes 463, 464, 465, to Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, October 26 to December 31, 1898	930 12	
				151,791 26
		BALANCE.		
Jan.	31.	Union National Bank to credit City of Louisville	$23,593 17	
Jan.	31.	Cash and checks in safe	533 95	
Jan.	31.	Tax receiver's check	65,108 14	
				89,235 26
				$555.952 18

RECEIPTS. February.

1899.				
Feb.	1.	To balance from January 31, cash book page 47 . . .		$89,235 26
		CITY TAXES.		
Feb.	6.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 198 to 301, inclusive	$205,829 20	
Feb.	11.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 302 to 585, inclusive	822,431 52	
Feb.	20.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 586 to 596, inclusive	8,091 70	
Feb.	28.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 597 to 630, inclusive	40,083 73	
				1,076,436 15
Feb.	28.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 949 to 953, inclusive		11,367 80
Feb.	28.	For credit of assessment of 1897, reports Nos. 946 to 947, inclusive		8,857 30
Feb.	28.	For credit of assessment of 1896, report No. 916 . .		2,806 77
Feb.	28.	For credit of assessment of 1895, report No. 954 . .		2,336 91
Feb.	28.	For credit of assessment of 1894, report No. 891 . .		452 23
		PRIVATE DRAINS.		
Feb.	1-28.	Ten estimates as per cash book		654 67
		WORKHOUSE.		
Feb.	15.	From H. A. Kraft, ice privilege on pond,	$35 00	
Feb.	18.	From Mansfield & Jeffries, trade in cows,	21 30	
Feb.	25.	From Mansfield & Jeffries, sale 2 calves,	12 20	
				68 50
		POLICE COURT.		
Feb.	1-28.	From Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fees and costs,	$189 01	
Feb.	1-28.	From Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fines collected from workhouse	18 00	
				207 01
		INTEREST.		
Feb.	2.	From Union National Bank, interest on treasurer's account	$349 01	
Feb.	2.	From Union National Bank, interest on tax receiver's account	78 32	
				427 33

INCIDENTAL.

Feb. 1-28.	From H. L. Stone, city attorney, and John Mason Brown, court cost in tax suits refunded	$101 60		
Feb. 1-28.	From Chas. P. Weaver, mayor, pauper transportation	20 25		
				$121 85

PORTLAND CEMETERY.

Feb. 7.	From Catherine Hilson, 1 infant's grave,	$ 3 00		
Feb. 11.	From Victoria Miller, 1 adult's grave	5 00		
Feb. 20.	From Peter Connelly, 1 adult's grave	5 00		
Feb. 23.	From Julius B. Alford, lots Nos. 38 and 39, block 2	20 00		
Feb. 24.	From G. R. Ramsey, lot No. 48, block 2,	10 00		
Feb. 24.	From Ada Miller, 1 infant's grave	3 00		
Feb. 28.	From D. P. Rutlidge, lots Nos. 33 and 34, block 3	20 00		
				66 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Feb. 11.	From Thos. Robinson, sale of horse			25 00

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Feb. 1-28.	From fifteen applications for retail liquor licenses, at $5 each			75 00

SEWER CONSTRUCTION.

Feb. 8.	From Todd-Donigan Iron Co., iron			10 02

GASOLINE LIGHTS.

Feb. 20.	From Gus Albright, breaking lamp			2 50
				$1,193,150 30

DISBURSEMENTS. February.

1899.

WARRANTS.

Feb. 1-28.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E" (auditor's)	$125,854 90		

REBATE ON PRIVATE DRAINS.

Feb. 1-28.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E" (postals)	107 72		
				$125,962 62

SECRET SERVICE.

Feb.	4.	Paid mayor's order No. 3 as per resolution of General Council, approved February 7, 1896		$150 00

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1894.

Feb.	4.	Amount paid to treasurer	$184 72	

PARKS, 1894.

Feb.	4.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	184 72	

SCHOOL BOARD, 1894.

Feb.	4.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	1,219 12	

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1895.

Feb.	4.	Amount paid to treasurer	16 98	

PARKS, 1895.

Feb.	4.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	16 98	

SCHOOL BOARD, 1895.

Feb.	4.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	112 10	

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1896.

Feb.	4.	Amount paid to treasurer	21 56	

PARKS, 1896.

Feb.	4.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	30 18	

SCHOOL BOARD, 1896.

Feb.	4.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	142 29	

SINKING FUND, 1896.

Feb.	4.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer,	103 48	

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1897.

Feb.	4.	Amount paid to treasurer	24 92	

PARKS, 1897.

Feb.	4.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	46 72	

SCHOOL BOARD, 1897.

Feb.	4.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	205 56	

SINKING FUND, 1897.

Feb.	4.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer,	124 59	

		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1898.		
Feb.	4.	Amount paid to treasurer	$ 77 32	
		PARKS, 1898.		
Feb.	4.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	108 25	
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1898.		
Feb.	4.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	510 30	
		SINKING FUND, 1898.		
Feb.	4.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer,	309 28	
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1899.		
Feb.	4.	Amount paid to treasurer	29,710 57	
		PARKS, 1899.		
Feb.	4.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	41,594 82	
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1899.		
Feb.	4.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	196,089 83	
		SINKING FUND, 1899.		
Feb.	4.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer,	118,842 32	
				$389,676 61
		BILLS PAYABLE.		
Feb.	6.	Paid city's note No. 465 to Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	$25,000 00	
Feb.	13.	Paid city's notes Nos. 466 and 467 to First National Bank	75,000 00	
		INTEREST.		
Feb.	6.	Paid 37 days' interest on note No. 465 for $25,000 at 4 per cent, to Farmers' and Drover's Bank	102 76	
Feb.	13.	Paid 64 days' interest on notes Nos. 466 and 467 for $75,000 at 4 per cent, to First National Bank	534 37	
Feb.	17.	Quarterly interest on city note No. 414 to Louisville Sinking Fund	190 00	
				100,827 13
		BALANCE.		
Feb.	28.	Union National Bank to credit city of Louisville	$509,822 04	
Feb.	28.	Cash and checks in safe	807 16	
Feb.	28.	Tax receiver's check	65,904 74	
				576,533 94
				$1,193,150 30

RECEIPTS. March.

1899.				
Mar.	1.	To balance from February 28, 1899, cash book, page 51		$576,533 94
		CITY TAXES.		
Mar.	6.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 631 to 635, inclusive	$ 3,788 55	
Mar.	13.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 636 to 644, inclusive	7,238 57	
Mar.	20.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 645 to 654, inclusive	10,431 39	
Mar.	27.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 655 to 664, inclusive	11,194 32	
Mar.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 665 to 679, inclusive	22,886 23	
				55,539 06
Mar.	6.	For credit of assessment of 1898, report No. 954	$ 6,634 83	
Mar.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 955 to 960, inclusive	38,719 73	
				45,354 56
Mar.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1897, reports Nos. 948 to 951, inclusive		5,642 19
Mar.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1896, reports Nos. 917 to 918, inclusive		2,740 66
Mar.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1895, reports Nos. 955 to 956, inclusive		1,969 27
Mar.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1894, reports Nos. 892 to 893, inclusive		4,622 29
Mar.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1893, report No. 888		369 31
Mar.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1892, report No. 863	$318 18	
Mar.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1891, report No. 844	256 79	
				574 97
Mar.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1890, report No. 798		282 33
		PRIVATE DRAINS.		
Mar.	1–31.	Forty estimates as per cash book		616 05
		POLICE COURT.		
Mar.	1–31.	From Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fees and costs.	$234 50	
Mar.	1–31.	From Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fines collected from workhouse	52 00	
				286 50

INTEREST.

Mar. 15.	From Union National Bank, interest on treasurer's account	$928 28	
Mar. 15.	From Union National Bank, interest on tax receiver's account	270 51	
			$1,198 79

INCIDENTAL.

Mar. 1–31.	From John M. Brown, assistant city attorney, court cost in tax suits refunded	$ 94 05	
Mar. 1–31.	From Chas. P. Weaver, Mayor, pauper transportation	3 00	
Mar. 1–31.	From Board of Public Works, hauling charity coal	226 75	
			323 80

PORTLAND CEMETERY.

Mar. 14.	From Houston Vandyke, one infant's grave	$ 3 00	
Mar. 14.	From Watson, one adult's grave	5 00	
Mar. 20.	From Cecelia McCuden, lot No. 6, block No. 5	10 00	
Mar. 1.	From Abe Miles, one adult's grave	5 00	
Mar. 1.	From Emery Sims, lot No. 19, block No. 5	10 00	
Mar. 8.	From B. Broiday, one infant's grave	3 00	
			36 00

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Mar. 1–31.	Twenty applications for retail liquor licenses at $5 each		100 00

SEWER CONSTRUCTION.

Mar. 15.	From J. B. Speed & Co., amount refunded on sacks		17 59

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mar. 22.	From John M. Settle, sale condemned wagon		25 00
			$696,232 31

DISBURSEMENTS. March.

1899.

WARRANTS.

Mar. 1–31.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E"	$133,676 14	

REBATE ON PRIVATE DRAINS.

Mar. 1–31.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E" (postals)	19 16	
			$133,695 30

		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1894.	
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to treasurer.	$ 22 78
		PARKS, 1894.	
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	22 78
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1894.	
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board	150 34
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1895.	
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to treasurer.	60 87
		PARKS, 1895.	
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners.	60 87
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1895.	
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board	401 74
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1896.	
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to treasurer	72 72
		PARKS, 1896.	
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	101 80
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1896.	
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board	479 93
		SINKING FUND, 1896.	
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer	349 04
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1897.	
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to treasurer	176 50
		PARKS, 1897.	
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	330 94
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1897.	
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board	1,456 14
		SINKING FUND, 1897.	
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer	882 51
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1898.	
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to treasurer	476 49

		PARKS, 1898.		
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	$ 667 08	
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1898.		
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board	3,144 82	
		SINKING FUND, 1898.		
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer	1,905 95	
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1899.		
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to treasurer	1,976 53	
		PARKS, 1899.		
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	2,767 15	
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1899.		
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board	13,045 14	
		SINKING FUND, 1899.		
Mar.	3.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer	7,906 15	
				$36,458 27
		BALANCE.		
Mar.	31.	Union National Bank to credit City of Louisville	$447,861 01	
Mar.	31.	Cash and checks in safe	410 75	
Mar.	31.	Tax receiver's check	77,806 98	
				526,078 74
				$696,232 31

RECEIPTS. April.

1899.				
Apr.	1.	To balance from March 31, 1899, cash book page 55 .		$526,078 74
		CITY TAXES.		
Apr.	10.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 680 to 687, inclusive	$9,483 11	
Apr.	17.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 688 to 694, inclusive	7,174 48	
Apr.	24.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 695 to 705, inclusive	16,504 34	
Apr.	29.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 706 to 735, inclusive	39,202 87	
				72,364 80
Apr.	29.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 961 to 966, inclusive		22,192 91
Apr.	29.	For credit of assessment of 1897, reports Nos. 952 to 954, inclusive		10,996 63

Apr. 29.	For credit of assessment of 1896, reports Nos. 919 to 920, inclusive			$8,618 11
Apr. 29.	For credit of assessment of 1895, reports Nos. 957 to 958, inclusive			3,420 52
Apr. 29.	For credit of assessment of 1894, reports Nos. 894 to 895, inclusive			2,832 94
Apr. 29.	For credit of assessment of 1893, report No. 889			578 93
Apr. 29.	For credit of assessment of 1892, report No. 864			205 17
Apr. 29.	For credit of assessment of 1891, report No. 845			70 40
Apr. 29.	For credit of assessment of 1890, report No. 799			139 44
Apr. 29.	For credit of assessment of 1889, report No. 771			99 50
	PRIVATE DRAINS.			
Apr. 1-30.	Eighty-eight estimates as per cash book			1,487 00
	POLICE COURT.			
Apr. 1-30.	Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fees and costs	$172 00		
Apr. 1-30.	Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fines collected from Workhouse	48 00		
				220 00
	INTEREST.			
Apr. 11.	From Union National Bank, interest on treasurer's account	$1,224 36		
Apr. 11.	From Union National Bank, interest on tax receiver's account	78 57		
				1,302 93
	INCIDENTAL.			
Apr. 1-30.	From H. L. Stone, city attorney, court cost in tax suits refunded	$143 30		
Apr. 1-30.	From Charles P. Weaver, mayor, pauper transportation	8 75		
Apr. 1-30.	From John S. Cain, use city seal	25		
				152 30
	SEWER CONSTRUCTION.			
Apr. 6.	From H. T. Weaver, city buyer, sale old junk	$49 00		
	PUMPS AND WELLS.			
Apr. 7.	From H. T. Weaver, city buyer, sale old junk	134 36		
				183 36
	POLICE DEPARTMENT.			
Apr. 10.	From T. J. Check, clerk, sale unclaimed articles			44 30
	PORTLAND CEMETERY.			
Apr. 28.	From Tracey & Straub, one grave	$5 00		
Apr. 7.	From Mrs. Geo. Rattman, one grave	5 00		
Apr. 13.	From C. Schildt Sons, one infant grave	3 00		
Apr. 17.	From C. Miller & Sons, one grave	5 00		
Apr. 26.	From J. A. Dixon, one infant grave	3 00		
				21 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Apr.	17.	From H. T. Weaver, city buyer, sale old horse	$20 00	
Apr.	20.	From C. L. Troxell, sale old horse	25 00	
Apr.	28.	From H. T. Weaver, city buyer, sale old horse	25 00	
				$ 70 00

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Apr.	1-30.	Twenty-three applications for retail liquor licenses, at $5.00 each	115 00

PUMPS AND WELLS.

Apr.	20.	H. T. Weaver, city buyer, sale horse	16 00

SOUTH LOUISVILLE.

Apr.	25.	From Mrs. E. B. Miller, executrix Jacob Miller, balance due	96 49
			$651,306 47

DISBURSEMENTS. April.

WARRANTS.

1899.				
Apr.	1-30.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E"	$122,708 88	

REBATE ON PRIVATE DRAINS.

Apr.	1-30.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E" (postals)	150 10	
				$122,858 98

SECRET SERVICE

Apr.	6.	Paid mayor's order No. 4, as per resolution of General Council, approved February 7, 1896	150 00

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1894.

Apr.	4.	Amount paid to treasurer	125 77

PARKS, 1894.

Apr.	4.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	125 77

SCHOOL BOARD, 1894.

Apr.	4.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	830 09

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1895.

Apr.	4.	Amount paid to treasurer	50 12

		PARKS, 1895.	
Apr.	4.	Amount paid to Board of Park Commissioners	$ 50 12
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1895.	
Apr.	4.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	330 77
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1896.	
Apr.	4.	Amount paid to treasurer	69 97
		PARKS, 1896.	
Apr.	4.	Amount paid to Board of Park Commissioners	97 96
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1896.	
Apr.	4.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	461 79
		SINKING FUND, 1896.	
Apr.	4.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer .	335 85
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1897.	
Apr.	4.	Amount paid to treasurer	115 35
		PARKS, 1897.	
Apr.	4.	Amount paid to Board of Park Commissioners	216 28
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1897.	
Apr.	4.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board.	951 64
		SINKING FUND, 1897.	
Apr.	4.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer .	576 75
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1898.	
Apr.	4.	Amount paid to treasurer	1,043 92
		PARKS, 1898.	
Apr.	4.	Amount paid to Board of Park Commissioners	1,461 48
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1898.	
Apr.	4.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	6,889 86
		SINKING FUND, 1898.	
Apr.	4.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer .	4,175 67
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1899.	
Apr.	4.	Amount paid to treasurer	1,523 05
		PARKS, 1899.	
Apr.	4.	Amount paid to Board of Park Commissioners	2,132 26

		SCHOOL BOARD, 1899.		
Apr.	4.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	$10,052 11	
		SINKING FUND, 1899.		
Apr.	4.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer .	6,092 18	
				$37,708 76
		BALANCE.		
Apr.	29.	From Union National Bank to credit City of Louisville	$401,558 55	
Apr.	29.	Cash and checks in safe	672 76	
Apr.	29.	Tax receiver's check	88,357 42	
				490,588 73
				$651,306 47

RECEIPTS. May.

1899.				
May	1.	To balance from April 29, 1899, cash book page 61		$490,588 73
		CITY TAXES.		
May	8.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 736 to 741, inclusive	$5,010 55	
May	15.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 742 to 749, inclusive	7,034 11	
May	23.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 750 to 758, inclusive	6,675 34	
May	31.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 759 to 778, inclusive	49,078 63	
				67,798 63
May	31.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 767 to 774, inclusive		10,485 54
May	31.	For credit of assessment of 1897, reports Nos. 955 to 957, inclusive		2,914 77
May	31.	For credit of assessment of 1896, reports Nos. 921 to 922, inclusive		1,307 31
May.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1895, reports Nos. 959 to 960, inclusive		1,165 99
May	31.	For credit of assessment of 1894, report No. 896 . .		859 52
		PRIVATE DRAINS.		
May 1-31.		Eighty-one estimates as per cash book		1,563 33
		POLICE COURT.		
May 1-31.		From Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fees and costs,	$130 00	
May 1-31.		From Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fines collected from workhouse	52 00	
				182 00

STREET CLEANING.

May 12.	From Louisville Insurance Company, rebate on two insurance policies			$ 19 50

INCIDENTALS.

May 1-31.	From H. L. Stone, city attorney, and Jno. M. Brown, assistant city attorney, court cost in tax suits refunded (28) .	$139 82		
May 1-31.	From Chas. P. Weaver, mayor, pauper transportation	16 55		
May 22.	From Jno. S. Cain, use city seal	1 00		
				157 37

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

May 2.	From Jno. Settle, sale old horse			35 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

May 2.	From Fred. Renz, sale old horse	$75 00		
May 9.	From H. T. Weaver, city buyer, sale old hose	3 00		
May 10.	From P. Bannon, sale old hose . . .	60 00		
				138 00

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

May 1-31.	From ten applications for retail liquor licenses, at $5 each			50 00

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

May 26.	From S. M. Crossfield, sale of old horse			25 00
				$577,290 69

DISBURSEMENTS. May.

1899.

WARRANTS.

May 1-31.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E"	$134,881 60		

REBATE ON PRIVATE DRAINS.

May 1-31.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E" (postals)	335 32		
				$135,216 92

SECRET SERVICE.

May 6.	Paid to mayor's order No. 5, as per resolution of General Council, approved Feb. 7, 1896			100 00

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1894.

May 6.	Amount paid to treasurer	$73 47		

		PARKS, 1894.	
May	6.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	$ 73 47
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1894.	
May	6.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	484 93
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1895.	
May	6.	Amount paid to treasurer	90 21
		PARKS, 1895.	
May	6.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	90 21
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1895.	
May	6.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	595 39
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1896.	
May	6.	Amount paid to treasurer	223 02
		PARKS, 1896.	
May	6.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	312 23
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1896.	
May	6.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	1,471 96
		SINKING FUND, 1896.	
May	6.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer,	1,070 52
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1897.	
May	6.	Amount paid to treasurer	230 37
		PARKS, 1897.	
May	6.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	431 94
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1897.	
May	6.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	1,900 55
		SINKING FUND, 1897.	
May	6.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer,	1,151 85
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1898.	
May	6.	Amount paid to treasurer	587 22
		PARKS, 1898.	
May	6.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	822 10

SCHOOL BOARD, 1898.

May	6.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	$ 3,875 63	

SINKING FUND, 1898.

May	6.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer,	2,348 87	

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1899.

May	6.	Amount paid to treasurer	1,571 79	

PARKS, 1899.

May	6.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	2,200 49	

SCHOOL BOARD, 1899.

May	6.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	10,373 76	

SINKING FUND, 1899.

May	6.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer,	6,287 12	
				$36,267 10

BILLS PAYABLE.

May	18.	*Paid city's note No. 414 to Louisville Sinking Fund, $800 deficit 1896, and $200 deficit 1895	1,000 00

INTEREST.

May	18.	*Paid three months' interest on note No. 414 for $1,800 at 4 per cent., to Louisville Sinking Fund .	180 00

BALANCE.

May	31.	Union National Bank to credit City of Louisville	$338,328 26	
May	31.	Cash and checks in safe	386 65	
May	21.	Tax receiver's check	65,811 76	
				404,526 67
				$577,290 69

RECEIPTS. June.

1899.				
June	1.	To balance from May 31, 1899, cash book, page 67		$404,526 67

CITY TAXES.

June	12.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 779 to 786, inclusive	$ 5,625 24	
June	20.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 787 to 793, inclusive	25,105 24	

*Charged to Old Revenue Account.

June	27.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 794 to 800, inclusive	$20,563 83	
June	30.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 801 to 811, inclusive	15,301 63	
				$66,595 94
June	20.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 975 to 977, inclusive	$20,804 50	
June	27.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 978 to 979, inclusive	21,382 42	
June	30.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 980 to 981, inclusive	5,502 02	
				47,688 94
June	20.	For credit of assessment of 1897, reports Nos. 958 to 959, inclusive	$20,132 88	
June	27.	For credit of assessment of 1897, report No. 960.	20,874 85	
June	30.	For credit of assessment of 1897, report No. 961.	4,546 45	
				45,554 18
June	20.	For credit of assessment of 1896, reports Nos. 923 to 924, inclusive	$19,896 53	
June	27.	For credit of assessment of 1896, report No. 925.	20,471 61	
June	30.	For credit of assessment of 1896, report No. 926.	4,314 51	
				44,682 65
June	20.	For credit of assessment of 1895, report No. 961.	$12,324 84	
June	27.	For credit of assessment of 1895, report No. 962.	9,360 23	
June	30.	For credit of assessment of 1895, report No. 963.	2,872 50	
				24,557 57
June	20.	For credit of assessment of 1894, report No. 897.	$20,882 42	
June	27.	For credit of assessment of 1894, report No. 898.	19,847 33	
June	30.	For credit of assessment of 1894, report No. 899.	4,703 52	
				45,433 27

PRIVATE DRAINS.

June	1-30.	Fifty estimates as per cash book	1,124 24

WORKHOUSE.

June	20.	From Chas. Hart, sale old mule	4 00

POLICE COURT.

June	1-30.	From Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fees and costs	$108 00	
June	1-30.	From Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fines collected from workhouse	20 00	
				128 00

INTEREST.

June 1.	From Union National Bank, interest on treasurer's account, April	$1,009 87	
June 1.	From Union National Bank, interest on tax receiver's account	88 78	
June 1.	From Union National Bank, treasurer's account, May	1,063 04	
June 1.	From Union National Bank, tax receiver's account, May	35 61	
			$2,197 30

INCIDENTAL.

June 1-30.	From H. L. Stone, city attorney, and J. M. Brown, assistant city attorney, court cost in tax suits refunded	165 39

HOME OF AGED AND INFIRM.

June 2.	From J. K. Westfall, supt., pauper idiots from State of Kentucky	1,000 00

PORTLAND CEMETERY.

June 3.	From Mrs. J. W. Greer, lot No. 56, block 2	$10 00	
June 13.	From Tracey & Straub, infant's grave	3 00	
			13 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

June 15.	From Louisville Tramway Sprinkler Co., sale old horse	10 00

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

June 1-30.	From 834 applications for retail liquor licenses at $5.00 each	4,170 00
		$687,851 15

DISBURSEMENTS. June.

1899.

WARRANTS.

June 1-30.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E"	$92,084 18	
			$92,084 18

REBATE ON PRIVATE DRAINS.

June 1-30.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E" (postals)	335 42	
			$92,419 60

SECRET SERVICE.

June 5.	Paid Mayor's order No. 6, as per resolution of General Council, approved Feb. 7, 1896	100 00

		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1894.	
June	5.	Amount paid to treasurer	$1,674 23
		PARKS, 1894.	
June	5.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	1,674 23
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1894.	
June	5.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board	11,049 87
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1895.	
June	5.	Amount paid to treasurer	1,113 39
		PARKS, 1895.	
June	5.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	1,113 39
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1895.	
June	5.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board	7,348 40
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1896.	
June	5.	Amount paid to treasurer	1,116 46
		PARKS, 1896.	
June	5.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	1,563 04
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1896.	
June	5.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board	7,368 61
		SINKING FUND, 1896.	
June	5.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer	5,358 99
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1897.	
June	5.	Amount paid to treasurer	939 00
		PARKS, 1897.	
June	5.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	760 61
		SCHOOL BOARD, 1897.	
June	5.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board	7,746 72
		SINKING FUND, 1897.	
June	5.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer	4,694 99
		HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1898.	
June	5.	Amount paid to treasurer	1,414 30

PARKS, 1898.

June	5.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	$1,980 03	

SCHOOL BOARD, 1898.

June	5.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board	9,334 41	

SINKING FUND, 1898.

June	5.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer	5,657 23	

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1899.

June	5.	Amount paid to treasurer	2,715 94	

PARKS, 1899.

June	5.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	3,802 31	

SCHOOL BOARD, 1899.

June	5.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board	17,925 15	

SINKING FUND, 1899.

June	5.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer	10,863 73	$108,215 03

BILLS PAYABLE.

June	30.	Paid city's note, No. 414, to Louisville Sinking Fund		3,000 00

BALANCE.

June	30.	Union National Bank to credit City of Louisville.	$445,602 49	
June	30.	Cash and checks in safe	1,273 40	
June	30.	Tax receiver's check	37,240 63	484,116 52
				$687,851 15

RECEIPTS. July.

1899.				
July	1.	To balance from June 30, 1899, cash book page 102		$484,116 52

CITY TAXES.

July	10.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 812 to 817, inclusive	$10,595 04	
July	17.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 818 to 827, inclusive	7,883 64	
July	24.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 828 to 835, inclusive	7,707 81	
July	31.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 836 to 852, inclusive	25,269 53	53,456 02

July 17.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 982 to 983, inclusive	$6,526 68		
July 31.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 984 to 986, inclusive	6,162 74		
				$12,689 42
July 17.	For credit of assessment of 1897, report No. 962	$5,870 01		
July 31.	For credit of assessment of 1897, reports Nos. 963 to 964, inclusive	1,268 49		
				7,138 50
July 17.	For credit of assessment of 1896, report No. 927	$5,581 50		
July 31.	For credit of assessment of 1896, report No. 928	486 08		
				6,067 58
July 17.	For credit of assessment of 1895, report No. 964	$3,521 26		
July 31.	For credit of assessment of 1895, report No. 965	458 48		
				3,979 74
July 17.	For credit of assessment of 1894, report No. 900	$5,127 96		
July 31.	For credit of assessment of 1894, report No. 901	366 92		
				5,494 88
	PRIVATE DRAINS.			
July 1-31.	Fifty-three estimates as per cash book pages 102-106 .			683 77
	POLICE COURT.			
July 1-31.	From Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fees and costs,	$170 00		
July 1-31.	From Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fines collected from workhouse	85 00		
July 1-31.	From Wm. Bosler, contempt of court .	3 00		
				258 00
	INTEREST.			
July 18.	From Union National Bank, interest on treasurer's account, June	$933 45		
July 18.	From Union National Bank, interest on tax receiver's account, June	165 04		
July 18.	From Union National Bank, additional interest, April, 1899	97 28		
				1,195 77
	INCIDENTAL.			
July 1-31.	From H. L. Stone, city attorney, and J. M. Brown, assistant city attorney, court cost in forty tax suits refunded . .	$1,313 80		
July 1-31.	From Charles P. Weaver, mayor, pauper transportation	6 70		
				1,320 50

PUBLIC LIGHTS.

July	11.	From Louisville Gaslight Company, dividend No. 21 .	$23,125 00

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

July	15.	J. H. Haager, chief, sale old stove	1 50

PORTLAND CEMETERY.

July	3.	Julia Saunders, one lot	$10 00	
July	10.	Mrs. Stockker, Lot No. 20, Block 2 . . .	10 00	
July	11.	Annie Pettey, one adult's grave	5 00	
July	21.	H. F. Dorr, Lot No. 24, Block No. 2 .	10 00	
				35 00

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

July	1-31.	Thirty-seven applications for retail liquor licenses at $5.00 each	185 00
			$599,747 20

DISBURSEMENTS. July.

WARRANTS.

1899.				
July	1-31.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E," (auditor's)	$142,085 17	

REBATE ON PRIVATE DRAINS.

July	1-31.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E" (postals)	264 93	
				$142,350 10

SECRET SERVICE.

July	6.	Paid mayor's order No. 6, as per resolution of General Council, approved February 7, 1896	100 00

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1894.

July	6.	Amount paid to treasurer	367 44

PARKS, 1894.

July	6.	Amount paid to Board of Park Commissioners	367 44

SCHOOL BOARD, 1894.

July	6.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	2,425 12

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1895.

July	6.	Amount paid to treasurer	269 76

PARKS, 1895.

July 6. Amount paid to Board of Park Commissioners . . . . . $ 269 76

SCHOOL BOARD, 1895.

July 6. Amount paid to Louisville School Board, 1,780 44

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1896.

July 6. Amount paid to treasurer 263 81

PARKS, 1896.

July 6. Amount paid to Board of Park Commissioners 369 33

SCHOOL BOARD, 1896.

July 6. Amount paid to Louisville School Board, 1,741 11

SINKING FUND, 1896.

July 6. Amount paid to secretary and treasurer . 1,266 26

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1897.

July 6. Amount paid to treasurer 221 57

PARKS, 1897.

July 6. Amount paid to Board of Park Commissioners 415 45

SCHOOL BOARD, 1897.

July 6. Amount paid to Louisville School Board, 1,827 94

SINKING FUND, 1897.

July 6. Amount paid to secretary and treasurer . 1,107 85

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1898.

July 6. Amount paid to treasurer 321 85

PARKS, 1898.

July 6. Amount paid to Board of Park Commissioners 450 60

SCHOOL BOARD, 1898.

July 6. Amount paid to Louisville School Board, 2,124 24

SINKING FUND, 1898.

July 6. Amount paid to secretary and treasurer . 1,287 42

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1899.

July 6. Amount paid to treasurer 1,170 14

PARKS, 1899.

July	6.	Amount paid to Board of Park Commissioners	$ 1,638 20	

SCHOOL BOARD, 1899.

July	6.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	7,722 96	

SINKING FUND, 1899.

July	6.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer .	4,680 58	
				$32,089 27

BILLS PAYABLE.

July	20.	Paid city's note No. 414 to Louisville Sinking Fund .		1,000 00

BALANCE.

July	31.	Union National Bank to credit City of Louisville	$389,531 10	
July	31.	Cash and checks in safe	34,012 24	
July	31.	Tax receiver's check	664 49	
				424,207 83
				$599,747 20

RECEIPTS. August.

1899.				
Aug.	1.	To balance from July 31, 1899, cash book page 107		$424,207 83

CITY TAXES.

Aug.	8.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 853 to 857, inclusive	$5,378 23	
Aug.	8.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 858 to 866, inclusive	8,502 37	
Aug.	22.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 867 to 896, inclusive	30,502 24	
Aug.	28.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 897 to 912, inclusive	15,921 29	
Aug.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1899, reports Nos. 913 to 919, inclusive	11,975 31	
				72,279 44
Aug.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1898, reports Nos. 987 to 991, inclusive		7,105 97
Aug.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1897, reports Nos. 965 to 967, inclusive		2,503 84
Aug.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1896, reports Nos. 929 to 931, inclusive		2,786 42
Aug.	31.	For credit of assessment of 1895, reports Nos. 966 to 969, inclusive		3,869 15

Aug. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1894, reports Nos. 902 to 904, inclusive		$2,468 01
Aug. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1893, reports Nos. 890 to 891, inclusive		1,237 99
Aug. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1892, report No. 865	$731 48	
Aug. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1891, report No. 846	679 08	
			1,410 56
Aug. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1890, report No. 800	$659 98	
Aug. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1889, report No. 772	72 74	
Aug. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1888, report No. 745	62 78	
Aug. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1887, report No. 735	45 51	
Aug. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1886, report No. 698	25 29	
Aug. 31.	For credit of assessment of 1885, report No. 680	58 78	
			925 08
Aug. 31.	For credit of South Louisville, report No. 10		522 05
	PRIVATE DRAINS.		
Aug. 1-31.	Seventy-one estimates as per cash book		1,255 60
	HOSPITAL.		
Aug. 1-31.	From Ellis Duncan, Superintendent, from sale clinical tickets	$400 00	
Aug. 1-31.	From Ellis Duncan, Superintendent, from pay patients	206 00	
Aug. 1-31.	From Ellis Duncan, Superintendent, Miscellaneous	9 00	
			615 00
	POLICE COURT.		
Aug. 1-31.	From Wm. Bosler, bailiff, fees and costs,	$262 00	
Aug. 1-31.	From Wm. Bosler, fines collected from work-house	57 00	
			319 00
	INTEREST.		
Aug. 11.	From Union National Bank, interest on treasurer's account, July	$1,164 68	
Aug. 11.	From Union National Bank, interest on tax receiver's account, July	67 30	
			1,231 98
Aug. 31.	From Union National Bank, interest on treasurer's acccount, August	$824 55	
Aug. 31.	From Union National Bank, interest on tax receiver's account, August	79 94	
			904 49

INCIDENTAL.

Aug. 1-31.	From assistant city attorney, city attorney, court cost in tax suits refunded		$201 65

CITY HALL EXPENSE.

Aug. 11.	From H. T. Weaver, city buyer, sale old iron		973 00

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Aug. 14.	From H. T. Weaver, city buyer, sale old horse . . .		10 00

PORTLAND CEMETERY.

Aug. 16.	From R. H. Holmes, one infant grave,	$3 00	
Aug. 23.	From Jno. Burch, one adult grave . . .	5 00	
			8 00

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Aug. 1-31.	Twenty-one applications for retail liquor licenses, at $5 each		105 00
			$523,976 79

DISBURSEMENTS. August.

1899.

WARRANTS.

Aug. 1-31.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E"	$219,107 07	

REBATE ON PRIVATE DRAINS.

Aug. 1-31.	Paid, canceled and registered in warrant book "E" (postals)	237 13	
			$219,344 20

SECRET SERVICE.

Aug. 4.	Paid mayor's order No. 7, as per resolution of General Council, approved Feb. 7, 1896		100 00

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1894.

Aug. 4.	Amount paid to treasurer	$ 80 78	

PARKS, 1894.

Aug. 4.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	80 78	

SCHOOL BOARD, 1894.

Aug. 4.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	533 14	

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1895.

Aug. 4.	Amount paid to treasurer	119 09	

PARKS, 1895.

Aug.	4.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	$ 119 09

SCHOOL BOARD, 1895.

Aug.	4.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	786 04

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1896.

Aug.	4.	Amount paid to treasurer	82 85

PARKS, 1896.

Aug.	4.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	115 98

SCHOOL BOARD, 1896.

Aug.	4.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	546 79

SINKING FUND, 1896.

Aug.	4.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer,	396 80

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1897.

Aug.	4.	Amount paid to treasurer	75 92

PARKS, 1897.

Aug.	4.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	142 35

SCHOOL BOARD, 1897.

Aug.	4.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	626 37

SINKING FUND, 1897.

Aug.	4.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer,	379 63

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1898.

Aug.	4.	Amount paid to treasurer	348 47

PARKS, 1898.

Aug.	4.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	487 85

SCHOOL BOARD, 1898.

Aug.	4.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	2,299 86

SINKING FUND, 1898.

Aug.	4.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer,	1,393 86

HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1899.

Aug.	4.	Amount paid to treasurer	2,604 27

PARKS, 1899.

Aug.	4.	Amount paid to Board Park Commissioners	$ 3,645 97	

SCHOOL BOARD, 1899.

Aug.	4.	Amount paid to Louisville School Board,	17,188 18	

SINKING FUND, 1899.

Aug.	4.	Amount paid to secretary and treasurer,	10,417 08	
				$42,471 15

BILLS PAYABLE.

Aug.	31.	Paid city's note No. 414 to Louisville Sinking Fund .	1,000 00

INTEREST.

Aug.	23.	Paid quarterly interest on note No. 414, for $13,000, at 4 per cent., to Louisville Sinking Fund	160 00

BALANCE.

Aug.	31.	Union National Bank, to credit city of Louisville	$225,201 11	
Aug.	31.	Cash and checks in safe	895 95	
Aug.	31.	Tax receiver's check	34,804 38	
				260,901 44
				$523,976 79

STATEMENT

SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

To amount received from Tax Receiver—

Revenue 1899	$1,801,512 39
Revenue 1898	348,610 59
Revenue 1897	219,737 61
Revenue 1896	163,053 77
Revenue 1895	91,852 29
Revenue 1894	132,203 49
Revenue 1893	9,346 96
Revenue 1892	4,917 88
Revenue 1891	3,651 29
Revenue 1890	2,315 84
Revenue 1889	924 22
Revenue 1888	562 02
Revenue 1887	252 06

Revenue 1886	$ 25 29	
Revenue 1885	58 78	
South Louisville	3,817 58	
Parkland	5 30	
		$2,782,847 36
Private Drains, 564 sewer connections		$ 10,181 00
Police Court		2,851 51
Interest		10,796 49
Incidental		3,610 60
Portland Cemetery		247 00
Printing and stationery, 1,058 licenses, at $5 each		5,290 00
Miscellaneous items		2,823 46
Hospital		1,006 10
Louisville Gas Co., dividends Nos. 20 and 21		46,250 00
Bills payable borrowed money		250,000 00
Balance from August 31, 1898		151,713 39
Total receipts from all sources, 1899		$3,267,616 91

DISBURSEMENTS.

To disbursements for account of—

By revenue 1899—

House of Refuge	$ 48,882 22	
Parks	68,435 10	
School Board	322,622 66	
Sinking Fund	195,528 87	
Interest on borrowed money	2,428 39	
Warrants for all other purposes	1,129,904 09	
Secret service	1,000 00	
		$1,768,801 33

By revenue 1898—

House of Refuge	$ 9,323 70	
Parks	13,053 12	
School Board	61,536 18	
Sinking Fund	37,294 67	
Warrants for all purposes	460,764 16	
		581,971 83

By revenue 1897—

House of Refuge	$ 4,663 81	
Parks	8,744 61	
School Board	38,476 35	
Sinking Fund	23,319 03	
Warrants for all other purposes	46,299 60	
		121,503 40

By revenue 1896—		
House of Refuge	$ 4,331 97	
Parks	6,064 74	
School Board	28,590 90	
Sinking Fund	20,792 54	
Warrants for all other purposes	10,264 65	
		$70,044 80
By revenue 1895—		
House of Refuge	$ 3,027 44	
Parks	3,027 44	
School Board	19,981 27	
Warrants for all other purposes	2 00	
		26,038 15
By revenue 1894—		
House of Refuge	$ 4,588 50	
Parks	4,588 50	
School Board	30,284 08	
Warrants for all other purposes	13,621 28	
		53,082 36
By revenue 1893, warrants		$10,076 11
By revenue 1892, warrants		8,641 92
By revenue 1891, warrants		15 81
By revenue 1888, warrants		14 12
		$18,747 96
Warrants for 1899 and paid from revenue 1898	$41,804 99	
Warrants for 1897 and paid from revenue 1898	4 00	
Warrants for 1892 and paid from revenue 1898	22,224 21	
Warrants for 1893 and paid from revenue 1898	26,175 88	
		$90,209 08
Louisville Sinking Fund paid on city note No. 414		15,000 00
Interest on same at 4 per cent		800 00
		$15,800 00
Private drains, auditor's warrants	$8,096 71	
Private drains, postal card warrants	2,419 85	
		10,516 56
Bills payable, borrowed money		250,000 00
Total disbursements for fiscal year, 1899		$3,006,715 47
Balance carried forward Sept. 1, 1900		$260,901 44

STATEMENT

SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES OF "REVENUE 1899."

TITLE OF ACCOUNTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.	RECEIPTS.	BALANCES.	
			Debit.	Credit.
Assessor's department	$13,361 36	$14,622 75		$1,261 39
Board of Public Safety	7,116 50	7,868 20		751 70
Board of Public Works	9,443 93	10,538 20		1,094 27
City officers	32,896 90	35,805 39		2,908 49
City Hall expenses	7,675 73	8,398 70		722 97
Police Court	17,809 40	19,627 00		1,817 60
Cisterns	802 64	883 97		81 33
City pounds	1,140 00	1,281 90		141 90
Cemeteries	570 00	636 51		66 51
County institutions	18,922 32	42,431 70		23,509 38
Engineer's department	22,545 09	24,931 45		2 386 36
Eruptive Hospital	2.354 64	2,372 69		18 05
County judiciary	8,541 37	9,282 80		741 43
Footways	822 03	883 97		61 94
County officers	12,453 71	16,515 50		4,061 79
Fire department	197,054 57	205,305 31		8,250 74
Cut-off improvements	12,074 21	13,261 20		1,186 99
Gasoline lights	8,067 68	8,840 78		773 10
Home for Aged and Infirm	15,331 16	15,598 53		267 37
Hospital	37,763 40	39,545 04		1,781 64

Incidental expenses	$ 62,413 18	$ 56,237 41	$6,175 77	
Interest on warrants	9,306 31	9,500 00		$ 193 69
Interest on city's notes	2,428 39	2,500 00		71 61
Interest from Tax Receiver	1,348 91	2,326 38		977 47
Printing and stationery	12,442 10	13,701 80		1,259 70
Police department	236,312 43	244,411 12		8,098 69
Public lights	109,441 91	116,976 85		7,534 94
Pumps and wells	6,102 79	6,630 60		527 81
Inspector of buildings	3,216 63	3,536 10		319 47
Insurance	6,477 53	5,967 44	510 09	
Refunded taxes	116 40	221 02		104 62
Reconstruction	13,312 47	39,105 81		25,793 34
Repairing streets	58,237 06	58,658 64		421 58
Sanitary	8,038 98	8,915 79		876 81
Secret Service	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Street cleaning	70,061 77	72,060 19		1,998 42
Sewer cleaning	5,677 07	6,151 36		474 29
Sewer repairs	7,138 37	8,789 20		1,650 83
Sewer construction	67,749 61	79,198 85		11,449 24
Tax receiver's department	7,417 51	8,385 35		967 84
Workhouse	20,202 93	20,695 28		492 35
Fire Department, 1898	238,956 91	287,124 49		48,167 58
Police Department, 1898	255,657 67	264,663 93		9,006 26
General purposes, 1898	625,172 40	636,835 81		11,663 41
Public charities, 1898	92,913 98	107,041 63		14,127 65
Reconstruction, 1898	102,077 73	121,527 89		19,450 25
Repairing streets, 1898	88,792 79	105,509 16		16,716 37
Sewer construction and repairs, 1898	66,616 52	74,698 03		8,081 51
Street and sewer cleaning, 1898	102,343 46	123,758 04		21,414 58

STATEMENT—Continued.

SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBUREMENTS AND BALANCES OF "REVENUE 1899."

TITLE OF ACCOUNTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.	RECEIPTS.	BALANCES.	
			Debit.	Credit.
Old revenue, 1888, '89, '90	$ 3,874 18	$4,298 86		$ 424 68
Private drains	10,111 52	12,947 97		2,836 45
Deficit tax, 1894	54,281 59	54,337 55		55 96
Deficit tax, 1895	59,673 37	59,675 84		2 47
Deficit tax, 1896	62,320 02	62,368 66		48 64
Consolidated revenue, 1892	8,641 92	9,033 32		391 40
Consolidated revenue, 1893	10,076 11	10,178 55		102 44
Balance	260,901 44		$260,901 44	
Total	$3,177,600 60	$3,177,600 60	$267,587 30	$267,587 30

REPORT OF CITY TREASURER.

OFFICE OF CITY TREASURER, CITY HALL,
LOUISVILLE KY., August 31, 1899.

Statement of City of Louisville and Government bonds, held as retained percentage on completed work paid for by apportionment warrants. These bonds are deposited in the Columbia Finance and Trust Company's vaults, and are accessible to the City Treasurer and Comptroller jointly.

No. Bonds.	Location of Work.	Amount.
1	Intersection, Floyd and Woodbine	$ 100 00
2	Edward street, bet. Breckinridge and Christy	200 00
2	Edward street, bet. Christy and Morton	200 00
4	Edward street, bet. Highland and Hepburn	400 00
4	Bloom street, bet. Third and Fourth	400 00
4	Griffiths avenue, bet. Nineteenth and Bank	400 00
4	Fourth street, bet. Bloom and Avery	400 00
3	Charlton street, bet. Spring and Locust	300 00
18	Second street, bet. Brandeis and Avery	1,800 00
6	Oak street, bet. Fifteenth and Sixteenth	600 00
4	Magnolia avenue, bet. Sixth and Levering	400 00
2	Speckert avenue, bet. Clay and Shelby	200 00
7	Fifth street, bet. Chestnut and Broadway	700 00
4	Avery street, bet. Second and Third	400 00
2	Highland avenue, bet. Broadway and Everett	300 00
5	St. Catherine street, bet. Hancock and Clay	500 00
5	Second street, bet. Brandeis and Barbee	500 00
4	Edward street, bet. Morton and Highland	400 00
5	Griffiths avenue, bet. Twenty-first and Twenty-second	500 00
5	Twenty-fourth street, bet. Slavin and Griffiths	500 00
12	Third street, bet. Brandeis and K	2,100 00
7	Oak street, bet. Sixteenth and Seventeenth	700 00
6	Oak street, bet. Seventeenth and Eighteenth	600 00
4	Twenty-sixth street, bet. Broadway and Maple	400 00
6	Twenty-fourth street, bet. Broadway and Magazine	600 00
3	Congress street, bet. Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth	300 00
9	Twenty-sixth street, bet. Maple and Garland	900 00
5	Twenty-fourth street, bet. Duncan and Slavin	500 00
4	Duncan street, bet. Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth	400 00
4	Broadway, bet. Eleventh and Thirteenth	400 00
4	Broadway, bet. First and Campbell	400 00
5	Colgan street, bet. Eighteenth and Twentieth	500 00

3	Lee street, bet. Second and Third	$ 300 00
1	Garland avenue, bet. Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth	1,000 00
8	Grayson street, bet. Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh	300 00
4	Thirty-second street, bet. High and Rudd	400 00
4	First street, bet. Hill and Burnett	400 00
4	Magnolia avenue, bet. Second and Third	400 00
3	Edward street, bet. DeBarr and Breckinridge	300 00
2	Twentieth street, bet. Griffiths and Bank	600 00
3	Chestnut street, bet. Eighteenth and Twentieth	700 00
4	Twenty-second street, bet. Main and Rowan	400 00
4	Sixth street, bet. Main and Wharf	400 00
4	DeBarr street, bet. Edward and Rubel	400 00
1	Ninth street, bet. Main and Market	300 00
4	Grayson street, bet. Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth	400 00
1	Ormsby avenue, bet. First and Second	700 00
4	Reservoir avenue, bet. Frankfort	400 00
2	Thirty-second street, bet. Portland avenue and High	200 00
3	Breckinridge street, bet. Second and Third	300 00
4	DeBarr avenue, bet. Barret and Edward	400 00
3	Oak street, bet. First and Brook	300 00
2	Benton street, bet. Rubel and Randolph	400 00
4	Oak street, bet. Fourteenth and Fifteenth	400 00
5	Catalpa street, bet. Woodland and Gibson Lane	900 00
1	Oak street, bet. Thirteenth and intersection	100 00
3	Oak street, bet. Thirteenth and Fourteenth	300 00
3	H street, bet. Pope and William	300 00
4	Wickliffe avenue, bet. Barret and Edward	400 00
3	Wickliffe avenue, bet. Edward and Benton	300 00
4	Bainbridge street, bet. Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth	800 00
5	Twenty-third street, bet. Broadway and Maple	500 00
5	Mellwood avenue, bet. Letterle and Frankfort	500 00
1	Griffiths avenue, bet. Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth	500 00
2	Twenty-third street, bet. Magazine and Broadway	600 00
10	Catalpa street, bet. Dumesnil and Woodland	1,000 00
5	Charlton street, bet. L. & N. R. R. and St. Bernard	500 00
1	Chestnut street, bet. Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth	500 00
3	Twenty-first street, bet. Rowan and Duncan	300 00
1	In part. Main street, bet. Fifteenth and Seventeenth	600 00
4	Breckinridge street, bet. First and Brook	400 00
5	Hill street, bet. Sixth and Seventh	900 00
4	Seventeenth street, bet. Broadway and Anderson	400 00
4	Bloom street, bet. Fourth and Fifth	400 00
1	Intersection, Twenty-eighth and Chestnut	100 00
2	Twelfth street, bet. Market and Main	200 00
4	Chestnut street, bet. Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth	800 00
4	Rowan street, bet. Fourteenth and Fifteenth	400 00
3	St. Xavier street, bet. Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth	700 00

3	Sixteenth street, bet. High and Portland avenue	$ 300 00
2	Market street, bet. Jackson and Hancock	600 00
2	Jackson street, bet. Broadway and Jacob	200 00
1	Brook street, bet. St. Catherine and Oak	500 00
3	First street, bet. Breckinridge and Kentucky	700 00
2	Preston street, bet. Main and Washington	200 00
5	Griffiths avenue, bet. Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth	500 00
3	Seventeenth street, bet. Lexington and Southgate	300 00
2	Magnolia avenue, bet. First and Second	200 00
4	Twenty-eighth street, bet. Garland and Kentucky	400 00
5	Twenty-eighth street, bet. Kentucky and Greenwood	500 00
4	Chestnut street, bet. Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth	400 00
5	Twenty-eighth street, bet. Greenwood and Grand	400 00
3	S. S. Main street, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth	300 00
1	N. S. Main street, bet. Fifteenth and Seventeenth	500 00
4	Eighteenth street, bet. Walnut and Chestnut	400 00
4	Twenty-first street, bet. St. Xavier and Bank	400 00
3	Anderson street, bet. Fifteenth and Sixteenth	300 00
4	Chestnut street, bet. Thirtieth and Thirty-first	400 00
2	Floyd street, bet. Main and Water	600 00
3	Brook street, bet. Breckinridge and Caldwell	300 00
4	Chestnut street, bet. Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth	400 00
5	Grand avenue, bet. Bismarck and Twenty-eighth	500 00
5	Twenty-eighth street, bet. Bismarck and Virginia	500 00
4	Twenty-eighth street, bet. Virginia and Dumesnil	400 00
3	Lee street, bet. Third and Fourth	300 00
1	Eighteenth street, bet. Chestnut and Broadway	500 00
4	Dumesnil street, bet. Amber and Catalpa	400 00
1	First street, bet. Barbee and Shipp	400 00
2	Brandeis avenue, bet. Third and Fourth	200 00
3	Burnett avenue, bet. First and Brook	300 00
4	Twenty-first street, bet. Griffiths and St. Xavier	400 00
6	Twenty-second street, bet. Griffiths and Duncan	600 00
3	Fourth street, bet. Avery and Brandeis	300 00
4	Brandeis avenue, bet. Second and Third	400 00
1	Breckinridge street, bet. Third and Fourth	500 00
1	First street, bet. Burnett and Magnolia	1,000 00
1	Kentucky street, bet. Second and Third	400 00
5	Eighteenth street, bet. Jefferson and Walnut	500 00
1	Maple street, Twenty-third to north, &c	100 00
4	Maple street, Twenty-first to Twenty-second	400 00
3	Bloom street, Second to Third	300 00
22	Hamilton avenue, Baxter avenue to 2,068 feet	2,200 00
4	Zane street, Fifth to Sixth	400 00
4	Maple street, Twenty-second to Twenty-third	400 00
3	Broadway, Randolph to Baxter	300 00
1	Twelfth street, Zane to Oldham	500 00

3	Seventh street, Broadway to York	$ 300 00
4	Market street, Twelfth to Thirteenth	400 00
5	Chestnut street, Eleventh to Fourteenth	900 00
3	Breckinridge street, First to Second	300 00
5	Broadway, Seventeenth to Eighteenth Broadway, First to Second Logan street, Broadway to Lampton Preston street, Broadway to Jacob	3,200 00
	Twenty-eighth street, Chestnut to Broadway	1,100 00
4	Marret avenue, e. l. Preston, &c	400 00
4	Twenty-second street, bet. Broadway and Maple	400 00
3	Magazine street, bet. Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth	700 00
5	Broadway, bet. Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth	500 00
5	Hepburn avenue, bet. Barret and Edward	500 00
5	Hepburn avenue, bet. Rubel and Von Borries	500 00
6	Hepburn avenue, bet. Edward and Rubel	600 00
2	Edward street, bet. Wickliffe and DeBarr	200 00
3	Clay street, bet. Oak and St. Catherine	300 00
5	Broadway, bet. Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth	500 00
1	Broadway, bet. Thirtieth and Thirty-first	500 00
4	Everett avenue, bet. Transit and city limits	400 00

Also the following deposits in cash, as authorized under resolution passed by General Council, October 12, 1899:

East Broadway, from Transit	$ 477 00
East Broadway, from Transit to Slaughter	602 00
East Broadway, from Slaughter to Longest	1,174 00
East Broadway, from Longest to Finzer	406 00
Chestnut, from Thirty-first to Thirty-fourth	1,214 00
Second, from Oak to Magnolia	1,563 00
Snead, from Washington to R. R	74 00
Preston, from College to Jacob	367 00
Washington, from First to Second	224 00
Washington, from First to Brook	224 00
Ormsby, from First to Brook	333 00
Twenty-sixth, from Duncan to Bank	1,459 00

Also twenty-four one thousand dollar city bonds, which are held as retained percentage for the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, coupons to the amount of $720.00 having been paid said company during the past fiscal year.

The following bonds have been delivered during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899:

No. Bonds.	Location of Work.	Amount.
4	Twenty-sixth street, bet. Market and Jefferson	$ 400 00
4	Oak street, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth	400 00
3	Walnut street, bet. Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh	300 00
3	Duncan street, bet. Twentieth and Twenty-first	300 00
5	Highland avenue, bet. Rubel and Edward	500 00
2	Floyd street, bet. Magnolia and Burnett	600 00
5	Highland avenue, bet. Barret and Edward	500 00
4	Park avenue, bet. Sixth and Seventh	400 00
2	Maple street, bet. Eighteenth and Twentieth	600 00
5	Twenty-seventh street, bet. Bank and Portland avenue	500 00
1	Baird street, bet. Nineteenth and King	100 00
5	St. Catherine street, bet. Swan and Dandridge	1,400 00
1	Madison street, bet. Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth	100 00
4	Smyser avenue, bet. Frankfort and Prospect	400 00
5	Maple street, bet. Twentieth and Twenty-first	500 00
4	Walnut street, bet. Twenty-seventh and city limits	400 00
4	Hill street, bet. Second and Third	400 00
3	Kentucky street, bet. Logan and Swan	700 00
4	Twenty-sixth street, bet. Grayson and Walnut	400 00
5	Camp street, bet. Shelby and Clay	500 00
3	Twenty-sixth street, bet. Grayson and Jefferson	300 00
3	Avery avenue, bet. Fourth and city limits	300 00
6	Alford street, bet. Twenty-sixth and city limits	600 00
5	Ormsby avenue, bet. Preston and Jackson	500 00
5	Ormsby avenue, bet. Hancock and Clay	500 00
5	Ormsby avenue, bet. Clay and Shelby	500 00
2	Lampton street, bet. Underhill and Guthrie	200 00
4	Rubel avenue, bet. Highland and Hepburn	400 00
7	Main street, bet. Twenty-sixth and city limits	700 00
5	Griffiths avenue, bet. Twenty-second and Twenty-third	500 00
6	Twenty-first street, bet. Broadway and Maple	600 00
2	Rudd avenue, bet. Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth	200 00
1	Chestnut street, bet. Twentieth and Twenty-second	400 00
	Thirty-third street, bet. Portland avenue and Rudd	300 00
1	Fifteenth street, bet. Maple and Kentucky	1,200 00
	Oak street, bet. Third and Seventh	1,100 00
	Sixth street, bet. Kentucky and Oak	1,100 00
	Fourth street, bet. Magnolia and Hill	700 00
	Chestnut street, bet. Fourteenth and Eighteenth	1,200 00
1	Broadway, bet. Underhill and Randolph	500 00
	Total	$21,200 00

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY AUDITOR,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

1898.	ASSESSOR'S DEPARTMENT.	
September	$1,041 70	
October	1,723 29	
November	1,650 00	
December	....	
1899.		
January	3,829 76	
February	1,658 33	
March	1,058 33	
April	1,058 33	
May	1,058 33	
June	1,058 33	
July	1,058 33	
August	1,058 33	
		$16,253 06

1898.	BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY.	
September	$741 65	
October	741 65	
November	741 65	
December	741 65	
1899.		
January	741 65	
February	741 65	
March	741 65	
April	741 65	
May	741 65	
June	741 65	
July	741 65	
August	741 65	
		8,899 80

1898.	BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
September	$741 65
October	993 31
November	993 31
December	982 47

1899.		
January	$993 31	
February	993 31	
March	993 31	
April	993 31	
May	993 31	
June	993 31	
July	993 31	
August	993 31	
		$11,657 22
1898. CITY HALL EXPENSES.		
September	$ 478 20	
October	. . . .	
November	6,527 02	
December	790 85	
1899.		
January	1,600 84	
February	1,358 79	
March	1,313 72	
April	1,409 11	
May	1,556 19	
June	. . . .	
July	. . . .	
August	68 02	
		15,102 74
1898. CITY HOSPITAL.		
September	$3,352 66	
October	2,844 86	
November	3,071 27	
December	2,764 99	
1899.		
January	3,857 24	
February	3,741 31	
March	3,512 44	
April	2,719 79	
May	3,669 64	
June	4,666 32	
July	3,744 72	
August	3,131 46	
		41,076 70
1898. CITY OFFICERS.		
September	$3,296 45	
October	3,308 45	
November	3,290 45	
December	3,296 45	

1899.		
January	$3,308 45	
February	3,296 45	
March	3,365 85	
April	3,296 45	
May	3,290 45	
June	3,290 45	
July	3,302 45	
August	3,284 45	
		$39,626 80
1898. COUNTY JUDICIARY.		
September	$874 97	
October	874 97	
November	874 97	
December	874 97	
1899.		
January	874 97	
February	874 97	
March	874 97	
April	874 97	
May	777 78	
June	972 16	
July	874 97	
August	874 97	
		10,499 64
1898. ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.		
September	$2,286 66	
October	2,244 99	
November	2,505 52	
December	2,306 86	
1899.		
January	2,325 71	
February	2,326 66	
March	2,454 26	
April	2,768 76	
May	2,326 66	
June	370 50	
July	5,398 80	
August	2,526 36	
		29,841 74
1898. INSURANCE.		
December	$5,003 13	
1899.		
February	1,407 70	
May	66 70	
August	233 34	
		6,710 87

1898.	COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.		
September		$ 827 83	
October		679 93	
November		8,742 39	
December		1,754 43	
1899.			
January		6,201 72	
February		1,101 41	
March		120 00	
April		. . . .	
May		287 42	
June		. . . .	
July		. . . .	
August		. . . .	
			$19,715 13
1898.	PRIVATE DRAINS.		
September		$ 818 87	
October		567 32	
November		418 66	
December		562 24	
1899.			
January		362 51	
February		195 27	
March		22 13	
April		997 56	
May		1,083 97	
June		1,000 59	
July		1,148 60	
August		508 20	
			7,685 92
1899.	STREET AND SEWER CLEANING.		
January		. . . .	
February		$ 250	
March		. . . .	
April		. . . .	
May		600	
June		452 74	
July		1,822 62	
August		1,903 45	
			5,028 81
1898.	SANITARY EXPENSES.		
September		657 11	
October		657 76	
November		852 84	
December		644 16	

1899.		
January	$ 868 41	
February	768 20	
March	831 66	
April } May }	1,663 32	
June	854 31	
July	831 66	
August	833 91	
		$9,463 34
1898. SEWER CONSTRUCTION.		
September	$ 5,329 63	
October	12 94	
November	2,748 20	
December	13,146 52	
1899.		
January	4,543 82	
February	175 81	
March	7,682 08	
April	1,536 94	
May	3,705 71	
June	8,967 86	
July	7,652 77	
August	20,448 71	
		75,950 99
1898. TAX RECEIVER'S DEPARTMENT.		
September	$ 766 66	
October	766 66	
November	766 66	
December	754 17	
1899.		
January	766 67 480 00	
February	1,141 67	
March	991 67	
April	766 67	
May	691 67	
June	541 67	
July	541 67	
August	541 67	
		9,517 51
1898. WORKHOUSE EXPENSES.		
September	$1,967 92	
October	1,771 70	
November	1,934 31	
December	4,596 63	

1899.		
January	$1,963 56	
February	1,772 79	
March	1,800 81	
April	1,476 68	
May	1,812 73	
June	1,568 65	
July	1,822 81	
August	1,544 41	
		$24,033 00

1898. INTEREST ON WARRANTS.

September	$ 106 45	
October	98 01	
November	343 52	
December	347 26	
1899.		
January	3,267 70	
February	465 12	
March	3,243 28	
April	29 38	
May	81 26	
June	83 03	
July	. . . .	
August	1,347 75	
		9,412 76

1898. SEWER CLEANING.

September	$423 90	
October	114 42	
November	803 02	
December	112 57	
1899.		
January	778 67	
February	511 20	
March	897 70	
April	783 10	
May	862 15	
June	456 06	
July	597 48	
August	437 10	
		6,777 37

1898. SEWER REPAIRS.

September	$ 898 26
October	4 00
November	1,640 61
December	434 69

1899.		
January	. . . .	
February	$ 628 21	
March	301 30	
April	1,225 15	
May	1,004 24	
June	1,035 14	
July	606 02	
August	494 88	
		$8,272 50
1898. STREET CLEANING.		
September	$ 7,091 76	
October	. . . .	
November	14,036 70	
December	6,751 17	
1899.		
January	5,192 83	
February	5,261 59	
March	4,558 88	
April	6,358 58	
May	8,283 21	
June	1,116 39	
July	18,701 51	
August	9,640 88	
		86,993 50
1898. CISTERNS.		
September	$ 28 79	
October	218 88	
November	180 55	
December	3 20	
1899.		
January	163 93	
February	185 94	
March	7 80	
April	8 65	
May	25 68	
June	14 16	
July	1 62	
August	24 63	
		863 83
1898. EMPLOYES BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY.*		
September	$513 33	
October	513 33	
November	513 33	
December	513 33	

1899.		
January	$513 33	
February	513 33	
March	513 33	
April	513 33	
May	513 33	
June	513 33	
July	513 33	
August	513 33	
		$ 6,159 96

*Building inspector	$3,999 96	
*Cemeteries	720 00	
*Pounds	1,440 00	

SEWER CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

1898.		
September	$ 1,021 97	
October	2,867 63	
November	4,045 79	
December	....	
1899.		
January	2,187 94	
February	5,194 05	
March	....	
April	....	
May	....	
June	420 00	
July	....	
August	10,000 00	
		25,737 38

PUMPS AND WELLS.

1898.		
September	$ 711 89	
October	573 50	
November	752 88	
December	720 95	
1899.		
January	694 99	
February	1,056 47	
March	615 90	
April	636 24	
May	579 07	
June	593 54	
July	548 37	
August	592 09	
		8,075 89

1898.	RECONSTRUCTION.	
September	$10,522 55	
October	9,316 13	
November	5,407 59	
December	3,714 95	
1899.		
January	19,968 34	
February	2,711 77	
March	. . . .	
April	. . . .	
May	20,785 32	
June	441 82	
July	20,585 27	
August	13,742 61	
		$107,196 35
1898.	COUNTY OFFICERS.	
September	$1,459 77	
October	1,556 01	
November	1,556 01	
December	1,556 01	
1899.		
January	1,556 01	
February	1,556 01	
March	1,556 01	
April	1,580 70	
May	1,580 70	
		13,957 23
1898.	CUT-OFF IMPROVEMENT.	
December	$2,049 49	
1899.		
January	1,263 32	
February	2,386 74	
March	3,834 87	
April	2,179 12	
May	1,491 68	
June	486 75	
July	130 50	
August	305 44	
		14,127 91
1898.	INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.	
September	$23,468 23	
October	10,893 98	
November	7,040 91	
December	541 25	

1899.		
January	$22,402 68	
February	15,432 11	
March	7,857 14	
April	1,585 72	
May	178 86	
June	179 86	
July	136 59	
August	48 15	
		$90,665 48
1898. REFUNDED TAXES.		
September	$ 4 50	
1899.		
March	13 94	
April	92 00	
June	24 40	
		134 84
1898. ERUPTIVE HOSPITAL.		
September	$218 88	
October	116 00	
November	184 67	
December	192 69	
1899.		
January	200 36	
February	343 92	
March	326 00	
April	374 00	
May	273 00	
June	253 00	
July	217 00	
August	192 00	
		2,891 52
1898. FOOTWAYS.		
September	$135 57	
October	67 45	
November	221 37	
December	....	
1899.		
January	99 22	
February	40 35	
March	....	
April	243 86	
May	293 20	
June	....	
July	....	
August	....	
		1,101 02

1898.	GASOLINE LIGHTS.	
September	$ 563 81	
October	1,114 50	
November	1,802 59	
December	861 96	
1899.		
January	992 68	
February	894 05	
March	1,479 26	
April	999 11	
May	1,173 33	
June	1,019 65	
July	141 76	
August	634 38	
		$11,677 08

1898.	GENERAL PURPOSES.	
September	. . . .	
October	. . . .	
November	. . . .	
December	$ 9 00	
1899.		
January	5,282 76	
February	1,086 00	
March	11,707 10	
April	21,531 05	
May	7,862 26	
June	2,475 00	
July	10,981 68	
August	14,864 42	
		75,799 27

1898.	HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM.	
September	$1,419 76	
October	1,314 83	
November	1,172 88	
December	1,633 38	
1899.		
January	1,442 53	
February	1,506 40	
March	1,317 50	
April	1,711 88	
May	1,252 59	
June	1,273 53	
July	1,863 41	
August	1,243 65	
		17,152 34

1898.	POLICE COURT.	
September	$2,090 24	
October	1,741 64	
November	1,741 64	
December	1,791 64	
1899.		
January	1,741 64	
February	1,741 64	
March	1,741 64	
April	1,741 64	
May	1,741 64	
June	1,741 64	
July	1,976 32	
August	2,324 96	
		$22,116 28
1898.	FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
September	$19,753 28	
October	17,628 14	
November	18,864 94	
December	18,492 19	
1899.		
January	19,962 96	
February	18,825 21	
March	18,353 16	
April	17,992 00	
May	16,690 29	
June	20,346 39	
July	17,168 16	
August	19,723 50	
		223,800 22
1898.	POLICE DEPARTMENT.	
September	$17,527 77	
October	20,249 45	
November	25,750 14	
December	21,710 92	
1899.		
January	25,942 96	
February	23,433 44	
March	21,578 50	
April	24,774 86	
May	23,024 19	
June	23,215 06	
July	24,556 64	
August	23,332 25	
		275,096 18

1898.	PUBLIC LIGHTS.	
September	$ 9,403 63	
October	. . . .	
November	19,999 22	
December	9,849 48	
1899.		
January	10,313 45	
February	. . . .	
March	19,619 51	
April	10,368 16	
May	10,075 64	
June	. . . .	
July	20,649 26	
August	10,567 19	
		$120,845 54
1898.	PUBLIC CHARITIES.	
November	$1,943 45	
1899.		
January	18 00	
February	. . . .	
March	2,350 89	
April	1,262 94	
May	692 57	
June	3,039 10	
July	252 12	
August	578 47	
		10,137 54
1898.	REPAIRING STREETS.	
September	$ 2,629 63	
October	740 85	
November	9,457 26	
December	7,376 37	
1899.		
January	6,189 69	
February	5,110 21	
March	1,786 53	
April	3,260 18	
May	9,972 47	
June	5,601 53	
July	14,745 35	
August	8,187 49	
		75,057 56
1898.	PRINTING AND STATIONERY.	
September	$ 951 77	
October	. . . .	
November	5,092 04	
December	708 90	

1899.		
January	$2,201 16	
February	5 00	
March	1,873 20	
April	1,132 68	
May	1,456 93	
June	1,388 79	
July	. . . .	
August	1,693 50	
		$16,503 97

RECAPITULATION.

Assessor's department	$ 16,253 06
Board of Public Safety	8,899 80
Board of Public Works	11,657 22
Building inspector	3,999 96
Cemeteries	720 00
Cisterns	863 83
City Hall expenses	15,102 74
City Hospital	41,076 70
City officers	39,626 80
Cut-off improvements	14,127 91
County judiciary	10,499 64
Engineer's department	29,841 74
Eruptive Hospital	2,891 52
Fire Department	223,800 22
Footways	1,101 02
Gasoline lights	11,677 08
General purposes	75,799 27
Home for Aged and Infirm	17,152 34
Incidental expenses	90,665 48
Insurance	6,710 87
Interest on warrants	9,412 76
Police Court	22,116 28
Police Department	275,096 18
Pounds	1,440 00
Printing and stationery	16,503 97
Private drains	7,685 92
Public charities	10,137 54
Public lights	120,845 54
Pumps and wells	8,075 89
Real estate	. . . . .
Real estate, R. W., E. D.	. . . . .
Real estate, R. W., W. D.	. . . . .
Reconstruction streets	107,196 35
Refunded taxes	134 84
Repairing streets	75,057 56

Sanitary expenses	$ 9,463 34
Sewer construction	75,950 99
Sewer construction and repairs	25,737 38
Sewer cleaning	6,777 37
Sewer repairs	8,272 50
Street cleaning	86,993 50
Street cleaning and sewer cleaning	5,028 81
Tax receiver's department	9,517 51
Workhouse expenses	24,033 00
County institutions	19,715 13
County officers	13,957 23
Total	$1,561,616 79

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. NEUMEYER, *Auditor.*

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,

CHARLES R. LONG.

DIRECTORS,

CHARLES R. LONG,
JAMES S. BARRET,
P. GALT MILLER,
T. L. BURNETT,
W. W. SMITH,
JAS. C. GILBERT.

TREASURER,

W. F. INGRAM.

SECRETARY,

J. B. COLLINS.

CHIEF ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT,

CHARLES HERMANY.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., January 1, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the Louisville Water Co.:

Gentlemen: We very respectfully submit the Forty-second Annual Report of this company for the year ending December 31, 1899, as follows:

The gross amount of bills for water rents for 1899, as shown by the Assessor's Accountant, are classified as follows, to wit:

Regular bills by assessment	$242,272 65
Intermediate bills by assessment (including bills from 1898 of $2,735.75)	22,617 85
Irregular bills by assessment	3,643 80
Meter and elevator bills	168,403 21
Total	$436,937 51
Of the above bills there was delivered to the secretary	433,753 06
Balance unsettled bills in hands of assessor's accountant	$3,184 45

The secretary accounts for the above bills delivered to him as follows:

Bills from assessor's accountant	$433,753 06
Unsettled meter and elevator bills from 1898	1,317 69
Total	$435,070 75
Bills registered to the treasurer	433,384 46
Balance unsettled bills in the hands of the secretary	$1,686 29

The treasurer accounts for the bills registered to him by the secretary as follows:

Bills received from secretary		$433,384 46
Cash discounts on same for prompt payment, to wit:		
On assessment bills	$45,809 44	
On intermediate assessment bills	1,588 63	
On irregular assessment bills	781 40	
On meter and elevator bills	32,844 52	
Total discounts		81,023 99

Net cash received by treasurer for water rents on above bills for 1899	$352,360 47
Cash receipts by treasurer from other sources of revenue for 1899—	
Real estate, rents, and incidental sources	1,600 09
Interest on deposits	965 09
Total cash collections as above by treasurer	$354,925 65
Cash refunds paid by treasurer to water consumers on vacant buildings on account of unexpired water rents previously collected.	7,811 34
Total net collections as above by treasurer for 1899	$347,114 31

Assessor's Accountant shows the gross amount of water bills for 1899 to be $436,937.51. As compared with those of 1898, amounting to $411,967.58, an increase of $24,969.93 for 1899 is shown.

The secretary received from Assessor's Accountant bills for 1899 amounting to $433,753.06, and including the unsettled bills in his hands from 1898 of $1,317.69, makes a total of $435,070.75, of which he registered to the treasurer $433,384.46, leaving unsettled bills in his hands for 1899, $1,686.29. The total bills from Assessor's Accountant delivered to the secretary for 1899 amount to $433,753.06. As compared with those of 1898, amounting to $409,231.83, an increase of $24,521.13 for 1899 is shown. The unsettled bills in the hands of the Assessor's Accountant above shown, at the close of this year of $3,184.45, and also the unsettled bills in the hands of the secretary as above shown of $1,686.29, cover bills for special reassessment of premises for added water fixtures during the last six months of the year, and attached to the next ensuing semi-annual bills of such water consumers; also covers such delinquent meter and suspended bills remaining in the hands of the secretary for collection.

The Treasurer accounts for bills as above registered to him by the Secretary for the year 1899, amounting to $433,384.46, covering cash collections of $352,360.47, with a total discount for prompt payment of $81,023.99.

The Treasurer's cash collections for 1899 as above given, $352,360.47, as compared with 1898 of $333,376.69, shows an increase of $18,983.78 for 1899.

The total discount for prompt payment for 1899, $81,023.99, as compared with 1898 of $75,712.02, shows an increase of $5,311.87 for 1899.

The Treasurer's total cash collection from all sources of revenue as above shown for the year 1899, $354,925.65, as compared with 1898 of $335,525.51, shows an increase of $19,400.14 for 1899.

Cash refunds made by Treasurer for 1899 for unexpired water rents previously collected on account of vacant premises, $7,811.34, as compared with 1898 of $7,475.54, shows an increase of $335.80 for 1899.

Total gross amount of water bills by assessment for 1899, $268,534.31, as compared with 1898 of $258,403.22, shows an increase of $10,131.09. This does not include the meter and elevator bills, which are rendered according to the quantity of water consumed. The total gross amount of meter bills for $1899, $168,403.21, as against $153,564.36 for 1898, shows an increase of $14,838.85 for 1899.

The total number of service connections for water consumers at the close of the year is 20,755, an increase over 1898 of 641.

The expenses of the company during the year shown by the Treasurer under the respective heads, are as follows:

Cost of conducting works	$76,949 45
Interest paid on bonded debt, etc.	75,943 42
Sinking Fund payments	24,964 01
Repairs	26,774 27
State taxes 1899	16,330 50
State franchise tax 1899	2,894 16
License tax, city, 1899	5 25
	$223,961 06

Deduct the value of coal on hand of $5,400 from the above cost of conducting the works of $76,949.45, leaves the sum of $71,549.45.

Disbursements for other purposes during the year, than above enumerated, are as follows:

Construction Account—Pipe system	$43,063 67
Construction Account—Meters placed	4,925 81
Filter System—Clear water basin, etc.	68,595 50
Filter and laboratory tests	3,022 09
Tools purchased	368 07
Real estate purchased	11,395 41
	$131,370 55

There has been an increase in the repairs of the year over those of the last, mainly on account of pipe system. The length of time that has elapsed since many of the pipe lines were first laid for the distribution of the water supply is a telling feature in the item account of repairs. There is also one other feature that is becoming a factor in the cost of pipe repairs, to wit: electrolysis; and this cause of danger to the pipe system is one of growing moment to the water supplies of large cities, and is engaging careful and serious attention as how to best protect the distributing pipe system and service connections of city water supplies against the present improperly installed and uncontrolled electrical currents of street railway systems. This question of the protection of the system of water supply for this city from the encroachments of the uncontrolled currents of electricity must of necessity be met by and at the cost, be what it may, of the Street Railway Company.

The company during the year purchased the Judah property, adjoining the office property of the company, and will in the near future remove the building and use the ground for necessary purposes of the company.

The taxes for 1899 are in excess of the preceding year, and will increase as the improvements in the Filter System progresses.

The company laid during the year nine miles of pipe lines, at a cost of $43,063.67, making a total of 221 miles in the pipe system. Total number of service connections put in during the year for new consumers, 641. Number of meters placed during the year, 98—making a total of 1,560 meters and 164 hydraulic elevators now installed.

The company carries over in material, supplies, etc., embrac-

ing value of pipes, specials, stop-gates, etc., on hand December 31, 1899, at cost $30,874.09; coal on hand, $5,400; storehouse supplies, $23,400.89—making a total of $59,764.98. On account of the advance made in nearly all materials and supplies needed, the company has kept a watchful eye, and consequently the supply of coal on hand and yet to be delivered under old contract, and also pipe and "specials" under this year's contract, have worked quite a saving to the company, not only for this year, but on account of stock and materials carried over for the ensuing year.

During the year the company has applied toward the First Mortgage Sinking Fund $24,964.01. The total bonded debt of $1,400,000, with the liquidation provided through the company's sinking fund, amounting to $597,428.61, leaves the balance of $802,571.39 yet to be provided for liquidation prior to maturity. There is due and payable to the Sinking Fund, January 1, 1900, on maturing interest coupons and annual payments, the further sum of $20,945.52, which will reduce the balance of bonded debt to $782,075.89.

The revenues show a healthy general increase and a substantial growth of the city, both in population and volume of business.

During the year the contractors, Fred. Hoertz & Company, for the construction of the clear water basin and filterhouse, have progressed to the extent of having done $156,263.48 of the work. While the contract was to have been completed with the close of the year, the delay in getting the agreement closed up with the Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike Company for changing the grade of the pike as a necessary preliminary before the contractors could break ground or begin work, kept the contractors back for some time. In addition to this the unusually intense and prolonged winter of 1899 greatly retarded the progress of the work. Under the drawbacks, however, the contractors have had to contend with, they have fairly progressed with the work, and their work so far has been done well and to the satisfaction of the company. In order to expedite the work as much as possible, the company advanced them on the volume of work

done the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be a part of the first payment under the terms of the contract. It was well for the company that this contract was made when it was, since which time the cost of the necessary materials and labor have greatly advanced.

The company purposes to contract for the filters, etc., the coming spring, and hopes to have same installed in the filter house now being constructed during the ensuing year.

The company will also make contracts for the boilers, engines, buildings, and stand-tower for repumping the filtered water from the clear water basin to the city the ensuing year, which plant, however, can not be constructed until the present contractors complete their contract. The advance in materials and labor will increase the cost of the filters and the pumping engines, boilers, buildings and stand-tower for the clear water basin, but will not cause delay on this account, as the company will push the work to a successful completion as soon as same can be properly done.

At the commencement of this year the company carried from last year bills payable in the sum of $106,000, representing the total floating debt; and during this year, and of date of September 30, 1899, this entire floating debt was paid off out of the year's current revenues.

During the year the company has, for fixed charges, current operating expenses, repairs, taxes, etc., paid out the sum of $223,961.06, and for construction account, pipe system, filter system, real estate, etc., the further sum of $131,370.55. The company carries to the ensuing year a cash balance of $911.03, and material and supplies on hand of $59,764.98, aggregating $60,676.01.

The bills payable of $101,000 at the close of the year are the result of the year's improvements made, and construction account, and the purchase of needed surplus materials and supplies for next year in anticipation of advancing prices, which course proved very beneficial to the interests of the company, as pipe has advanced from the prices the company had contracts for during the year of $17 per ton to $31.50 per ton at the present time. The

company's contract price for coal for this year at seven cents per bushel stored in the company's coal yards at the Pumping Station has advanced to ten cents per bushel for best quality first and second pool Pittsburg coal. We have in this statement of facts a practical object lesson as to the effect of cast iron pipe combines and the coal trust.

During the year the company's books, accounts, vouchers and methods of conducting its business, were thoroughly examined by Mr. Ben C. Weaver, Expert Accountant, and we herewith submit the brief summary statement from Mr. Weaver's report to wit:

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 29, 1899.

To the President and Directors of the Louisville Water Company, Louisville, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have made examination of the books and affairs of your company, beginning with May 1, 1897, and ending April 29, 1899.

Checking all receipts and disbursements during said two (2) years; checking each voucher for money disbursed, and each check drawn on the bank to the cash book, so as to see if all were properly entered.

I verified the two (2) Sinking Funds, and gave you the exact condition of your company at close of business, April 29, 1899.

I first balanced your cash to May 1, 1899, viz.:

Balance as shown May 1, 1897	$ 3,100 47	
Receipts for two years ending April 29, 1899 . . .	675,959 13	
	$679,059 60	
Disbursements for two years ending April 29, 1899,	660,138 38	
Balance shown to be on hand May 1, 1899		$18,921 22
Balance in Bank of Commerce, as per Cashier's statement	$18,940 27	
Less outstanding check No. 5679	19 05	
		18,921 22

I verified above bank balance by going to the bank in person.

I added your cash books for the two years ending April 29, 1899, and found same correct.

I verified balances of First and Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Commissioners' accounts, as shown by your ledger, and found same corect.

I verified, by personally examining, each Security (Bond) belonging to Sinking Fund of First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and found same correct and agreeing with the accounts as kept on the company's ledger.

The Sinking Funds of the company showed every transaction clearly. The interest paid on bonds was plainly set forth, even to the payment of each coupon.

No bill against the company is paid by the Treasurer without its first being approved by the Chief Engineer and Superintendent and the President.

These bills are also examined by the Directors of the company, at their bimonthly meetings, before they are paid.

The Directors at their bimonthly meetings check all bills paid by the Treasurer to the cash book.

I checked auxiliary cash books to the general cash book.

The amount of work necessary to be done in order to keep the immense and varied amount of detail correctly requires much painstaking labor; the city being reassessed each year, each account (numbering over 20,000) has to be kept through its many changes.

No unreasonable salaries are paid, considering the amount of work and the employing of capable persons.

As shown by the minutes, all contracts for work and material are let to the lowest bidder, financial responsibility considered.

The Treasurer and every other person in your office readily furnished me every facility for making an examination. All the books and papers I called for were promptly furnished me.

The vouchers for money disbursed are all systematically numbered and filed in order.

The books are neatly kept and a trial balance easily drawn off.

The classification of accounts could not well be improved upon.

Respectfully,

BEN C. WEAVER, *Accountant.*

The report shows a full and exhaustive examination and investigation, and consequently speaks for itself without comment on our part further than to state that it is a source of gratification to the management of the company. We recommend that these expert examinations hereafter be made annually, from January 1 to December 31, covering each fiscal year's business.

The company during the year made connections and supplied water to five new public fire cisterns, and also supplied water to forty-six new public fire hydrants, for the city. The total present number of city public fire cisterns furnished water free for fire protection is six hundred and sixty-five, all connected by and at the expense of the company. The total number of public fire hydrants furnished water free for fire protection is two hundred and fifteen, of which one hundred and sixty-three were placed by the company. The company also supplies nine public fountains for animals with water free. The company has also placed, at

different convenient points in the city, ninety-six street sprinkling hydrants for the use of street sprinkling carts.

For information more in detail you are respectfully referred to the accompanying reports of the Treasurer and Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. R. LONG, *President.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., December 31, 1899.

To the President and Directors of the Louisville Water Co.:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit herewith statement of receipts and disbursements of the Louisville Water Company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1899, also statement of its condition as shown by the books on the same date.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance on hand January 1, 1899				$ 2,551 11
Water rents	$352,360 47			
Real estate rents	1,459 10			
		$353,819 57		
Interest on bank balances	$965 09			
Incidental revenue	140 99			
		1,106 08		
Gross Revenue			$354,925 65	
Miscellaneous receipts (material sold)		$2,876 59		
Deposits	$ 807 00			
Bills payable	198,533 33			
		199,340 33		
Receipts as per above items			202,216 92	
Gross Receipts				557,142 57
Total of gross receipts and cash balance of 1898				559,693 68

DISBURSEMENTS.

Refunded water rents on vacant premises	$7,811 34			
Deposits refunded	833 00			
		$8,644 34		
Commissioners of Sinking Fund		24,964 01		
			$33,608 35	
Construction—				
Pipe system (laid during the year)	$43,063 67			
Clear water basin and filter house	68,595 50			
Water meters placed during the year	4,925 81			
		116,584 98		
Filter and laboratory tests		3,022 09		
Carried forward		$119,607 07	$33,608 35	

Brought forward	$119,607 07	$ 33,608 35	
Real estate purchased	$11,395 41		
Live stock	336 90		
Tools	368 07		
	12,100 38		
		131,707 45	
Vouchers paid out of funds of John MacDougall, in the company's possession for the purpose	$ 14 80		
State taxes for 1899, including also franchise tax	$19,233 17		
Operating expenses (covering $5,400.00 of coal on hand)	76,949 45		
Repairs	26,874 27		
Interest on bonded debt, etc.	75,943 42		
	199,000 31		
National Bank of the Republic, to protect coupons	1,495 00		
Bills payable	203,533 33		
Debts in suit	20 40		
		404,063 84	
			$569,379 64
Less taken from stock of previous year on hand	$10,592 94		
Less voucher unpaid	4 05		
			10,596 99
			$558,782 65
Cash balance on hand December 31, 1899			911 03
			$559,693 68

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Louisville Water Company as Shown by its Books on December 31, 1899.

Liabilities.

Capital stock			$1,275,100 00
First Mortgage bonds	$900,000 00		
Second Mortgage bonds	500,000 00		
Total bonded indebtedness		$1,400,000 00	
Less amount paid and liquidation provided for		597,428 61	
			802,571 39
Bills payable		$101,000 00	
Accounts payable (one voucher unpaid)		4 05	
			101,004 05
Deposits to protect meter bills			2,757 67
Unpaid on pay rolls (not called for)			247 40
John MacDougall (balance of deposit by him)			46 35
Profit and loss (applied in construction account)			3,572,195 30
			$5,753,922 16

Assets.

Cash on hand December 31, 1899			$ 911 03
Cash in National Bank of the Republic, New York, to protect coupons outstanding and not presented			3,470 00
Pipe system (cost when new)	$3,468,713 01		
Crescent Hill Reservoir (cost when new)	669,160 10		
Reservoir No. 1 (cost when new)	72,904 54		
New pumping station (cost when new)	673,095 50		
Pumping station No. 1 (cost when new)	446,297 12		
Clear water basin and filter plant in course of construction	78,818 72		
		$5,408,988 99	
Real estate (cost)	$216.760 58		
Tenement houses for employes	27,022 82		
Offices and warehouses (cost when new)	46,008 27		
Office furniture and fixtures (valuation)	1,610 01		
		291,401 68	
Stock account (supplies on hand)	$23,396 39		
Water meters laid, not included in pipe system	12,088 04		
		35,484 43	
Tool account	$6,608 19		
Wagon and harness account	728 25		
Live stock account	1,474 90		
		8,811 34	
Delinquent meter bills	$1,668 30		
Intermediate bills due on revised assessment	3,184 45		
		4,852 75	
			5,749,539 19
Jewell Filter Co. (balance due on telegrams)			1 94
			$5,753,922 16

Respectfully submitted,

WM. F. INGRAM, *Treasurer.*

ENGINEER'S AND SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., January 1, 1900.

To the President and Directors of the Louisville Water Company:

Gentlemen: Herewith is presented the Engineer's and Superintendent's report for the year ending December 31, 1899.

PUMPING STATION NUMBER 1.

The East Cornish Engine at this station was operated upon 48 different days, 656 hours and 45 minutes, or an average of 13 hours and 41 minutes per day. The total volume of water pumped was $154,805,700 gallons.

The West Cornish Engine was operated upon 14 different days, 250 hours and 0 minutes, or 17 hours and 51 minutes per day. The total volume of water pumped was 55,856,325 gallons.

(See Schedule No. I, *A* and *B*, for details.)

The Blake Pumps at this station were operated on 1 day, 1 hour and 45 minutes, or an average of 1 hour and 45 minutes per day. Total volume of water pumped, 206,400 gallons.

NEW PUMPING STATION.

The uncompleted work at this station remains as stated in the annual report for 1894.

Engine No. 3 was operated upon 365 days, 8,482 3-4 hours, or an average of 23 hours and 14 minutes per day. The total volume of water pumped by it was 5,636,631,809 gallons.

The engines at the respective stations pumped water separately and jointly as stated below:

East Engine, 48 days, 13 hours and 41 minutes per day . .	154,805,700 gals.
West Engine, 14 days, 17 hours and 51 minutes per day . .	55,856,325 gals.
Blake Pumps, 1 day, 1 hour and 45 minutes per day . . .	206,400 gals.
Engine No. 3, 365 days, 23 hours and 14 minutes per day .	5,536,631,809 gals.

The entire volume of water pumped during the year at the two stations was 5,847,500,234 gallons, of which 3.603 per cent was pumped by the Cornish Engines, 0.003 per cent by the Blake Pumps, and 96.394 per cent by Engine No. 3. The annual average duty of Engine No. 3 was 120,954,073 foot pounds, that of the Cornish 53,980,500 foot pounds, and that of the Blakes 14,279,097 foot pounds per 100 pounds of coal. The coal, for none was housed, was exposed to the weather in outdoor piles, from which it was taken, weighed, and passed into the furnaces, wet or dry, and charged to the engines without deduction for moisture. cinder clinker, or ashes.

The following Schedules, I—*A*, I—*B*, I—*C*, and I—*D*, exhibit in detail the work performed by the several pumping engines.

The *duty* reported for the engines has been computed by the following formula:

$$\frac{G \times 8.34 \times 100}{W} \times H = D.$$ In which

G=The number of (U. S.) gallons of water elevated.

W=The gross weight of coal, in pounds, used for generating steam and banking fires—no deduction for ashes, cinders, or moisture.

H=The monthly average difference of water level between water in pump-well and water in stand-pipe, determined from daily observation.

D=The duty in pounds of water raised one foot high per 100 pounds of coal.

8.34 pounds, weight per gallon of water.

On June 9th, 1:15 p. m., Engine No. 3 was started and ran uninterruptedly until September 18th, 6:30 a. m., 100 days, 17 hours, and 15 minutes. This prolonged, if not remarkable, run was made without a moment's stoppage. When stopped, it was for the purpose of cleaning the bright work on the machine, which had become somewhat tarnished and rusty in places, having remained unattended to for more than three months.

PIPE SYSTEM.

The pipe system embraces all main, supply, and distributing water pipes between pumping station and reservoir, between reservoir and city, and throughout the streets of the city, the service pipes laid from the distributing pipes transversely across the streets to the property line of the premises to be supplied with water, which have been laid by the Water Company and kept in repair free of cost to the property owners or water consumers, and also the fire cistern and fire hydrant connections.

Extensions of main and distributing pipes, aggregating 8,202 miles, have been made during the past year.

Total miles of pipe in use to date, exclusive of service pipes	221
Total number of city fire cisterns in use	665
Total number of public fire hydrants in use	215
Total number of Water Company's post sprinkling hydrants in use	96
Total number of service attachments	20,755
Total number of Water Company's meters in use	1,560
Total number of water consumer's hydraulic elevators in use	164
Total number of public drinking fountains	9

The water meters are furnished, set, and kept in repair by the Water Company, free of expense to the water consumers.

With two exceptions, the water supply to the city was continuous during the year. Two breaks in the 48-inch main caused brief interruptions—the first, October 31st, on the westwardly side of the bridge across Beargrass Creek on Kentucky Street (which break was caused by the city's making an earth fill improperly about and upon the pipe); and the second, November 29th, on Long Avenue, about 530 feet westwardly from Stilz's Lane, the cause for which is not known. The pipes in both cases were sound and without defect. In each case the water supply was interrupted for nearly two hours.

DISTRIBUTION OF

MONTHS IN THE YEAR.	PER MONTH.	PER DAY.
1899	Gallons.	Gallons.
In January, New Pumping Station	470,845,409	15,188,562
In February, Pumping Station No. 1	104 741,175	21,435,759
In February, New Pumping Station	495 460,068	
In March, Pumping Station No. 1	71,687,700	19 733,265
In March, New Pumping Station	540.043,523	
In April, Pumping Station No. 1	22.606,500	16,516,672
In April, New Pumping Station	472.893.654	
In May, New Pumping Station	406,173,641	13,102,376
In June, New Pumping Station	448,347,002	14,944 900
In July, New Pumping Station	492,375,145	15,883,069
In August, Pumping Station No. 1	1,517,850	15,608,464
In August, New Pumping Station	482,344 528	
In September, Pumping Station No. 1	8,681,400	16,278,764
In September, New Pumping Station	479,681,538	
In October, New Pumping Station	463,545.787	14,953,090
In November, New Pumping Station	432,410 661	14,413,689
In December, Pumping Station No. 1	1,633 800	14,649,828
In December, New Pumping Station	452.510,853	
In 1899—Totals and averages	5.847.500,234	16,020,549
In 1898—Totals and averages	5,740,192,891	15,726,556
In 1897—Totals and averages	5,509 879,529	15,095,560
In 1896—Totals and averages	5,586.851,086	15,264.620
In 1895—Totals and averages	6,128,089,163	16,789,285
In 1894—Totals and averages	4 945,246,499	13,536,479
In 1893—Totals and averages	4,890,772,689	13.399,377
In 1892—Totals and averages	5,152.785,815	14,078,649
In 1891—Totals and averages	4,848,651,658	13.283 977
In 1890—Totals and averages	4,334.261,163	11,874.688
In 1889—Totals and averages	4,079,113,687	11,175,654
In 1888—Totals and averages	3,757,810,800	10,267,269
In 1887—Totals and averages	3,762,075.444	10,307,056
In 1886—Totals and averages	3.793,042,237	10,391,897
In 1885—Totals and averages	3,620,924,105	9,920,340
In 1884—Totals and averages	3,251,143,875	8,882,907
In 1883—Totals and averages	2,993,805,166	8,202,206
In 1882—Totals and averages	2,699,701,168	7,396,441
In 1881—Totals and averages	3,152,076,555	8,653,826
In 1880—Totals and averages	2,364,171,073	6,567,141
In 1879—Totals and averages	1,888,031,655	5,172,689
In 1878—Totals and averages	1,649,757,375	4,519,883
In 1877—Totals and averages	1,608,762,225	4,407,568
In 1876—Totals and averages	1,526.288,400	4,170,187
In 1875—Totals and averages	1,317.954,750	3,610,835
In 1874—Totals and averages	1,313,536,350	3.598,730
In 1873—Totals and averages	1,173,002,775	3,213,705
In 1872—Totals and averages	1.079.555.925	2.949,606

WATER IN 1899.

Number of service attachments.	Number of premises or houses supplied.	Estimated number of water consumers.	Estimated population within pipe limits.	Estimated population in city.	Each inhabitant per day.	Each consumer per day.
					Gallons.	Gallons.
. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
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. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
20.755	20,258	160,000	172,000	232.000	69 05	100.13
20,114	19,559	158,000	170,000	230.000	68.38	99 54
19,676	18 922	154 000	165,000	225,000	69 90	102.12
19,038	18,277	150,000	160,000	210,000	72.69	100.64
18,233	17,476	146.000	155,000	200,000	83.95	115.00
17,376	16,621	140.000	145.000	182.000	74.73	96.68
16,599	15.850	135,000	140,000	178 000	75.22	104.29
15,626	15.234	129,000	136,500	174.000	80.91	102.98
14,659	14.276	121 000	134,500	170,000	78 14	98.14
13,512	13,156	112,000	133.100	167,000	71 11	99 78
12,569	12,262	104,000	132,400	166,000	67.32	98.72
11,698	11.398	102.000	131,700	165,000	62 23	101 05
11,001	10,729	100,000	131,000	162,000	63 62	103.92
10,243	9 990	99 900	130,500	160.000	64.95	104 02
9,709	9,469	94,690	130,000	159,000	62.39	104.77
9,261	9,034	90,340	125,500	158,000	56.22	98.33
8,730	8,594	85.940	125,000	158.000	51.91	95.44
8,293	8,201	82,010	124,500	157,000	47.11	90.19
7,947	7,877	78,770	124,000	156,000	55.47	109.86
7,506	7,462	74,620	123,000	156,000	42 09	88.01
7,283	7,243	72,430	123,000	156,000	33.16	71.42
7,012	6,978	69,780	120,000	154,000	29.35	64.77
6,820	6,797	67,970	117,000	154,000	28.62	64.85
6,559	6,541	65,410	116,000	152,000	27.44	63.75
6,234	6,228	62,280	114,000	152,000	23.76	57.98
5,431	5,591	55.910	109,000	152,000	23.68	64.37
4,742	4.932	49,320	98,000	144,000	22.32	65.16
4,268	4,452	44,520	84,000	136,000	21.69	66.25

DISTRIBUTION OF

MONTHS IN THE YEAR.	PER MONTH.	PER DAY.
1899.	Gallons.	Gallons.
In 1871—Totals and averages	982,262,400	2,691,130
In 1870—Totals and averages	1,028,314,350	2,817,299
In 1869—Totals and averages	903,707,175	2,475,910
In 1868—Totals and averages	752,248,875	2,055,325
In 1867—Totals and averages	685,669,925	1,878,547
In 1866—Totals and averages	674,930,025	1,849,123
In 1865—Totals and averages	622,994,825	1,706,835
In 1864—Totals and averages	453,027,225	1,241,170
In 1863—Totals and averages	364,505,925	948,646
In 1862—Totals and averages	369,678,750	1,012,811
In 1861—Totals and averages	233,829,045	640,627

WATER IN 1899—Continued.

Number of service attachments.	Number of premises or houses supplied.	Estimated number of water consumers.	Estimated population within pipe limits.	Estimated population in city.	Each inhabitant per day.	Each consumer per day.
					Gallons.	Gallons.
3,911	4,131	41,310	76,000	129,000	20.86	65.13
3,436	3,668	36,680	70,000	122,000	23.09	79.53
3,083	3,312	33,120	64,000	115,000	21.53	74.76
2,695	3,089	30,000	62,000	109,000	18.86	66.30
2,414	2,783	28,000	60,000	103,000	18.24	67.10
2,205	2,434	25,000	56,000	98,000	18.87	73.96
1,766	2,019	20,190	51,000	92,000	18.55	85.35
1,517	1,754	17,540	49,000	87,000	14.27	62.06
1,112	1,300	18,150	40,000	83,000	11.43	55.02
794	925	13,000	34,000	78,000	12.98	77.91
512	582	5,820	32,000	74,000	8.66	73.60

REVENUE.

By this is meant the total net receipts from the sale of water, rent of tenements, and interest.

For the year 1899 the receipts have been as follows:

For water supplied for domestic and manufacturing purposes, by assessment	$213,616 38
For water supplied to irregular customers and for building purposes	2,938 29
For water sold by meter measurement	131,205 80
For water supplied to sprinkling carts, by meter	4,600 00
For water supplied City of Louisville for 1899—	
To 665 street fire cisterns	. . . . .
To 215 street fire hydrants	. . . . .
To 17 engine-houses, 5 hook and ladder companies, 1 water tower, and 3 chemical engines	. . . . .
To city offices and hall	. . . . .
To five police stations	. . . . .
To city work-house	. . . . .
To county court-house	. . . . .
To county jail	. . . . .
For incidental revenue	1,600 00
For interest on deposits in bank	965 09
Total	$354,925 65
Less refunds	7,811 34
	$347,114 31

Very respectfully,

CHARLES HERMANY,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LOUISVILLE SCHOOL BOARD

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898.

AND THE

SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

LOUISVILLE SCHOOL BOARD.

1899.

OFFICERS.

A. H. BRACHEY . . . . . *President.*
JNO. G. ROACH . . . . . *Vice-President.*
WM. J. DAVIS . . . . . *Secretary and Treasurer.*
P. C. KELLEHER . . . . . *Bookkeeper.*
E. H. MARK . . . . . *Superintendent.*
E. P. SELVAGE. . . . . *Stenographer.*
THOS. McCLELLAND . . . . . *Supervisor of Buildings.*
R. H. BLAIN . . . . . *Attorney.*

MEMBERS.

DIST.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
1	STEPHEN SNODGRASS	1111 E. Main	507 Johnston.
	ALBERT A. STOLL	1312 Frankfort	516 W. Green.
2	DR. F. W. RUBY.	801 E. Madison	830 Shelby.
	JOHN HOERTZ	932 E. Madison	932 E. Madison.
3	G. C. RIETZE	309 E. Breckinridge	340 E. Market.
	SAM'L MORNINGSTAR	529 E. Gray	National Fire Ins. Co.
4	G. H. COCHRAN	910 Fourth	114 W. Main.
	E. G. JOHNSON	1441 Second	L.& N.R.R.Co.,2d & Main.
5	JNO. C. ROACH	621 W. Chestnut.	139 W. Main.
	DR. JNO. W. GALVIN	941 W. Jefferson	941 W. Jefferson.
6	DR. G. F. SIMPSON	1118 W. Broadway	1118 W. Broadway.
	F. J. HUMMEL	1323 W. Chestnut	304 W. Main.
7	J. B. ATKINSON	2605 W. Jefferson	629 W. Market.
	A. H. BRACHEY	2225 W. Broadway	Adams Express Co.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance.

ROACH, ATKINSON, SNODGRASS.
HUMMEL. JOHNSON,

Salaries and Supplies.

ATKINSON, ROACH, COCHRAN,
SNODGRASS, RIETZE.

Rules.

RIETZE, COCHRAN, HOERTZ,
JOHNSON, HUMMEL.

Grievances.

RUBY, SIMPSON, HOERTZ.
MORNINGSTAR, GALVIN.

Buildings.

SNODGRASS, GALVIN, COCHRAN,
RIETZE, HOERTZ, HUMMEL.
Prest. BRACHEY (act of Board).

Examination and Course of Study.

SIMPSON, ATKINSON, ROACH,
MORNINGSTAR, RUBY, SNODGRASS,
JOHNSON.

High Schools.

Prest. BRACHEY (*ex-officio*), STOLL, COCHRAN,
RIETZE, GALVIN, HUMMEL,
HOERTZ.

Normal and Commercial Departments.

JOHNSON, ROACH, ATKINSON,
STOLL, RUBY, MORNINGSTAR,
SIMPSON.

Hygiene and Sanitation.

GALVIN, SIMPSON, MORNINGSTAR,
STOLL, RUBY.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Louisville School Board:

Pursuant to custom, I herewith submit the annual report of the Louisville Public Schools for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1898, and for the scholastic year ending June 30, 1899.

The report of the Committee on Finance shows the annual estimate and appropriation of revenues together with the actual receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1898, as well as the receipts and expenditures for the scholastic year ending June 30, 1899.

It is unfortunate that the fiscal and scholastic years do not cover the same period of time, so that it would be possible to compare the financial management of our system directly with those of other cities. I think a careful comparison will show that the schools of Louisville are as economically managed as any in the United States. The provisions of the Charter under which they are organized and controlled make their administrations as safe as any in the country.

The policy adopted by the Board two or three years ago of remodeling, repainting and reseating the old school buildings as fast as possible, has been carried on for the present year to a greater extent than in any former year, so that, with the close of the year, the most of the buildings will be in as good condition as it is possible to make them where the character of the building and the lack of floor space are considered.

Louisville has a number of school buildings which should be replaced by new and modern ones. A school board can make no greater mistake in constructing school buildings than that of erecting them at the least possible cost. A building erected at an average cost of $1,500 a room may afford shelter for pupils, but it can not be commodious, comfortable and attractive.

The most attractive building in any community should be the one provided by its citizens in which to educate its children. The house, both inside and outside, and the yard which surrounds it should be a source of pride to both parents and children.

School yards paved entirely with brick do not appeal to the gentler nature of the child, nor do they have a tendency to cultivate the respect and care that a beautiful grass plot or bed of flowers excite. The condition of too many school houses and school yards is such as to appeal to the destructive element in a child's nature. The boy almost delights in defacing in some way the building or its furniture, because their dilapidated appearance seems to suggest that they have outlived their usefulness. There is nothing in the appearance of either to appeal to his thoughtfulness or to inspire his care. They stand in the same relation to him as an old, worn-out plaything, or his old clothes, fit only to be thrown away. He sees nothing in them to be cared for.

But a neat and attractive house and a well-kept yard touch his better nature and inspire in him a desire to see them always so. The average boy would resent any attempt to deface a beautiful school building or the furniture contained therein, as he would any attempt to soil his new coat or injure his new skates.

The Committee on Buildings, appreciating this tendency of children to care for and protect the clean, neat and beautiful things entrusted to their care, has endeavored, as fast as the financial affairs of the Board would justify, to make the old buildings as attractive as possible, by painting them on the inside and outside and by replacing the old and uncomfortable desks by new and comfortable ones.

The result has been that in the pupils has been aroused a pride to care for the building which has been made so attractive and to do better work. These children feel the responsibility resting on them of keeping these buildings neat and clean, and the spirit of carelessness fostered by the old dingy buildings has been changed to one of thoughtfulness and care.

During the year, the new building for the Girls High School

was completed and occupied. This building, while not the largest in the country, is perhaps as complete in most respects as any other building erected for like purposes, and excels most school buildings in its heating and ventilating plant. Indeed, it is doubtful if there is another building anywhere combining all the excellent qualities of heating and ventilating that are found in this one. This statement is especially true of the heating and ventilation of the cloak rooms and lockers.

The complaint made in former years by the patrons of the Girls High School with reference to the height of building and the number of flights of steep stairs to be climbed has been entirely silenced in this one, which is only two stories high and with stairways of easy ascent.

In the building are to be found well equipped laboratories for chemical, physical and biological work. In fact, no expense has been spared in making it in every way a thoroughly modern High School Building.

FURNACES.

Two years ago the necessity for providing a more adequate means of heating the buildings using furnaces was fully recognized. At that time the furnaces in the Fifth Ward and Eighth Ward Buildings were replaced by fan systems.

In the Eighth Ward Building a battery of four furnaces was placed, and the air is forced over these into a plenum chamber, and from this chamber it is distributed to the various rooms.

In the Fifth Ward Building a steam fan system was installed by the Sturdevant people. Both of these systems have proved satisfactory, and the Board hopes in a short time to be able to replace all furnaces of the gravity system with some system or systems whose efficiency has been proven.

In conclusion, your attention is directed to the tables which appear in the reports of the Superintendent and Secretary. These tables give in detail the condition in the departments of instruction and finance.

An examination of the reports of the school census and school registration will show that large numbers of the children of school age do not attend school. This fact leads to the conclusion that there ought to be enacted by the State an efficient compulsory education law, or the Hiles law should be so amended as to make it compulsory.

Thanking the members of the Board for the many courtesies shown me in the discharge of my duties as President, I am,

Very sincerely,

A. H. Brachey,
President Louisville School Board.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898.

To the Louisville School Board:

Your Committee on Finance respectfully submits the following report of the financial affairs of the Board for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1898:

We commenced with a balance of $10,236.93 from the preceding year, and closed with a balance of $21,042.81.

The annual estimate of receipts and disbursements for the year was submitted to and adopted by the Board in February, 1898, as follows:

EXHIBIT A.

ANNUAL ESTIMATE OF REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898.

Made in February, 1898.

From balance on hand from 1897	$ 10,236 93
From city of Louisville for assessment of 1898 on $110,056,353 (franchises left out) at 33 cents on the $100, amounting to $363,185.96, of which we expect to collect 81.3 per cent.	
Total for 1898 assessment	295,270 18
From back taxes city of Louisville, regular	25,000 00
" " " " extra	12,000 00
From State of Kentucky as follows:	
Balance due on 1897, 40 per cent of $157,768 60	63,107 44
Per capita of 1898, 73,713 children at $2.20=$162,168.60; 80 per cent of which is expected in 1898, or	129,734 88
From tuition of non-residents	3,000 00
From interest on deposits	3,000 00
From sundry receipts	200 00
Total estimated revenue for 1898, with balance on hand	$541,549 43

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION OF THE ESTIMATED REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898.

Made in February, 1898.

For salaries of principals, teachers and janitors	$366,000 00
For general expense	10,100 00
For incidental expense	35,000 00
For repairs	25,000 00
For repairs contracted for	21,618 45
For rents	1,500 00
For buildings	44,308 30
For buildings contracted for	38,022 68
Total appropriation of estimated revenues	$541,549 43

EXHIBIT B.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898.

January 1, 1898. Balance cash on hand $10,236 93

RECEIPTS.

January 1 to December 31, 1898. Receipts as follows:

From city of Louisville, assessment,	1885	$ 13 14	
" "	1886	6 90	
" "	1887	75 75	
" "	1888	150 33	
" "	1889	246 92	
" "	1890	422 55	
" "	1891	554 70	
" "	1892	916 13	
" "	1893	5,881 31	
" "	1894	14,124 46	
" "	1895	18,616 79	
" "	1896	19,704 58	
" "	1897	36,515 04	
" "	1898	321,313 99	
Total from city of Louisville			$418,542 59
From State of Kentucky—			
40 per cent of 71,713 at $2.20, for 1897 60 per cent of 55,919 at $2.30, for 1898 And for South Louisville, $729.10			140,713 12
From interest on deposits			1,954 17
From tuition of non-residents			3,425 43
From escheated property			280 00
From sundry receipts			102 22
Total receipts, all sources			$565,017 51
			$575,254 46

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries	$406,555 69	
For general expense	9,904 37	
For incidental expense	38,565 35	
For repairs	38,192 63	
For rents	1,631 98	
For buildings	59,361 63	
Total disbursements		$554,211 65
December 31, 1898. Balance cash on hand		$21,042 81

EXHIBIT BB.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

July 1, 1898. Balance cash on hand $51,867 49

RECEIPTS.

July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

From assessment of	1886.	$ 6 90	
"	1887.	75 75	
"	1888.	150 33	
"	1889.	223 69	
"	1890.	430 18	
"	1891.	629 37	
"	1892.	942 85	
"	1893.	1,960 62	
"	1894.	26,570 26	
"	1895.	17,861 33	
"	1896.	27,168 19	
"	1897.	37 979 38	
"	1898.	85,556 77	
"	1899.	297,711 52	
Total from city of Louisville			$494,267 14
From State of Kentucky			129,342 80
From interest on deposits			1,700 32
From tuition of non-residents			4,013 31
From escheated property			3,657 10
From sundry receipts			214 68
Total receipts from all sources			$633,195 35
			$685,062 84

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries	$413,080 87	
For general expense	10,710 61	
For incidental expense	51,956 61	
For repairs	26,338 99	
For rents	2,096 53	
For buildings	54,881 15	
Total disbursements		$559,064 75
June, 30, 1899. Balance cash on hand		125,998 08
		$685,062 84

EXHIBIT C.

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATES AND RESULTS BY THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

	Estimated Feb., 1898	Actual Dec. 31, 1388.	Loss or Gain.
City of Louisville 1898 assessment	$295,270 18	$321,313 00	$26,043 81†
City of Louisville for back taxes	37,000 00	97,228 60	60,228 60†
State of Kentucky	192,842 32§	140,713 12‡	52,129 20*
Interest on deposits	3,000 00	1,954 17	1,045 83*
Tuition of non-residents	3,000 00	3,425 43	425 43†
Sundry receipts	200 00	102 22	97 78*
Escheats		280 00	280 00†
Cash balance commencing year	10,236 93	10,236 93	
Total	$541,549 43	$565,017 53	

*Loss. †Gain.

§Estimated 40 per cent of 1897, 71,713, @ $2.20 $ 63,107 44
" 80 per cent of 1898, 73,713, @ 2.30 129,734 88
Total estimate on State of Kentucky . . . $192,842 32

‡Received 40 per cent of 1897, 71,713, @ $2.20
60 per cent of 1898, 55,919, @ 2.30
South Louisville, $729.10 . . . .
Total received from State of Kentucky . . 140,713 12

Loss on estimate $52,129 20

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Estimated Feb. 1898.	Actual Dec. 31, 1898.	Loss or Gain.
For Salaries	$366,000 00	$406,555 69	$40,555 69*
For General Expense	10,100 00	9,904 37	195 63†
For Incidental Expense	35,000 00	38,565 35	3,565 35*
For Repairs	46,618 45	38,192 63	8,425 82†
For Rents	1,500 00	1,631 98	131 98*
For Buildings	82,330 98	59,361 63	22,969 35†
	$541,549 43	$554,211 65	

*Loss. †Gain.

Net Gains in Receipts	$33,705 03
Net Losses in Disbursements	12,662 22
Differences in Estimates—correspond with cash on hand	$21,042 81

EXHIBIT D.

COST PER CAPITA, AND RANK OF SCHOOLS, IN ECONOMY, OF ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Fiscal year, ending December 31, 1898.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

	Salaries.	Running Ex.	Total.	Rank.
Elliott Avenue	$12 15	$3 37	$15 52	1
Third Street	13 88	2 70	16 58	2
Shelby Street Colored	15 24	1 81	17 05	3
South Louisville	11 33	5 94	17 27	4
Twelfth Street Colored	16 58	2 12	18 70	5
Seventh Street	17 02	1 75	18 77	6
Maiden Lane Colored	16 70	2 12	18 82	7
Clifton	15 75	4 36	20 11	8
Portland Colored	18 36	2 28	20 64	9
Upper Fulton Street	20 61	2 04	22 65	10
Lower Fulton Street	25 59	1 87	27 46	11
Shippingport	35 08	1 82	36 90	12

PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

	Salaries.	Running Ex.	Total.	Rank.
Central Colored	$13 26	$1 87	$15 13	1
Duncan Street	14 46	1 69	16 15	2
Kentucky Street	14 86	1 41	16 27	3
Montgomery Street	16 19	1 55	17 74	4
Grayson Street	16 58	1 41	17 99	5
Main Street Colored	15 88	2 22	18 10	6
Germantown	16 30	1 81	18 11	7
Park	16 82	1 52	18 34	8
Overhill Street	17 17	1 53	18 70	9
California	17 16	1 81	18 97	10
Fourth Ward	17 71	1 83	19 54	11
Sixth Ward	18 12	1 72	19 84	12
Normal	17 87	2 61	20 48	13
California Colored	18 58	2 22	20 80	14
First Ward	18 39	2 51	20 90	15
Thirteenth Street	19 20	2 00	21 20	16
Eighth Street Colored	19 15	2 09	21 24	17
Sixth Street	19 14	2 63	21 77	18

INTERMEDIATE AND MIXED SCHOOLS.

	Salaries.	Running Ex.	Total.	Rank.
Seventh Ward	$15 38	$1 74	$17 12	1
Third Ward	15 69	1 46	17 15	2
Madison Street	15 60	1 62	17 22	3
Fifth Ward	15 71	1 73	17 44	4
Parkland	15 78	1 79	17 57	5
Preston Street	15 58	2 26	17 84	6
Portland	16 54	1 49	18 03	7
Twelfth Ward	15 86	2 21	18 07	8
Smyser Avenue	15 88	2 24	18 12	9
Eastern Colored	16 34	1 82	18 16	10
Second Ward	16 43	1 78	18 21	11
Western Colored	16 81	1 47	18 28	12
Lucia Avenue	17 18	1 54	18 72	13
Tenth Ward	17 00	2 85	19 85	14
Columbia	18 22	3 08	21 30	15
Eighth Ward	22 17	1 94	24 11	16

HIGH SCHOOLS.

	Salaries.	Running Ex.	Total.	Rank.
Colored High School	$ 36 25	$ 2 57	$ 38 82	1
Girls High School	41 16	3 67	44 83	2
Boys High School	57 84	4 86	62 70	3
Manual Training High School	104 11	16 55	120 66	4

SPECIAL CLASSES.

	Salaries.	Running Ex.	Total.	Rank.
Commercial Class	$26 72	$3 28	$30 00	1
Normal Class (Colored)	37 04	2 73	39 77	2
Normal Class	63 09	2 67	65 76	3

EVENING SCHOOLS.

	Salaries.	Running Ex.	Total.	Rank.
Third Ward Evening School	$ 8 04	$1 86	$ 9 90	1
Western Colored " "	8 77	1 55	10 32	2
Eastern Colored " "	8 02	2 31	10 33	3
Boys Home " "	9 48	1 14	10 62	4
Duncan Street " "	8 82	2 24	11 06	5
California " "	9 77	2 21	11 98	6
Normal " "	9 98	3 21	13 19	7
Tenth Ward " "	12 74	4 27	17 01	8
Sixth Street " "	14 87	3 16	18 03	9
Upper Fulton " "	23 77	2 23	26 00	10

The foregoing table, "Exhibit C," shows the difference between the annual estimates at the beginning of the year and the final results at its close.

In the matter of *Receipts*, the estimate on the current year's assessment (1898) was $295,270.18, while the actual receipts were $321,313.99, a gain of $26,043.81. The estimate on city back taxes was $37,000 and the receipts $97,228.60, a gain of $60,228.60.

The estimate on State of Kentucky was $198,842.32, while the receipts were only $140,713.12, a loss of $52,129.20. Estimate on interest, $3,000; receipts, $1,954.17; a loss of $1,045.83. Estimate on tuition, $3,000; receipts, $3,425.43; gain, $425.43. In sundry receipts there was a loss from estimate of $97.78, and from escheats a gain of $280. No estimate was made on this item, however.

Taking above items together, we find a net gain of $33,705.03 in receipts over the amounts estimated.

In the matter of Disbursements, the estimate on salaries was $366,000, the payments $406,555.69, a loss of $40,555.69. General expense estimate $10,100; payments, $9,904.37; a gain of $195.63. Incidental expense estimate, $35,000; payments $38,565.35; loss, $3,565.35. Repairs estimate, $46,618.45; payments, $38,192.63; a gain of $8,425.82. Estimate on rents, $1,500; payments, $1,631.98; a loss of $131.98. The estimate for buildings was $82,330.98; the actual payments were $59,361.63; a gain of $22,969.35.

Taking the above gains and losses on Disbursement accounts together, we find a net loss or payment in these accounts over the amounts estimated of $12,662.22.

By deducting the payments of $12,662.22 in excess of estimates from the receipts of $33,705.03 in excess of the estimated receipts, we find a difference of $21,042.81 of cash received in excess of all disbursements, which corresponds with the cash balance as shown by the cash book.

It would appear from the foregoing comparison of Estimates with final Results, that estimates, though required by law to be made at the beginning of each year, are of no particular value as

a guide to the Board in matters involving the amount of money to be expended or that it may safely undertake to expend outside of the ordinary running expenses of the schools, for instance on new buildings and extra repair work.

Looking back over the year's work it can be readily seen wherein no human foresight or judgment could avail to even approximate the results; for example:

In the current year's city taxes, owing to the efficient collection of same, and the fact that many franchise taxes had been paid, we received $26,043.81 more than we estimated, and our estimate was based on the experience of 5 years. Also in the matter of back taxes from the city, we received over and above our estimate $60,228.60. This was due to the fact that compromises were effected with several banks and corporations in settlement of franchise taxes. On the other hand, we lost from the estimate on the State of Kentucky $52,129.20. This was owing chiefly to the operation of the new law governing the taking of the school census, in cities of the first class. Where we had a right to look for about 80,000 school age persons, between 6 and 20 years of age, we only obtained 55,919.

At the best, it is a very difficult matter to get the names of school age persons. Parents, through fear that their children may be taken from work, indifference, if not opposiion, of many others to furnish the names, and through ignorance—the parent of most of the opposition—the work of the census enumerator has been a difficult one.

But when a law is enacted depriving the Board of the right to count certain enumerated classes of children, and the fact that all the information should be obtained from the parents or guardians, it is self-evident that the Board must lose a large percentage of school age persons, of whom heretofore the necessary information could be obtained from the neighbors or any other reliable source.

The expenditure for salaries of $40,555.69 in excess of the estimates is to be explained in that the estimates did not include December, 1898, salaries, for the reason that our obligations to

meet the expenses of the building for a Girls High School were in the nature of positive contracts and must be met, and as salaries are always paid the month after service is rendered, it was deemed prudent to forego the custom of paying December salaries before the holidays this time and to let them take the usual course and be paid in January. The receipts, however, of a net sum of $33,705.03 from all sources, at the close of the year, over and above our estimates, enabled us to pay the teachers for December. Hence the apparent overpayment of $40,555.69.

There is at last good reason to believe that all questions of taxation are about adjusted. Ever since the adoption of the new Constitution and the new Charter the Board has had great difficulty in making anything like a close estimate of its prospective receipts for each year. It is to be hoped that with the settlement of disputed tax questions closer estimates can be made hereafter.

As foreshadowed in last year's report, the Board authorized the conversion of the 16-room school building being erected at Fifth and Hill streets into a High School for Girls, by the addition of eight rooms, and providing for an auditorium to seat 1,250 persons. There was expended on the District School Building up to January 1, 1898, $14,252.72, and for the lot, $12,000. During the year 1898, since its conversion into a High School, the sum of $58,862.40 has been expended on the building, and at the close of the year there was remaining due on the building the sum of $34,550.18, making the aggregate cost of the building $107,665.30 and of the lot $12,000. In addition it was arranged to furnish and equip the building with the latest and most approved styles of desks, and to place beautiful and durable opera chairs in the auditorium. The furnishings and apparatus were estimated to cost about $7,000. As these items were paid in the fiscal year 1899, that year's report will show the exact cost.

The "Hot Blast or Fan System of Heating" was successfully installed in the Eighth Ward and the Fifth Ward School Buildings. Last fiscal year (1897) $4,075.33 was paid on the Fifth Ward heating apparatus, and $1,270.71 on that of the Eighth Ward. In this fiscal year (1898) there was paid on the heating apparatus of the Fifth Ward Building $3,084.80, and on the

Eighth Ward heating apparatus $3,484.76. The sums include some extras, and make the Fifth Ward apparatus by Fred A. Clegg & Co. cost $7,160.13, and that of the Eighth Ward Building by W. A. Clark & Co., $4,755.47.

There were ten pairs of Kirker & Bender Patent Fire Escapes erected and paid for during the fiscal year 1898, at a cost of $9,248.50.

In the Department of Repairs much excellent work has been done; work of a permanent character mostly, such as painting the buildings inside and outside, the erection of the fire escapes as above, also the new heating apparatus described at Fifth and Eighth Ward Schools, besides many improvements in closets and plumbing. The Supervisor of Buildings, Mr. Thos. McClelland, only expended in his department $9,974.97, and the contract work amounted to $19,904.32.

The reader is referred to the Secretary's index following, which indicates the various tables and exhibits of Receipts, Disbursements and Estimates, also most particularly to the itemized cost of schools, a very complete and minute as well as general showing of the cost of each and all schools in every item of expense, the quantities of the several articles consumed by the schools, and the per capita cost of pupils for ordinary expenses in each and all schools; our relations with the City of Louisville since 1885, our general receipts and disbursements since same time, and relative rank of each school in economy of ordinary running expenses.

These tables and data will be found appended to the School Board's report, and comprise about twelve pages, the study of which is commended to all persons who take an interest in school management.

Louisville, Ky., December 31, 1898.

(Signed) JOHN G. ROACH, *Chairman*,
J. B. ATKINSON,
STEPHEN SNODGRASS,
F. J. HUMMEL,
EMORY G. JOHNSON,
Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898.

(Itemized in Statistical Division of Report.)

The report of the Committee on Finance contains (Exhibit A) the Annual Estimate of Revenues and their appropriation; (Exhibit B) the Secretary and Treasurer's Report to the Board of Receipts and Disbursements for fiscal year ending December 31, 1898; (Exhibit BB) the Secretary and Treasurer's Report to the Board of Receipts and Disbursements for the scholastic year ending June 30, 1899; (Exhibit C) a comparative statement by Secretary and Treasurer of the annual estimates for the fiscal year 1898, with the actual results in Receipts and Disbursements at the close of the year; Exhibit D shows the Rank of each School in ordinary Expense, all of which are embodied in the Report of the Finance Committee immediately preceding.

STATISTICAL DIVISION.

In this division at the end of the report is presented the itemized cost of each school for the different items of expense, as well as other financial statistical matter, embraced in a series of tables from letter "A" to letter "M" inclusive, a brief summary of the subject matter, and amount of each of which follows, viz.:

Table	A	contains	account	Salaries of teachers and janitors . . .	$406,555 69
				General expense	9,904 37
"	B	"	"	Text-books for indigent pupils	7,583 38
"	C	"	"	Stationery and sundries	4,232 91
				Expense common to all schools . . .	10,727 60
"	D	"	"	Janitors' supplies	1,230 31
				Insurance	4.506 13
				Fuel	5,716 87
				Lights	1,759 65
				Water	865 36

Table E contains account	Furniture and apparatus	$ 9,820 68
" F " "	Repairs by Supervisor	9,974 97
	Repairs by contract	19,904 32
	Rents	1,631 98
	New buildings and sites	59,361 63
Total cost of schools		$553,744 20
Stock balance in store room was increased		467 45
Which agrees with actual cash expenditure		$554,211 65

Table G contains a summary of the cost of each school under the "General Heads" embraced above in Tables A, B, C and D, the expenditure under which heads is termed "Ordinary Expenses."

Table H contains a summary of the cost of each school under the "General Heads" embraced in the above tables E and F. These expenditures are termed "Exceptional" in that they occur irregularly, as distinct from "Ordinary" expenses.

Table I shows the cost per capita of maintaining each school under the various heads, constituting the "Ordinary" expense.

Table K shows the rank in economy of each school under the several heads of "Ordinary" expense.

Table L shows in condensed form the revenues and expenditures for each year from 1885 to 1898 inclusive.

Table M shows relations with city of Louisville from 1885 to 1898 inclusive, shows the amount collected from city each year, the amount of each year's levy, the per cent of same collected in the year, the discounts charged for prompt payment, and the uncollected balance of each year's levy at the close of 1898.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. DAVIS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JANUARY 1, 1899.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND SUPPLIES.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 30, 1899.

To the Louisville School Board:

Your Committee on Salaries and Supplies submits the following report for the year ending June 30, 1899:

The following changes were made in salaries for the coming year, and these changes were adopted by the Board at the regular meeting of June 5, 1899.

The salary of the Secretary was increased from $3,000.00 to $3,500.00, and that of the Secretary's bookkeeper from $1,000.00 to $1,200.00 a year.

The salary of the Supervisor of Buildings was increased from $1,200.00 to $1,500.00 a year.

The salary of the stenographer to the Superintendent was increased from $600.00 to $720.00 a year.

The salaries of the Assistant Instructors of Science in the Boys High and Manual Training High Schools were increased from $1,000.00 to $1,200.00 a year.

The salaries of all other officers, supervisors and teachers to remain the same as now, and the classification of principals and teachers to remain unchanged.

The following is the cost of fuel, text-books, supplies, light and water for the year:

Salaries—Principals	$ 58,002 62
Teachers	312,946 41
Janitors	35,606 66
Total salaries	$406,555 69

Jellico coal	$1,447 95
Pittsburg coal	3,761 62
Anthracite coal	354 00
Text-books	7,583 78
General supplies	4,232 91
Janitors' supplies	1,230 91
Light	1,759 65
Water	865 36
Furniture and apparatus	9,820 68

The following is a schedule of salaries to be paid during the scholastic year ending June 30, 1900:

Superintendent of Public Schools	$3,500 00
Stenographer to the superintendent	720 00
Secretary and treasurer	3,500 00
Bookkeeper to secretary	1,200 00
Supervisors of music	1,000 00
Principals of White High Schools	2,500 00
Principal of Colored High School	1,650 00
Clerk to principal Manual Training High School	350 00
Clerk to principal Boys High School	150 00
Stenographer to principal Girls High School	300 00
Principal Normal School	2,250 00

PRINCIPALS OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

For twelve teachers	$1,250 00
For each teacher under twelve deduct	50 00
For each teacher above twelve and up to twenty-four add	41 66
For all schools with more than twenty-four teachers	1,750 00
Primary schools	750 00
Teachers of Science, Boys and Manual Training High Schools	1,800 00
Teacher of Physical Science, Girls High School	1,250 00
Teachers Boys and Manual Training High Schools	1,500 00
Assistants Boys and Manual Training High Schools	1,200 00
Assistants Boys and Manual Training High Schools	1,000 00
Teacher and Preceptress Girls High School	1,100 00
Teachers Girls High School	1,000 00
Teachers Colored High School	900 00
Teacher of Methods, White Normal Class	1,100 00
Teacher of Methods, Colored Normal Class	1,000 00
Teacher of Physical Culture, Girls High School	730 00
Critic teachers, Normal Class	850 00
Teachers in Commercial Department	750 00

TEACHERS OF DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

First class	$625 00
Second Class	575 00
Third Class	525 00
Fourth Class	475 00
Fifth Class	425 00
Sixth Class (Second year)	400 00
Seventh Class (First year)	350 00
Principals of Evening Schools, per evening	2 50
Teachers of Evening Schools, per evening	1 50

Substitutes:
For principals, 60 per cent of salary.
For teachers, 75 per cent of salary.

JANITORS' SALARIES.

The salaries of janitors are based upon the number of square feet in buildings, counting-rooms, halls, offices, and stairways, allowing a room for every 750 feet of floor surface and paying only for rooms in use.

The following is the schedule by the month:

For first room	$10 00
For next five rooms, each	5 00
For next six rooms, each	3 00
For next additional room	2 50

COAL, TEXT-BOOKS, SUPPLIES, PRINTING, ETC.

The following named firms were awarded contracts for furnishing coal, text-books, printing and supplies for the year 1899-1900:

Jos. Walton & Co., Pittsburg coal, lump	7¾ cents a bushel.	
Jos. Walton & Co., Pittsburg coal, nut and slack	6½ " "	
Pacific Coal Co., anthracite coal	$ 6 15 a ton.	
C. T. Dearing, text-books, District Schools	3,779 69	
C. T. Dearing, text-books, High Schools		
C. T. Dearing, practice paper	42 00	
C. T. Dearing, printing	416 00	
C. T. Dearing, packages of colored paper	342 79	
C. T. Dearing, legal cap and envelopes	320 50	

C. T. Dearing, slates, pens and pencils	$672 80
John Unz & Son, shovels, pokers and coal buckets	
John Unz & Son, ash cans and wheelbarrows	
John Unz & Son, feather and bristle dusters	
John Unz & Son, galvanized iron buckets	

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. Atkinson, *Chairman*,
John G. Roach,
G. H. Cochran,
Stephen Snodgrass,
G. C. Rietze,
Committee on Salaries and Supplies.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., JUNE 30, 1899.

To the Louisville School Board:

Your Committee on Buildings herewith submits a report of the cost of New Buildings and Sites, and of the repairs paid for in the fiscal year ending December 31, 1898, with a resume of the more important work completed and paid for in the fiscal year, and of the work contracted for from the close of the fiscal year, December 31, 1898, to the close of the scholastic year, June 30, 1899.

BUILDINGS AND SITES.

During the fiscal year ending December 31, 1898, the sum of $59,361.63 was paid on new buildings as follows, viz.:

On the new Girls High School Building, Fifth and Hill streets . .	$58,862 40
Balance due on Parkland Building	499 23
Total for buildings	$59,361 63

By a resolution of the Board passed January 3, 1898, the building theretofore authorized to be erected as a District School of 16 rooms at Fifth and Hill streets was ordered to be enlarged to 24 rooms and converted into a High School for Girls, and to be provided with an auditorium to seat 1,250 persons. In addition to the above sum paid on the building in 1898, there had been paid on the building as a District School in 1897 the sum of $14,252.72, and for the lot, 200x210 feet, the sum of $12,000, and at the close of 1898 the balance due on the building was $34,550.18, making the total cost of building $107,665.30, and of site $12,000.

The contracts let on the District School Building amounted to $46,829.40, and the original contracts to convert the building into a High School amounted to $40,848.84. Total, $87,678.24.

After the letting of these contracts it was found that the original plans should be so modified as to entail a much greater cost, in order to ensure a building for girls which should be equal to the latest and best that architects could devise. With this end in view, and after an expenditure of $19,987.06 over and above the amounts of the original contracts, we may take credit for having one of the best High School Buildings for Girls to be found anywhere. Only two stories high, rooms all large, with light, ventilation and heating all that could be desired, large roomy halls, separate cloak rooms, etc., the building is a model one.

The building was opened as a Girls High School on January 1, 1899, and contains 24 class rooms, an auditorium elegantly furnished to seat 1,250 persons. In the basement are an engine and boiler room, a fan room, a gymnasium and physical culture room, a wash room, a bicycle room with racks, two large recreation rooms for use in recess, an extra cloak room, and the closets. An office for Principal and a reception room are on the first floor. It is recommended that the gymnasium be properly equipped with apparatus, with a view of attaining the best results in the physical culture of the pupils. The Board is to be congratulated on the successful completion of this building, and especially on its superior adaptability and perfection in every essential and detail for the purposes of a Girls High School.

The long deferred purpose to erect a suitable Girls High School is at last realized, although the financial difficulties seemed at times insurmountable. The circumstance of starting a District School Building at Fifth and Hill, which pleased the patrons neither to the east or the west of the location, and the fact that the plans and the work performed thereunder were such that a High School of the first class could be evolved, was the opportunity presenting itself, which the Board readily seized on and started the work of completing the building for a High School. Where so much good work has been performed by the several members of the Board, and of the Building Committees of '96, '97 and '98. it would appear invidious to award especial credit to any single member, but in this case it must be recorded that to the untiring

and intelligent efforts of Mr. A. H. Brachey, Chairman of the Building Committee of '97-'98, and as President in '98-'99, being by act of the Board added to the Building Committee, are to be mainly attributed, at least, such enlargements and improvements on the original plan for a High School as have resulted in the perfectly adapted Girls High School we now possess.

FIRE ESCAPES.

During the fiscal year there were erected and paid for ten pairs of the Kirker & Bender Patent Fire Escapes, at the following buildings, viz.: Germantown, Third Ward, Normal, Kentucky Street, Tenth Ward, California, Eastern Colored, Main Street Colored, Western Colored, and Manual Training High School. Two more pairs of these escapes are to be erected to complete the contract, and will leave all schools over two stories high provided with them excepting the Seventh Ward and the First Ward School Buildings, which are provided with stairs on the outside.

HEATING APPARATUS, FUEL AND REPAIRS.

From the succeeding table it will be seen that the conclusions heretofore arrived at regarding the relative cost of the different systems of heating are fully sustained.

The gravity system of hot air heating not only costs more for fuel and repairs, but is very unreliable in extreme cold weather, and from the standpoint of sanitation is not equal to any of the other systems used.

If the Board can not afford to substitute better apparatus for the five schools still using this system, it might adopt a policy of changing one or two of these schools each year, commencing with the most deficient. It will be only a question of a few years anyhow until new apparatus are required at these buildings.

The Direct-Indirect system still maintains the rank established in the past four years of being, in the matter of economy for fuel and repairs, next to stoves in cheapness.

The principal repairs on heating apparatus for the year were at the schools using the gravity system of hot air, as follows:

First Ward School	$144 95
Second Ward School	91 16
Germantown School	158 51
Normal School	348 91
Seventh Ward School	115 86

On new heating apparatus at the Fifth Ward and Eighth Ward Schools there was paid respectively $3,084.80 and $3,484.76, making the entire cost for Fifth Ward $7,160.13, and for Eighth Ward, $4,755.47.

The following tables show the cost of fuel and repairs for the different systems of heating used in the schools, and the percentage of each as related to the highest, the gravity system:

STOVE HEATING.

	Average Pupils.	Fuel.	Repairsand Expense.	Total.
Upper Fulton Street School	99	$ 23 84	$10 99	$ 34 83
Lower Fulton Street School	57	13 00	13 56	28 56
Overhill Street School	473	70 27	7 57	77 84
Clifton School	23	7 50	. . . .	7 50
Sixth Street School	269	75 00	24 02	99 02
Seventh Street School	177	35 38	50	35 88
Thirteenth Street School	310	82 50	26 67	109 17
Duncan Street School	819	112 95	24 80	137 75
California School	420	52 50	35 70	88 20
Grayson Street School	570	75 00	7 92	82 92
Park School	525	83 10	28 24	111 34
Montgomery Street School	504	67 50	16 31	83 81
Shippingport School	37	7 50	. . . .	7 50
Portland School	465	75 00	13 75	88 75
Parkland School	317	44 10	14 75	58 85
Third Street School	46	22 50	1 95	24 45
South Louisville School	30	15 00	. . . .	15 00
Elliott Avenue School	42	18 75	. . . .	18 75
Maiden Lane Colored School	126	11 25	4 80	16 05
Shelby Street Colored School	175	24 75	6 13	30 88
Main Street Colored School	525	136 99	29 95	166 84
Eighth Street Colored School	307	88 40	9 25	97 65
Central Colored School	746	134 22	22 71	156 93
Twelfth Street Colored School	73	11 25	3 10	14 34
Western Colored School	809	130 69	30 35	161 05
California Colored School	316	95 83	12 35	108 18
Portland Colored School	109	15 00	3 80	18 80
Totals	8,339	$1,531 77	$349 07	$1,880 84

Per capita cost of heating and repairs for 1898	$0.225
" " " " 1897	.26

HOT BLAST OR FAN SYSTEM.

	Average Pupils.	Fuel.	Repairs & Expense.	Total.
Fifth Ward School	768	$213 02	$30 02	$243 04
Eighth Ward School	520	276 94	38 20	315 14
Totals	1,288	$489 96	$68 22	$558 18

Per capita cost of heating and repairs for 1898 . . . . . $0.44
" " " " 1897 705

GRAVITY SYSTEM OF HOT AIR.

	Average Pupils.	Fuel.	Repairs and Expense.	Total.
First Ward School	249	$120 35	$144 95	$265 30
Second Ward School	943	233 00	91 16	324 16
Germantown School	532	187 91	158 51	346 42
Normal School	466	320 63	348 91	669 54
Seventh Ward School	661	218 55	115 86	334 41
Totals	2,851	$1080 44	$859 39	$1939 83

Per capita cost of Heating and Repairs for 1898 . . . . . $0.68
" " " " 1897 705

STEAM HEATING BY DIRECT RADIATION.

	Average Pupils.	Fuel.	Repairs and Expense.	Total.
Kentucky Street School	688	$177 19	$19 02	$196 21
Tenth Ward School	583	146 37	6 25	152 62
Twelfth Ward School	825	375 00	13 99	388 99
Totals	2096	$698 56	$39 26	$737 82

Per capita cost of Heating and Repairs for 1898 . . . . . $0.35
" " " " 1897 417

STEAM HEATING BY DIRECT-INDIRECT RADIATION.

	Average Pupils.	Fuel.	Repairs and Expense.	Total.
Smyser Avenue School	488	$ 97 50	$ 7 37	$104 87
Lucia Avenue School	445	178 35	. . .	178 35
Third Ward School	738	117 00	18 15	135 15
Preston Street School	501	97 50	8 55	106 05
Sixth Ward School	391	140 56	29 65	170 21
Madison Street School	1109	197 68	29 75	227 43
Columbia School	294	93 27	48 45	141 72
Eastern Colored School	718	145 67	5 10	150 77
Totals	4,684	$1,067 53	$147 02	$1,214 55

Per capita cost of Heating and Repairs for 1898 . . . . . $0.26
" " " " 1897 30

For the fiscal year 1898, if all schools were operated under the

Gravity System of Hot Air, the cost would be $13,115 84
Under the Hot Blast System, the cost would be 8,486 72
Under the Direct Radiation System, the cost would be 6,750 80
Under the Direct-Indirect System, the cost would be 5,014 88
Under the Stove System, the cost would be 4,339 80

Whereas the cost of all five systems in use for the year for heating and repairs has been $7,486.39.

The High Schools are not included in the foregoing comparisons.

If the Gravity System represents 100 per cent.
The Hot Blast System would be 65 per cent.
The Direct Radiation System would be 52 per cent.
The Direct-Indirect System would be 38 per cent.
The Stove System would be 33 per cent.

ROOFS.

First Ward School—Repairs	(Jno. Unz & Son)		$56 33
Upper Fulton School—	"	"	82 56
Overhill Street School—	"	"	16 57
Lucia Avenue School—	"	"	16 85
Second Ward School—	"	"	88 83
Sixth Street School—	"	(Scharfenberger)	61 72
Tenth Ward School—	"	(Shaber)	49 27
			$372 31

The roofs generally are in good condition, and no particular demand for unusual work in this line exists.

PAINTING.

Clifton School—Painting (by Supervisor)	$ 79 70
Sixth Ward School—Painting Building (by Supervisor)	1,086 89
Manual Training High School—Painting gutters, wainscot, and woodwork	297 96

The painting of School Buildings was not carried on to a satisfactory extent this year, owing to the necessity of curtailing all possible expenditures in order to prosecute the work on the new Girls High School to a finish. It is recommended that this work of painting the inside of the buildings be pushed as rapidly as the finances of the Board will permit.

REPAIRS ON RENTED BUILDINGS.

Third Street School (by Supervisor)	$206 12
South Louisville School (by Supervisor)	160 41
South Louisville School (contract)	63 71
Elliott Avenue School (by Supervisor)	346 41
Elliott Avenue School (contract)	68 60
	$845 25

The above extra repairs were necessary to fit these rented houses for school purposes.

CLOSETS, YARDS, FENCES, ETC.

Upper Fulton Street School (by Supervisor), coal house	$ 59 56
Smyser Avenue School (by Supervisor), repair fences, &c	58 08
Clifton School (by contract), vaults and closets	38 62
Second Ward School (by Supervisor), on closets	138 24
Second Ward School (by contract), closet system	1,419 39
Germantown School (by Supervisor), repairs	115 57
Germantown School (by contract), closet system	1,025 70
Normal School (by contract) closet system	1,719 57
Fifth Ward School (by contract), closet system and plumbing	762 69
Eighth Ward School (by Supervisor), on closets	152 29
Eighth Ward School (by contract), closet system	1,079 83
Tenth Ward School (by Supervisor), on fences and closets	104 21
Duncan Street School (by contract), on closets	217 80
Madison Street School (by contract) on closets	50 80
Grayson Street School (by contract), paving	112 83
Montgomery Street School (by Supervisor) closet and fences	174 10
Montgomery Street School (by contract) closets	57 39
Shippingport School (by Supervisor), fences	89 94
Portland Colored School (by contract), cinders	50 00
	$7,426 61

The above sum total of the chief items of expenditure under this head shows that considerable improvements of a permanent and very necessary kind were made during the year. Aside from the substantial repairs made at several schools in the closet systems, we have to specially report that entire new systems have been installed in five schools, viz.: Second Ward, Germantown, Normal, Fifth Ward, and Eighth Ward. These are flushing Latrines. The plumbing in connection has been overhauled and perfected, and the floors concreted.

The Board could make no better outlay of money than in replacing the old and unsanitary system of closets where found with similar closets to those above described.

FLOORS, WAINSCOTING, PARTITIONS, ETC.

Clifton School, repair house (Supervisor)	$302 47
Second Ward School, tear out platforms (Supervisor)	139 53
Germantown School, repair of cottage (Supervisor)	186 56
Sixth Ward School, repair janitor's house (Supervisor)	98 92
" " general repairs by Supervisor	282 66
Boys High School, book cases, etc., by Supervisor	263 58
Total	$1,273 72

The work done under the above heads has not been as extensive as usual, but was of a permanent character.

FIRE ESCAPE OPENINGS

Have been made under the Supervisor's Department for ten pairs of Kirker & Bender patent fire escapes.

PLASTERING.

Aside from the extensive work at Sixth Ward School, costing $416.20, there has not been much plastering done, except a few small jobs at patching.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS.

The foregoing are the principal items of repairs for the year and consist mainly of ten pairs of Kirker & Bender patent fire escapes, the completion of two heating systems at Fifth and Eighth Ward Schools, and the installation of five new closet systems at Second Ward, Germantown, Normal, Fifth Ward and Eighth Ward.

The ordinary and current repairs at the Schools have been properly kept up. The following table shows the cost of repairs at each school, whether made by the Supervisor of Buildings or by contract.

	Work by Supervisor of Buildings.	Job and Contract Work.	Total.
First Ward	$ 77 50	$ 221 83	$ 299 33
Upper Fulton Street	74 84	106 55	181 39
Lower Fulton Street	13 78	21 09	34 87
Smyser Avenue	187 37	57 03	244 40
Overhill Street	81 24	28 57	109 81
Lucia Avenue	31 70	20 55	52 25
Second Ward	556 19	1,624 25	2,180 44
Germantown	454 21	2,200 85	2,655 06
Third Ward	201 82	975 35	1,177 16
Normal	136 14	2,997 13	3,133 27
Fourth Ward	116 85	72 09	188 94
Preston Street	33 74	27 73	61 47
Fifth Ward	65 79	517 73	583 52
Kentucky Street	81 46	1,003 97	1,085 43
Sixth Ward	1,892 47	656 39	2,548 86
Seventh Ward	228 71	179 21	407 92
Eighth Ward	263 16	1,239 29	1,502 45
Clifton	454 57	73 28	527 85
Sixth Street	309 62	98 24	407 86
Seventh Street	43 90	8 00	51 90
Tenth Ward	388 55	987 37	1,375 92
Thirteenth Street	90 39	150 83	241 22
Duncan Street	240 76	283 45	524 21
Madison Street	194 96	122 80	317 76
California	125 24	979 35	1,104 59
Columbia	78 42	48 45	126 87
Twelfth Ward	26 63	64 24	90 87
Grayson Street	65 54	137 20	202 74
Park	165 59	43 24	208 83
Montgomery Street	232 60	73 70	306 30
Shippingport	122 09	. . . . .	122 09
Portland	64 03	21 45	85 48
Parkland	16 78	32 45	49 23
Third Street	238 02	40 90	278 92
South Louisville	192 31	63 71	256 02
Elliott Avenue	393 71	68 60	462 31
Maiden Lane Colored	5 22	4 80	10 02
Shelby Street Colored	30 29	14 63	44 92
Eastern Colored	244 59	946 90	1,191 49
Main Street Colored	210 75	1,031 65	1,242 40
Eighth Street Colored	55 35	33 40	88 75
Central Colored	133 57	34 76	168 33
Twelfth Street Colored	8 33	16 60	24 93
Western Colored	197 99	960 82	1,158 81
California Colored	76 31	29 20	105 51
Portland Colored	28 86	55 80	84 66
Boys High School	279 88	92 65	372 53
Manual Training High School	464 30	1,238 65	1,702 95
Girls High School	298 86	197 59	496 45
Totals	$9,974 97	$19,904 32	$29,879 29

Comparative cost of buildings and repairs, as per detailed account, for the fiscal years 1893 to 1898, inclusive:

	Buildings.	Repairs.
1893	$85,269 94	$31,177 59
1894	12,806 00	31,534 61
1895	22,164 55	15,438 57
1896	48,628 17	25,825 71
1897	33,933 35	26,858 77
1898	59,361 63	29,879 29

In concluding its report the committee desires to say that the money expended in the Repairs and Building Department has been put to the best account.

Mr. McClelland, the Supervisor of Buildings, only expended $9,974.97, and he has undoubtedly given the Board full value in the extent and quality of work performed for the sum he has expended.

The committee earnestly recommends to the Board that the painting of the buildings inside, and outside where needed, be continued until all buildings are painted; that the good work inaugurated of installing a modern and sanitary system of water-closets be continued, as far as needed, and that steps be taken to install different heating apparatus where the gravity system is in use. It is even possible that the apparatus of this system, no matter how much may be expended on repairs, will at any moment, and most likely when most needed, collapse, and require the schools to be closed in cold weather. These are the substantial repairs the Board should keep in view, to be pushed as far as its financial condition may warrant. Some schools need new floors very badly, and a few roofs need to be renewed.

Respectfully,

Stephen Snodgrass, *Chairman.*
J. W. Galvin,
G. H. Cochran,
G. C. Rietze,
John Hoertz,
F. J. Hummel,
Committee on Buildings.

Louisville, June 30, 1899.

President Brachey acted on the Building Committee per act of the Board.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXAMINATION AND COURSE OF STUDY.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 30, 1899.

To the Louisville School Board:

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Examination and Course of Study begs leave to submit the following report:

EXAMINATION OF PUPILS.

The date fixed for the promotion of all pupils not required to pass an examination was June 13, 1899, and the dates for the examination of such pupils as were not recommended, June 14, 15 and 16, 1899.

The following principals were appointed a committee to prepare questions for this examination:

Mr. W. O. Cross, Principal Fifth Ward School.

Miss Margaret Sweeney, Principal Smyser Avenue School.

Miss Ida Rudolph, Principal Montgomery Street School.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

The dates fixed for the examination of applicants for teachers' certificates were June 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1899. The following named persons were selected to conduct the examinations:

Mr. A. M. Jones, Principal Fourth Ward School.

Mrs. L. L. Monsarrat, Principal Seventh Ward School.

Mrs. F. T. Cooke, Principal Park School.

Miss M. L. Frey, Principal Lucia Avenue School.

Miss M. C. Williams Principal Brook and Kentucky Street School.

Miss M. E. Cullen, Principal Sixth Street School.
Miss Ruth A. Murray, Principal Thirteenth Street School.
Miss Anna J. Hamilton, Teacher Girls High School.
Miss J. M. LaRue, Teacher Second Ward School.
Mr. John M. Ramsey, Principal Sixth Ward School.
Mr. Geo. Taylor, Principal Eighth Ward School.
Mr. B. F. Roberts, Principal Madison Street School.
Prof. F. F. Thwing, Teacher Manual Training High School.
Prof. J. M. Patterson, Teacher Boys High School.

The following named persons having successfully passed the required examination were awarded Grammar Certificates by the School Board:

Mr. Charles A. Kienzle,
Mrs. Francis P. Gates,
Miss Drue Gold,
Miss Virginia Metcalfe,
Mr. S. R. Piper,
Miss Eliza Breckinridge,
Miss Mary Smith,
Miss Sallie Jones.

PENS AND PENCILS.

Your Committee asked, as in former years, for bids for supplying pens, pencils, penholders, erasers, etc., for use in the schools for the year 1899-1900. The Eagle Pen and Pencil Company of New York being the lowest bidder, its pens, pencils, etc., were selected for use for the ensuing scholastic year at the following prices:

Eagle Pens (any number)	$ 30	per gross
Eagle Pens, vertical (any number)	35	" "
Eagle Diagraph Pencil, for office use	2 45	" "
Eagle Academic Pencil, any grade	2 25	" "
Eagle Penholder, No. 1407	70	" "
Eagle Erasers, Nos. 40, 60 and 80	60	" pound
Eagle Pamera Erasers, 40, 60 and 80	75	" "

The pencils are to be sold to pupils at a price not to exceed 3 cents each, and the erasers not to exceed 2 cents each.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. presented a petition asking to have the scientific teaching of the effects of alcohol and tobacco on the human system by means of text-books introduced into the schools. Inasmuch as the evil effects of alcohol and narcotics are already taught in the first six grades of the District Schools, by talks from the teachers, and in the High Schools by text-books, your Committee considers it inexpedient to include in the Course of Study work to be done from a separate text-book on the subject.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

The Course of Study and the text-books now in use in the District Schools were unanimously adopted for the next scholastic year, except that the text-book in English now used in the Fifth Grade be used in the Sixth Grade, and Butler's Grammar be used in the Seventh and Eighth Grades only.

BOYS HIGH SCHOOL.

The Chemistry and Physics of the Junior and Senior Years are made elective, so that pupils who desire to do so may take French or German. The pupils electing French or German will do the same number of hours' work as those electing Physics and Chemistry, and pupils completing the required course in either French or Science will be entitled to a diploma.

St. Clair's "Caesar for Beginners" was adopted for use in the Freshman year, instead of Collar and Danieli's First Latin Book.

Remsen's Chemistry, Briefer Course, was substituted for Shepard's Chemistry.

MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL.

The following additional work, made necessary by the addition of the Post Graduate Year, was adopted:

Physical Geography in the First Year, English Composition in the Third Year, and a study of the English Classics in the Post Graduate Year. Advanced Physics and Chemistry in the Post Graduate Year.

General History and American History, elective in the Third Year.

Surveying in the Third Year and Advanced Algebra and Analytical Geometry in the Post Graduate Year.

Strother's Genealogical Charts of English History was adopted for use in the Manual Training High School and the Boys High School.

GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL.

The recommendation of the committee that an Elective Course in certain branches for the Third and Fourth years be prepared was adopted. This Course is to prescribe certain required studies together with a certain amount of elective work in order to receive a diploma, as was the recommendation that the number of recitations to be prepared by the pupils of the First and Second Year Classes shall not exceed four and for the other classes not to exceed five.

Pupils will be allowed hereafter to elect either Latin or German at the beginning of the First Year and the German Course will extend over four years instead of three as heretofore.

Remsen's Chemistry, Briefer Course, was adopted instead of Storer and Lindsay's Chemistry, and Plate's German Studies was adopted for use in beginning German.

COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Course of Study for the Colored Normal Class to be the same as the course for the White Normal Class, with the exception of Geology. The study of the common branches used in the District Schools is to be substituted for it.

CHANGE OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Notice was given of a proposed change in the following text-books:

Meiklejohn's History of English Literature.

Carhart's Surveying.

Watkin's American Literature.
Harkness' Caesar.
Harkness' Virgil.
Harkness' Cicero.

The following list contains all the books and supplies authorized to be used in the Louisville Public Schools for the Scholastic year 1899-1900:

BOYS HIGH SCHOOL.

English—Hill's Elements of Composition and Rhetoric.
Ayre's Orthoepist.
Swinton's Studies in English Literature.
Meiklejohn's History of the English Language, Part III.
Morris' Chaucer's Prologue, and Knight's Tale.
English Classics.

Latin—St. Clair's Caesar for Beginners.
Mooney's Latin Grammar.
Kelsey's Caesar.
Jones' Latin Prose Composition.
Allen & Greenough's Cicero's Orations.
Allen & Greenough's Virgil.
Myer's Roman History.

Greek—Goodwin's Greek Grammar. (Revised edition.)
White's Beginner's Greek Book. (Revised edition.)
Goodwin & White's Anabasis.
Seymour's Homer's Iliad.
Herodotus.
Pearson's Greek Prose Composition.
Myer's History of Greece.
A Greek Play.

German—Joynes-Meissner's German Grammar.
Sheldon-Klemm Colloquial Exercises.
Buchheim's Modern German Reader.

Collar's Eysenbach.
Modern Plays.
Freytag's Die Journalisten.
Whitcomb-Otto, Conversations.

French—Edgren's French Grammar.
French Classics.

Mathematics—Wentworth's New School Algebra.
Wentworth's New Plane and Solid Geometry.
Wentworth's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
Bowser's Table of Logarithms.
Carhart's Surveying.

Science—Everett's Outlines of Natural Philosophy.
Remsen's Chemistry, Briefer Course.
Lodge's Mechanics.

History and Literature—Guest's History of England.
Swinton's Studies in English Literature.
Laughlin's Political Economy.
Hill's Jevon's Logic.
Halleck's Psychology and Psychic Culture.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

English—Lockwood's Lessons in English.
Maynard's English Classics.
Ginn's Classics for Children.
Hill's Rhetoric and Composition.
Scott's, Longfellow's and Tennyson's Poems.
Hudson's Shakespeare.
Ruskin's Ethics of the Dust.
Cumnock's Choice Readings.
Carlyle's Hero Worship.
Watkin's American Literature.
Pancoast's Introduction to English Literature.

Latin—Tuell's and Fowler's First Book in Latin.
Mooney's Latin Grammar.

Caesar's Gallic War.
Harper's Virgil.
Rigg's In Latinum, Cicero.
Harkness' Cicero.

German—Joynes-Meissner's German Grammar.
Plate's German Studies.
Norman's Second German Book.
Studien und Plaudereien, Stern.
Whitcomb-Otto, Conversations.
Schmidt's Elements of the German Language.
Schiller's "William Tell."
Theodore Storm's "Immensee."
Koerner's "Zriny."
Supplementary German Grammar.

History—Ancient History, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Italy, Spain and France.
English and American History.

Science—Gray's School and Field Botany.
Martin's Human Body.
Gage's Elements of Physics.
Remsen's Chemistry, Briefer Course.
Armstrong's and Norton's Laboratory Manual and Chemistry.

Mathematics—Robinson's University Algebra.
Wentworth's Plane and Solid Geometry.
Wentworth's Trigonometry.
Robinson's New Higher Arithmetic.
Halleck's Psychology.
Jevon's Logic.

Music—The Natural Advanced Music Reader.

Drawing—Prang's System, Books Nos. 9 and 10.

MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL.

English—Baskerville and Sewell's English Grammar.
English Composition.
Maynard's English Classics.

Genung's Outlines of Rhetoric.
Guest's History of England.
Strother's Genealogical Charts.
German—Otis' German Grammar.
Bronson's Colloquial German.
Storm's "Immensee."
Paul's Heyse's "L'Arrabiatta."
Dippold's Scientific German Reader.
History—General History.
American History.
Mathematics—White's School Algebra.
Hornbrook's Concrete Geometry.
Wentworth's New Plane and Solid Geometry.
Wentworth's Syllabus of Geometry.
Wentworth's Plane Trigonometry.
Waldo's Descriptive Geometry.
Surveying.
Analytical Geometry.
Science—Martin's Human Body.
Gage's Principles of Physics.
Chute's Physical Laboratory Manual.
Remsen's Chemistry.
Peterman's Civil Government.
Drawing—Cross' Mechanical Drawing.
Drawing Portfolios.

COLORED HIGH SCHOOL.

English—Hill's Composition and Rhetoric.
Longfellow's, Scott's and Tennyson's Poems.
Maynard's English Classics.
Ginn's Classics.
Hudson's Shakespeare.
Shaw's Literature.
Ruskin's Ethics of the Dust.
Cumnock's Choice Readings.

Latin—Collar and Daniell's First Book in Latin.
Mooney's Latin Grammar.
Caesar's Gallic War.
Riggs' In Latinum, Caesar.
Frieze's Virgil.
History—Sheldon's General History.
English and American History.
Science—Martin's Human Body.
Gage's Introduction to Physical Science.
Cooley's Chemistry.
Eclectic Physical Geography.
Mathematics—Wentworth's Algebra.
Wentworth's Plane and Solid Geometry.
Robinson's New Higher Arithmetic.
Halleck's Psychology.
Jevon's Logic.
Music—Natural Advanced Music Reader.
Drawing—Prang's System, Books Nos. 9 and 10.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Halleck's Education of the Central Nervous System.
Dana's The Geological Story.
Browning's Educational Theories.
White's School Management.

BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL CLASSES.

Thompson's Commercial Arithmetic.
Morton's Civil Government.
Carhart's Commercial Law.
Emery's Every Day Business.

GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Harper's Readers.
The Natural Speller.
Long's Language Exercises.

Appleton's Copy Books.
Prang's Drawing Books.
Natural Music Course.
Hall's Arithmetic Readers.
Stoddard's New Intellectual Arithmetic.
White's Arithmetics.
The Natural Geographies.
Butler's Grammar.
Barnes' United States History.
Milne's Elements of Algebra.

The above report is respectfully submitted.

GEO. F. SIMPSON, *Chairman*,
J. B. ATKINSON,
J. G. ROACH,
S. MORNINGSTAR,
F. W. RUBY,
STEPHEN SNODGRASS,
E. G. JOHNSON,
Committee on Examination and Course of Study.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Louisville School Board:

Gentlemen: In compliance with the requirements of Sec. 10, Art. 1, School Manual, I herewith submit a report of the condition and progress of the schools of the City of Louisville for the year ending June 30, 1899.

The following summary has been collected from the statistical tables published in this report:

Population of Louisville according to census, 1890		161,129
Estimated population according to the City Directory, 1899		226 678
School census for June, 1899, actual, white children, male	23,624	
School census for June, 1899, actual, white children, female	23,770	
Total		47,394
School census for June, 1899, actual, colored children, male	4,975	
School census for June, 1899, actual, colored children, female	5,394	
Total		10,369
Legal School age		6—20
Number of school days in the year according to the rules of the Board		216
Number of days the schools were actually in session		184
Number of school houses for white pupils	50	
Number of school houses for colored pupils	12	
Total		62
Number of school houses for white evening schools	7	
Number of school houses for colored evening schools	2	
Total		9
Number of rooms used for school purposes in High Schools, white	71	
Number of rooms used for school purposes in High Schools, colored	9	
Total		80

Number of rooms used for school purposes in district schools, white	431	
Number of rooms used for school purposes in district schools, colored	100	
Total		531
Number of vacant rooms in school houses, white	34	
Number of vacant rooms in school houses, colored	5	
Total		39
Total in all schools		650

TEACHERS.

White Schools.

Number of teachers employed in the High Schools, male	25	
Number of teachers employed in the High Schools, female	19	
Total		44
Number of teachers employed in district schools, male	11	
Number of teachers employed in district schools, female	420	
Total		431
Number of teachers employed in special schools, male	.	
Number of teachers employed in special schools, female	6	
Total		6

Colored Schools.

Number of teachers employed in High Schools, male	9	
Number of teachers employed in High Schools, female	.	
Total		9
Number of teachers employed in district schools, male	13	
Number of teachers employed in district schools, female	87	
Total		100
Number of teachers employed in special school, male	1	
Number of teachers employed in special school, female	.	
Total		1
Number of teachers employed in High Schools, white	44	
Number of teachers employed in High Schools, colored	9	
Total		53

Number of teachers in Special Classes, white	6	
Number of teachers in Special Classes, colored	1	
Total		7
Total number of teachers employed in the district schools, white	431	
Total number of teachers employed in the district schools, colored	100	
Total		531
Number of teachers employed in the night schools, white	30	
Number of teachers employed in the night schools, colored	8	
Total		38
Total number of teachers in all schools		629
Number of sittings in school rooms for white children	24,860	
Number of sittings in school rooms for colored children	5,900	
Total		30,760
Number of pupils registered in day schools during the year, white, male	10,858	
Number of pupils registered in day schools during the year, white, female	10,868	
Total		21,726
Number of pupils registered in the day schools during the year, colored, male	2,563	
Number of pupils registered in the day schools during the year, colored, female	3,119	
Total		5,682
Total white and colored, male	13.421	
Total white and colored, female	13 987	
Total		27,408
Number of pupils registered in night schools during the year, white, male	1,013	
Number of pupils registered in night schools during the year, white, female	141	
Total		1,154
Number of pupils registered in night schools during the year, colored, male	338	
Number of pupils registered in night schools during the year, colored, female	148	
Total		486

Total white and colored, male	1 351	
Total white and colored, female	289	
Total		1,640
Average number belonging in day schools, white, male	9,600	
Average number belonging in day schools, white female	8.737	
Total		18,337
Average number belonging in day schools, colored, male	1,975	
Average number belonging in day schools, colored, female.	2,469	
Total		4.444
Total white and colored day schools, male	11,575	
Total white and colored day schools, female	11.206	
Total		22,781
Average number belonging in night schools, white, male.	748	
Average number belonging in night schools, white, female	99	
Total		847
Average number belonging in night schools, colored, male.	225	
Average number belonging in night schools, colored, female	112	
Total		337
Total white and colored night schools, male.	973	
Total white and colored night schools, female.	211	
Total		1,184
Average daily attendance in day schools, white, male	8.363	
Average daily attendance in day schools, white, female	8,561	
Total		16,924
Average daily attendance in day schools, colored, male	1.663	
Average daily attendance in day schools, colored, female	2,099	
Total		3,762
Total white and colored, male.	10,026	
Total white and colored, female.	10,660	
Total		20,686
Average nightly attendance in night schools, white, male	568	
Average nightly attendance in night schools, white, female	78	
Total		646
Average nightly attendance in night schools, colored, male.	132	
Average nightly attendance in night schools, colored, female.	74	
Total		206

Total white and colored, male	700	
Total white and colored, female	152	
Total		852

The percentage of pupils in each grade of the District Schools, based on the average number belonging in these schools, is as follows:

Grade.	White.	Colored.	White and Colored.
First	24 3	33.5	26.1
Second	14 9	14.2	14.8
Third	15.0	14.8	14.9
Fourth	13.3	13 4	13 3
Fifth	11.5	9.4	11.1
Sixth	8.5	6.9	8.2
Seventh	7.1	4.1	6 6
Eighth	5 4	3 6	5 0

If the four years in the High Schools are included, the following table gives the percentage in each grade, based on the average number belonging to all schools:

Grade.	White.	Colored.	White and Colored.
First	22.8	29.2	24.1
Second	14 0	12.3	13.7
Third	14.1	12.9	13.8
Fourth	12.5	11.7	11 4
Fifth	10.8	8.1	10 3
Sixth	7.9	6.0	7.6
Seventh	6.7	3.7	6.1
Eighth	5.0	3.1	4.6
First Year High School	2.8	6.2	2.7
Second Year High School	1.6	3.4	1.5
Third Year High School	1.0	2.2	1.1
Fourth Year High School	.6	1.2	.6

The pupils were distributed among the grades as follows:

Primary Grades	13,710	or 63.1 per cent
Grammar Grades	6,481	or 29.8 per cent
High Schools	1,546	or 7.1 per cent

A comparison of the above tables of attendance with those of former years will show a decided increase in the attendance,

particularly so in the upper grades of the District Schools. The growth of the High Schools has been gradual and the attendance for the past year better than in any previous year. A greater proportion of the pupils who entered remained to the end of the year. In former years nearly one-third of the pupils who entered the High Schools withdrew before the end of the year.

There has been a marked improvement in the regularity and punctuality in attendance in the District Schools. Three or four years ago the pupils in all schools were indifferent as to attendance, caring little whether they were tardy or absent. Now a great majority of the pupils consider it a disgrace to be either tardy or absent. This has had a tendency to magnify the importance of school work in the minds of the pupils, so that nearly every school in the city has felt the stimulus of this better opinion on both the lessons and the deportment.

There are still a few schools in which principals and teachers are indifferent to the necessity of teaching the pupils that much of the success of life is due to punctuality and regularity. Pupils are allowed to come to school tardy day after day without a protest against it or an effort to correct it. In fact, the child is led to believe that it is a matter of little consequence whether it attends school or not.

The same attention given to the affairs of public schools on the part of those employed in them as is given to the administration and control of any of the ordinary affairs of life by those engaged in them would increase their efficiency twenty-five per cent in a single year.

As long as the Public School System is subject to the caprices of those who imagine that it is organized for eleemosynary purposes, it will be impossible to get for the children in that system the treatment to which they are entitled. There should be but one motive directing every action of school authorities, and this is the good of the child. School Boards, Superintendent, Principals and Teachers are only means to this end, and when it is found that any of these fails to promote the best interests of the child there should be no hesitancy on the part of those interested in dispensing with the services of such a one.

Large numbers of the parents of the pupils in attendance in our schools are compelled to make great sacrifices in order to keep their children in school, and in most cases these children can remain but a few years. An examination of the tables which have been published in former reports and those published in this report will show that more than sixty per cent of the pupils attending school quit before completing the Fifth Grade. The conclusion is, therefore, that these pupils should have the best instruction in order to get the greatest amount of education in the short time allowed them. The bright pupil should not be kept "marking time" in order to allow some unfortunate or careless one time to catch up. For in doing this the bright pupil may become careless and indifferent and in a short time an idler and trifler.

SCHOOL CENSUS AND REGISTRATION.

I desire again to call your attention to the large number of children between the ages of six and fourteen who are not in attendance at school. Table XXIV shows that of the white children in the city on July 1, 1899, between the ages above given there were 10,666 of them not registered in the Public Schools, and 1,419 of the colored children.

It is true that a large number of the white children are in attendance at private and parochial schools, but after making a fair allowance for the attendance in these schools, at least 3,000 will be found not in attendance in any school.

Of the 1,419 colored children not over 100 will be found registered in other schools, leaving, 1,319, the majority of whom are idling in the streets and alleys, learning all the vices practiced by the denizens of the worst localities in the city. These idlers will in time become the vicious and depraved with which our Police Court is crowded almost every morning.

It costs less to support schools than it does to maintain courts and prisons, and just in proportion as schools are attended and respected does the necessity for courts and prisons decrease.

Some steps should be taken to amend the Hile compulsory

law so as to make it effective. Thirty States, one Territory and the District of Columbia have laws making attendance at school obligatory for certain prescribed periods. In a great many States, rigid child labor laws and factory laws have been enacted providing against the employment of children of specified ages until attendance in school for a certain period has been certified to by the school authorities. The tendency of certain employers is to hire children at a very low rate of wages to the exclusion of adult labor. There are many children from ten to fourteen years of age in this city working at wages ranging from seventy-five cents to one dollar a week at labor that has a very serious effect upon their health.

The Commonwealth owes it to these children to pass some laws which will protect their physical as well as their mental being.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

It gives me great pleasure to report that the High Schools are maintaining the high standard which they have established for themselves. The attendance the past year was much larger than in any preceding year, showing that these schools have gained the confidence of the people. The graduates of these schools who during the past year entered higher institutions of learning are upholding the reputation already gained by former graduates for thorough preparation and excellent work. On the opening of the schools after the Christmas holidays the Girls High School occupied the new building, and the Boys High School was transferred to the building vacated by the girls. These changes gave both schools ample room for their accommodation. For several years the girls' building has been too small and too inconvenient for the attendance, and its height rendered it unfit for use as a school for girls. Its capacity is ample for the boys, and will answer for many years without becoming overcrowded.

The citizens of Louisville are to be congratulated upon having in the new building one of the most convenient and comfortable High School buildings in this country. There is little more to be

desired in the way of floor space, lighting, heating, ventilation and seating. In fact, the building is one of the best in the country for High School purposes.

The following is the total registration, average number belonging and average daily attendance for the year.

TOTAL REGISTRATION.

Boys High School	337
Girls High School	667
Manual Training High School	239
Central Colored High School	303

AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.

Boys High School	304
Girls High School	619
Manual Training High School	200
Central Colored High School	280

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.

Boys High School	291
Girls High School	581
Manual Training High School	191
Central Colored High School	528

E. H. MARK,
Superintendent.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Night Schools were conducted in the same buildings as last year, with the exception of one in the Upper Fulton Street building. This school was discontinued during the second term on account of lack of attendance.

Last year I called the attention of the Board to the small attendance in several of the schools, due to the great number of schools in the city. If the number of schools was reduced to three, much more good would be done. Bookkeeping and Stenography should be taught in only one building, and only such pupils should be admitted to these classes as can show a proper certificate of promotion or can pass a satisfactory examination in the studies pursued in the Eighth Grade of the day schools.

It is to be hoped that the Board will take such action as may make the Night Schools as efficient as they should be.

The following table gives the enrollment and attendance in the various Night Schools for 1898-99:

Name of School.	Total enrollment.	Number remaining at end of year.	Average number belonging.	Average nightly attendance.	Number of teachers employed.	Stenography Classes.	
						Number belonging.	Ave'ge nightly attend'ce.
Upper Fulton Street	39	24	27	16	1.	. . .	. . .
Third Ward	228	180	202	174	7.	.	. . .
Normal	279	134	167	139	6.	18	15
Newsboys Home	50	35	39	31	1.	. . .	. . .
Sixth Street	68	40	64	45	2.5	. . .	.
Tenth Ward	191	76	100	65	4.8	14	9
Duncan Street	186	139	165	109	5.	. . .	. . .
California	115	75	87	69	3.	. . .	. . .
Total	1,156	703	851	648	30.3	32	24
Eastern Colored	235	142	159	118	5.	. . .	. . .
Western Colored	251	163	171	102	4.5	. . .	. . .
Total	486	305	330	220	9.5	. . .	.
Total White and Colored	1672	1008	1181	868	39.8	32	24

The following table gives the number enrolled, the average nightly attendance, the number remaining at the end of year, the number of teachers employed and the annual cost of these schools from their organization to the present time, except the year 1883-84 and 1884-85, the data for which have been lost:

Year.	Number Enrolled.	Number Remaining at the End of Session.	Average Nightly Attendance.	Number of Teachers Employed.	Cost.
1859-60 . .	187	60	66	3	$688 66
1873-74 . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	*230 00
1874-75 . .	1.353	584	610	18	2,356 87
1875-76 . .	888	384	443	20	2,862 00
1882-83 . .	1.539	421	619	24	. . . .
1883-84 . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . . .
1884-85 . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4.585 50
1885-86 . .	2,132	683	1,003	37	5,894 50
1886-87 . .	1.341	773	803	31	4.465 00
1887-88 . .	1.315	851	834	33	4.728 00
1888-89 . .	1,392	894	864	34	5.029 00
1889-90 . .	1.513	982	894	39	5.521 50
1890-91 . .	1,523	757	768	30	6,413 00
1891-92 . .	1,366	759	754	30	. . . .
1892-93 . .	1.364	786	795	32	6.960 00
1893-94 . .	1,859	1.069	1 030	41	8,667 00
1894-95 . .	2,786	1,515	1,471	58	10.337 50
1895-96 . .	1,867	1,002	866	43	8,891 50
1896-97 . .	2 344	1.173	1.112	46	9.839 06
1897-98 . .	1,789	1.042	900	40	8,837 00
1898-99 . .	1,672	1,008	868	40	. . . .

In conclusion I wish to bear testimony to the efficient work of a large proportion of the teachers in our schools, to the earnest effort for the advancement of the pupils placed under their charge and to the manifest improvement in the methods employed.

I desire to extend to the members of the Board my sincere thanks for the cordial support given me in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. Mark,
Superintendent Public Schools.

TABLE No. I.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Total Registration.		Number Received by Transfer.		Total Enrollment.		Number Lost by Transfer.		Number Withdrawn.		Number Remaining at This Date.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Boys High	337	. .	1	. . .	338	. . .	. .	. . .	43	. . .	295	. . .
Manual Training High	239	. . .	. . .	. . .	239	. . .	1	. . .	66	. . .	172	. . .
Girls High	. . .	667	. . .	. . .	. . .	667	. . .	. . .	. . .	104	. . .	563
Central Colored High	81	222	. . .	. . .	81	222	. . .	. .	15	27	66	195
Total High Schools	657	889	1	. . .	658	889	1	. . .	124	131	533	758
Normal Class	1	77	. . .	. . .	1	77	. . .	. . .	. . .	6	1	71
Normal Class (Colored)	3	16	. . .	. . .	3	16	. . .	. . .	2	1	1	15
Commercial Class	41	148	1	1	42	149	. . .	. . .	23	39	19	110
Total Special	45	241	1	1	46	242	.	. . .	25	46	21	196
First Ward	163	166	2	3	165	169	7	16	29	26	134	130
Upper Fulton Street	87	60	1	1	88	61	10	7	34	36	60	41
Lower Fulton Street	46	32	4	5	50	37	3	1	8	8	41	32
Smyser Avenue	345	323	13	20	358	343	58	60	26	25	277	261
Clifton	9	9	50	49	59	58	4	8	4	10	52	45
Overhill Street	324	257	17	19	341	276	11	11	67	32	287	243
Lucia Avenue	293	280	12	10	305	290	18	9	22	22	267	265
Second Ward	546	562	25	31	571	593	19	25	94	94	465	477
Germantown	375	309	16	12	391	321	18	17	69	52	317	261
Third Ward	452	457	25	22	477	479	18	23	101	74	381	390
Normal	255	286	9	14	264	300	24	23	60	69	190	221
Fourth Ward	273	232	24	25	297	257	16	13	43	42	248	210
Preston Street	341	317	17	23	358	340	31	16	49	63	278	283
Fifth Ward	446	497	24	13	470	510	41	33	81	82	363	409
Kentucky Street	418	428	13	20	431	448	27	26	58	54	350	375
Sixth Ward	245	254	22	17	267	271	17	18	67	33	196	229

Seventh Ward	444	447	24	32	468	479	81	35	87	80	376	391
Eighth Ward	286	289	10	5	296	294	8	4	72	54	230	241
Sixth Street	165	171	14	10	179	181	10	13	45	49	136	126
Seventh Street	128	99	12	7	140	106	14	9	38	26	101	76
Tenth Ward	428	374	42	44	470	418	50	37	258	253	320	281
Thirteenth Street	218	206	12	14	230	220	18	16	90	74	155	161
Duncan Street	545	503	25	30	570	533	26	23	143	94	446	432
Madison Street	635	668	48	36	683	704	44	33	97	88	547	585
California	316	273	17	17	333	290	32	25	36	18	268	250
Columbia	215	199	33	30	248	229	25	14	31	37	197	185
Twelfth Ward	546	572	30	30	576	602	99	91	133	121	404	436
Grayson Street	349	362	42	24	391	386	26	37	69	50	317	322
Park	356	320	13	27	369	347	25	25	52	56	310	278
Montgomery Street	336	338	16	18	352	356	22	22	68	67	272	285
Shippingport	28	18	. . .	. . .	28	18	. . .	1	7	. . .	21	17
Portland	288	307	12	10	300	317	14	18	40	40	253	267
Parkland	197	224	11	5	208	229	21	25	33	38	161	177
Third Street	73	76	20	14	93	90	2	3	17	19	77	72
Elliott Avenue	12	4	80	75	92	79	5	7	20	9	71	67
South Louisville	57	57	5	2	62	59	. . .	2	21	18	45	41
Total White Schools	10240	9976	740	714	10980	10690	844	746	2169	1913	8613	8562
Maiden Lane Colored	120	93	4	8	124	101	2	3	44	33	96	73
Shelby Street Colored	169	159	6	3	175	162	5	2	103	83	111	115
Eastern Colored	427	587	6	8	433	595	8	10	272	355	275	408
Main Street Colored	355	369	10	7	365	376	18	11	221	241	224	238
Eighth Street Colored	207	245	5	6	212	251	4	10	83	97	145	176
Central Colored	362	414	12	5	374	419	8	6	273	251	220	298
Western Colored	493	641	9	10	502	651	9	5	318	349	334	479
California Colored	194	227	5	4	199	231	7	4	75	109	145	169
Portland Colored	93	92	3	3	96	95	2	2	79	70	58	60
Twelfth Street Colored	59	54	1	1	60	55	. . .	. . .	22	21	47	41
Total Colored Schools	2479	2881	61	55	2540	2935	63	53	1490	1609	1655	2057

TABLE II.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Average Number Belonging.		Average Daily Attendance.		Average Daily Absence.		Number of Teachers.																Total Number of Teachers.	
							Principals.		First Class.		Second Class		Third Class.		Fourth Class.		Fifth Class.		Sixth Class.		Seventh Class.			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Boys High	304	. .	291	. . .	13	. . .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	11	. .
Manual Training High	200	. .	191	. . .	9	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	13	. .
Girls High	. .	619	. . .	581	. .	38	1		. .		. .		. .		. .		. .		. .		. .		1	19
Central Colored High	73	207	69	189	4	18	1	. .		.				. .	. .		. .	.	. .				9	. .
Total High Schools	577	826	551	770	26	56	4	. .		. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	34	19
Normal Class	1	72	1	65	. . .	7	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1
Normal Class (Colored)	2	15	1	14	1	1	. .	. .			. .	. .											1	. .
Commercial Class	29	128	27	119	2	9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .			. .	. .	. .	5
Total Special	32	215	29	198	3	17	. .	. .	. .		. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .			. .	. .	. .	1	6
First Ward	142	139	119	116	23	23	. .	1	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	3	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	.	1	. .	7
Upper Fulton Street	62	44	50	33	12	11	. .	1	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	.	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	3
Lower Fulton Street	39	29	31	22	8	7	. .	1	. .	.	. .	. .	.	1	. .	.	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	2
Smyser Avenue	269	265	255	228	34	37	.	1		2	. .	. .	. .	4	. .	1	. .	1	. .	2	. .	2	. .	13
Clifton	47	45	44	38	3	7	. .	1	. .	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .	1	. .	.	. .	2
Overhill Street	290	243	269	223	21	20	. .	1	. .	1	.	4	. .	2	. .	4	. .	1	.	1	. .	.	. .	13
Lucia Avenue	270	267	241	2 4	30	33	. .	1	. .	.	. .	5	. .	3	. .	1	. .	2	. .	.	. .	.	. .	13
Second Ward	506	511	453	447	53	64	1	. .	. .	2	. .	7	. .	5	. .	5	. .	3	. .	1		1	1	24
Germantown	335	281	299	248	36	33	1	. .	. .	.	.	4	. .	4	. .	4	. .	.		.	. .	2	1	14
Third Ward	402	410	364	368	38	42	1	. .	. .	.	.	6	. .	4	. .	5				2	. .	2	1	19
Normal	215	245	188	211	27	34	1	. .	. .	*6	. .	1	. .	1	. .	1	. .	1	. .		. .	1	1	11
Fourth Ward	251	223	228	190	22	23	. .	1	. .	.	. .	4	. .	3		3	. .		. .			1	. .	12
Preston Street	296	287	263	248	33	39	. .	1	. .	1	. .	2		4	. .	.	. .	2		2	. .	1	. .	13
Fifth Ward	390	428	353	381	37	47	1	. .	. .	2	. .	4		6	. .	2	. .	3		1	. .		1	18
Kentucky Street	370	389	334	347	36	42	. .	1	. .	.	. .	6		4	. .	4	. .	1	. .	.	. .	.	. .	16
Sixth Ward	211	231	180	196	31	35	1	. .	. .	.	. .	3	. .	4		3	. .	.	. .	.	. .	2	1	10
Seventh Ward	381	396	341	352	40	44	.	1		.	. .	5	. .	3	. .	2	. .	2	. .	3	. .	.	.	18
Eighth Ward	255	259	231	230	24	29	1	. .	1	7	. .	2	.	2	. .	2	. .	.	. .	.	. .	.	2	13

Sixth Street	143	145	123	121	20	24			1					4					2		1							8
Seventh Street	110	79	96	68	14	11			1					1					1		1						1	5
Tenth Ward	347	299	314	266	33	33	1			3		2		3		2		3		2			1	15
Thirteenth Street	173	173	147	147	26	26			1	1		2		2		2		1						9
Duncan Street	483	448	445	404	38	44			1	3		4		4		4		3						19
Madison Street	584	613	519	545	65	68	1			6		3		5		3		6				5	1	28
California	274	243	225	205	49	38			1			5		2		1		2				1		12
Columbia	200	188	173	162	27	26			1			3		2		1		1				1		9
Twelfth Ward	434	459	392	406	42	53	1			2		5		4		5		2		1	1	1	1	20
Grayson Street	314	323	274	284	40	39			1			4		6		4								15
Park	318	287	285	251	33	30			1	1		3		5		1		1				3		15
Montgomery Street	288	297	252	251	36	46			1			4		3		4						1		13
Shippingport	24	17	19	16	5	1			1											1				2
Portland	258	277	223	239	35	38			1	1		3		3		3		1						12
Parkland	189	192	152	101	18	26			1	1		1		2		1		1		1		1		9
Third Street	75	70	64	57	11	13			1					1						1				3
South Louisville	45	44	39	38	6	6																2		2
Elliott Avenue	76	72	68	63	8	9			1					2										3
Total White Schools	9066	8918	7853	7796	1014	1107	10	25	1	40		97		99		71		40		19		29	11	420
Maiden Lane Colored	101	76	80	59	21	17	1							1		1						1	1	3
Shelby Street Colored	122	121	96	97	26	24			1					2		1						1		5
Eastern Colored	318	440	275	381	43	59	1			3		1		6		7						1	1	18
Main Street Colored	262	273	225	243	37	30	1					3		2		1		1	1	1		4	2	12
Eighth Street Colored	166	194	136	160	30	34	1					3		1	1	3							2	7
Central Colored	273	327	221	268	52	59						4		2	2			1				4	2	11
Western Colored	382	532	325	448	57	84	1			1	1	7		1	1	5		2				3	3	19
California Colored	160	174	140	156	20	18			1			2	1	4		1							1	8
Portland Colored	70	68	55	52	15	16	1							2									1	2
Twelfth Street Colored	46	42	40	32	6	10								1		1								2
Total Colored Schools	1900	2247	1593	1896	307	351	6	2		4	1	20	1	22	4	20		4	1	1		14	13	87

*Critic.

SHOWING THE ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE AND COST OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR THE LAST THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS.

YEARS.	Number Enrolled	Number Remaining	Average Number Belonging	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.											Average No. of Teachers	Total Cost of Schools	Cost per Pupil
				Boys High	Girls High	Man. Training High	TRAINING SCHOOL. Com'l Class	TRAINING SCHOOL. Business Class	TRAINING SCHOOL. Normal Dep't.	1st, 2d and 3d Grades	4th, 5th and 6th Grades	7th and 8th Grades	Colored Schools	Total			
62-63	7,720	. . .	4,610	82	107	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3,851	. . .	$ 65,476 86	$14 20
63-64	8,427	5,214	5,099	98	112	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	622	1,049	2,472	. . .	4,353	129.0	80,710 22	15 82
64-65	9,388	5,890	6,073	98	126	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	625	1,131	3,229	. . .	5,209	141.0	103,425 05	17 02
65-66	9,719	6,310	6,478	95	115	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	545	1,174	3,700	. . .	5,629	141.0	109.539 98	16 90
66-67	12,271	7,711	7,918	89	108	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	618	1,387	4,699	. . .	6,071	177.0	142,149 81	17 95
67-68	14,054	8,639	9,016	87	123	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	611	1,653	5,574	. . .	8,048	193.0	148,329 26	16 45
68-69	13,596	8,883	9,530	147	155	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	729	2,013	5,306	. . .	8,550	220.0	177,379 45	18 61
69-70	13,593	9,089	9,705	134	176	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	786	2,468	5,156	. . .	8,720	237.6	188,883 81	19 46
70-71	14,574	9,397	10,174	141	208	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,806	4,534	2,491	. . .	9,180	264.9	213,445 41	20 98
71-72	14,229	9,457	10,270	159	262	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,113	4,534	2,359	. . .	9,227	287.0	242,201 66	23 58
72-73	15,334	10,355	10,729	183	304	. . .	. . .	. . .	31	2,049	3,787	2,535	457	9,346	288.6	247,354 89	23 05
73-74	17,557	11,346	12,325	178	351	. . .	. . .	. . .	36	2,123	3,929	3,234	1,093	10,944	300.4	253,168 48	20 54
74-75	17,503	11,755	12,807	189	384	. . .	. . .	. . .	37	2,089	3,728	3,830	1,294	11,551	315.5	255,529 02	19 95
75-76	17,538	12,250	13,301	204	380	. . .	. . .	. . .	51	1,985	3,605	4,239	1,587	11,951	328.3	272,278 98	20 47
76-77	18,486	12,861	13,732	210	371	. . .	. . .	. . .	43	2,000	3,574	4,624	1,471	12,293	335.9	275,137 43	20 03
77-78	19,292	13,374	14,234	223	302	. . .	. . .	. . .	30	1,929	3,836	5,095	1,584	12,999	319.5	277,046 43	19 46
78-79	19,484	13,960	14,782	229	331	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,931	3,952	5,219	1,743	13,405	327.6	218,769 39	14 79
79-80	19,990	13,761	15,051	209	320	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,046	4,404	4,711	1,808	13,498	320.8	197,699 19	13 13
80-81	19,189	13,734	14,802	176	342	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,961	4,464	4,569	1,758	13,270	526.5	218,693 56	14 77
81-82	20,186	14,108	15,390	179	360	. . .	. . .	. . .	24	1,949	4,449	4,820	1,909	14,760	358.2	245,852 24	15 97
82-83	20,131	14,240	15,389	181	295	. . .	. . .	. . .	33	2,100	4,309	4,981	2,003	13,902	370.9	267,114 33	17 35
83-84	20,507	14,837	15,717	163	306	. . .	. . .	. . .	31	2,238	4,395	4,846	2,106	14,085	376.1	285,447 49	18 16
84-85	20,061	15,215	16,295	198	356	. . .	. . .	. . .	32	2,291	4,737	4,746	2,304	14,664	383.2	284.015 34	17 42
85-86	20,964	15,795	16,926	230	362	. . .	. . .	. . .	34	2,410	4,832	4,869	2,534	15,271	404.1	313,571 56	18 53
86-87	21,601	16,353	17,392	279	357	. . .	. . .	. . .	26	2,531	4,950	4,861	2,805	15,809	421.0	323,943 98	18 62
87-88	22,247	16,828	17,812	251	418	. . .	. . .	. . .	36	2,620	4,915	4,809	3,000	16,049	444.3	399,026 81	22 40
88-89	22,598	16,738	18,096	258	413	. . .	. . .	. . .	38	2,663	4,935	4,888	3,001	16,196	448.3	386,711 76	21 03
89-90	22,632	16,906	18,059	276	422	. . .	50	. . .	36	2,648	4,860	4,844	3,010	16,116	427.3	331,413 96	18 35
90-91	23,131	17,061	18,208	253	444	. . .	73	. . .	36	2,640	4,869	5,090	3,095	16,500	445.0	391,143 49	21 48
91-92	23,763	17,791	18,833	297	379	. .	90	45	30	2,686	5,107	5,097	3,097	16,825	463.2	487,052 67	25 86
92-93	24,860	18,317	19,079	245	396	115	96	42	31	2,836	5,104	5,254	2,981	17,103	485.2	474,921 98	24 89
93-94	25,585	19,688	20,380	240	471	174	85	40	33	2,960	5,595	5,633	3,235	18,436	532.4	556,612 17	26 89
94-95	25,617	19,642	21,111	260	516	184	111	54	49	3,166	5,705	5,457	3,481	18,983	556.4	497,036 40	23 05
95-96	24,860	19,782	20,820	259	491	156	108	50	50	3,068	5,718	5,402	3,188	18,569	531.3	497,540 62	23 89
96-97	26,242	21,420	22,450	266	482	174	127	42	54	3,304	6,056	5,703	3,460	19,830	564.1	516,521 04	23 01
97-98	26,903	21,915	23,129	292	521	175	115	59	59	3,398	6,226	5,864	3,878	20,588	569.0	554,073 49	23 96
98-99	27,408	22,395	23,781	291	583	192	142	. . . .	60	8,346	5,490	2,033	3,788	20,865	591.0	559,064 76	23 16

SHOWING THE COST OF SCHOOLS AND THE COST PER PUPIL IN THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

SCHOOLS.	Average Number of Pupils Belonging.	Salaries.	Total Cost.	Average Cost per Pupil.
Boys' High School	304	$ 15,968 00		$ 52 52
Manual Training High School	200	16,350 00		81 75
Girls' High School	619	21,474 46		34 69
Central High School (Colored)	280	7,755 18		27 70
Total High Schools	1,403		$ 61,547 64	43 87
Normal Classes (White)	73	4,078 00		55 86
Normal Classes (Colored)	17	1,075 co		63 24
Commercial Classes	157	3,978 04		25 34
Total Special Classes	247		9,131 04	36 97
District Schools (White)	17,984	248,133 06		13 80
District Schools (Colored)	4,147	49,703 11		11 99
Total District Schools	22,131		297,886 17	13 46
Total White Schools	19,337	310,031 56		16 03
Total Colored Schools	4,444	58,533 29		13 17
Total all Schools	23,781		386,564 85	15 50
Janitors and Matrons		36,171 92		1 52
Incidental Expenses		51,956 61		2 18
Repairs and Improvements		26,338 99		1 11
General Expenses		10,710 61		45
Total Expenses			125,178 13	5 27
Total Salaries and Expenses			493,742 98	20 76
Rents		2,096 53		09
Buildings		54,881 15		2 31
Total Rents and Buildings			56,977 68	2 40
Total all Expenses except Night Schools			550,720 66	23 16
Night Schools			8,344 10	7 07
Total all Expenses			559,064 76	

SHOWING THE AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL FOR THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS FOR THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Boys High School	$53 54	$47 90	$43 54	$50 43	$51 07	$48 07	$57 00	$49 34	$54 20	$58 06	$54 81	$57 44	$55 22	$53 53	$52 52
Manual Training High School									91 69	94 20	90 53	98 44	95 58	90 12	81 75
Girls High School	28 30	30 27	34 25	32 12	32 89	32 93	34 45	38 28	36 83	39 09	35 57	37 66	40 23	37 54	34 69
Central Colored High School	23 80	30 00	30 16	27 14	28 90	27 08	22 61	26 28	36 43	35 80	31 96	32 06	40 86	35 88	27 70
Total High Schools														48 83	43 87
Normal Class	33 21	32 34	52 89	65 35	62 30	62 14	70 90	80 11	82 50	117 64	84 85	64 46	62 04	55 45	55 86
Commercial Class								21 27	20 00	23 87	18 32	29 81	19 87	21 65	25 34
Business Class						12 59	16 87	41 18	44 44	49 42	36 64	43 53	38 59	26 55	25 34
Total Special														30 90	
District Schools (White)	11 64	11 98	12 24	11 94	12 56	13 09	13 25	14 59	14 87	15 25	15 56	14 65	13 86	13 65	13 80
District Schools (Colored)	9 08	9 57	9 94	10 38	10 33	11 58	12 68	13 55	14 35	13 92	14 54	15 43	13 00	12 75	11 99
Total District Schools														13 42	13 46
Total White Schools			13 53	13 99	14 00	14 49	14 87	16 17	16 91	17 79	17 95	17 20	16 30	15 98	16 03
Total Colored Schools			10 34	10 72	10 80	12 01	13 01	13 99	15 18	14 80	15 27	16 24	14 12	14 00	13 17
Total all Schools			12 95	13 37	13 39	14 01	14 52	15 76	16 60	17 25	17 45	17 03	15 89	15 59	15 50
Janitors and Matrons	92	90	90	92	94	95	98	1 25	1 40	1 47	1 45	1 46	1 48	1 46	1 52
Incidental Expenses	1 02	94	1 02	1 25	1 33	1 22	1 27	1 82	1 82	2 13	1 73	1 78	1 89	1 59	2 18
Repairs and Improvements	84	94	99	1 27	1 02	1 22	1 00	1 62	1 32	1 80	1 44	95	1 28	2 21	1 11
General Expenses	32	37	35	35	35	35	35	42	40	52	53	57	60	41	45
Rents		16	17	16	06	05	06	09	12	17	19	16	07	06	09
Buildings		69	73	3 24	2 50	25	2 84	4 55	2 84	3 49	28	1 98	1 82	2 64	2 31
Salaries and Expenses (except Night Schools)		18 53	18 62	18 36	18 19	18 35	21 09	25 51	24 89	26 89	23 05	23 89	23 01	23 96	23 16
Night Schools		5894 50	4 61	4 73	4 78	5 01	6 63	7 18	7 28	7 15	5 58	7 69	6 61	7 38	7 07

Showing the Number of Children of Pupil Age in the City of Louisville in June, 1899.

WHITE CHILDREN.

WARDS.	6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14		15.		16.		17.		18.		19.		Total.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
First	288	268	252	222	262	237	231	221	288	239	205	187	260	262	203	189	225	212	221	213	191	223	224	238	224	249	267	264	3349	3225
Second	227	240	168	203	175	203	172	195	163	175	163	158	164	151	165	145	276	158	151	175	157	164	145	189	176	176	181	203	2411	2538
Third	165	154	127	128	124	116	139	128	119	143	104	98	119	123	89	116	129	116	119	121	110	237	146	102	123	195	162	145	1764	1757
Fourth	106	82	100	108	93	96	94	87	101	96	91	83	99	101	80	90	109	97	104	79	110	82	103	107	90	120	121	144	1402	1368
Fifth	147	116	110	93	132	117	109	111	106	99	100	100	107	120	95	107	97	129	108	100	137	123	101	121	126	158	139	123	1602	1620
Sixth	83	70	82	79	79	79	113	83	103	86	73	83	83	73	87	89	123	90	90	74	79	84	95	94	86	96	84	92	1199	1235
Seventh	62	71	26	57	49	54	46	51	52	55	46	54	52	64	58	48	47	56	57	58	45	58	47	55	81	69	78	94	786	840
Eighth	70	71	92	60	63	70	69	56	58	65	62	56	50	67	53	50	42	63	67	70	66	62	72	72	69	75	71	76	899	918
Ninth	82	63	63	45	55	62	66	45	60	46	59	46	52	58	48	50	56	46	40	62	60	71	62	76	56	71	75	76	833	816
Tenth	110	105	100	84	86	67	79	81	92	79	61	73	73	66	69	71	87	75	77	66	84	105	75	86	106	115	82	107	1181	1172
Eleventh	315	294	302	307	288	294	294	267	280	165	181	157	300	258	242	232	266	265	223	265	250	271	237	279	260	298	366	298	3771	3835
Twelfth	429	379	358	303	341	331	344	356	321	309	285	291	309	310	283	261	272	317	295	294	288	286	262	303	327	321	318	338	4427	4445
Total	2084	1914	1780	1685	1747	1736	1756	1681	1742	1557	1430	1382	1667	1653	1672	1459	1729	1624	1552	1572	1576	1676	1679	1712	1718	2013	1936	1960	23634	23770

COLORED CHILDREN.

First	23	26	23	10	12	13	20	24	22	10	11	9	26	19	17	14	20	25	23	22	23	22	36	23	31	27	24	31	316	277
Second	15	21	11	10	13	13	12	15	10	11	7	5	5	11	9	5	10	15	12	15	12	19	11	39	9	7	15	7	149	167
Third	40	32	24	35	26	30	28	33	35	36	23	31	36	29	32	28	25	32	28	34	39	31	33	25	38	46	44	49	442	480
Fourth	39	42	29	28	34	45	34	29	37	28	34	29	37	34	25	29	35	34	29	34	25	37	33	35	41	46	38	50	467	504
Fifth	34	43	30	31	39	33	27	28	27	38	26	32	29	36	28	28	32	31	24	30	27	37	43	31	39	65	32	50	441	513
Sixth	7	7	8	5	15	8	14	10	16	7	12	11	14	13	16	17	17	10	25	25	19	23	31	21	30	27	22	23	246	216
Seventh	4	2	2	3	5	3	3	3	1	2	5	5	2	4	6	3	4	3	4	4	5	11	9	11	16	8	16	12	83	75
Eighth	23	20	23	17	19	22	23	21	17	15	17	28	21	22	26	27	21	25	28	29	25	40	29	34	29	43	38	57	338	401
Ninth	51	34	33	34	46	36	37	38	38	34	36	32	36	36	41	37	45	38	32	48	34	48	31	56	40	54	68	57	567	583
Tenth	86	93	66	73	68	62	49	58	70	66	53	71	51	64	67	73	54	63	52	54	76	61	65	70	62	100	84	100	900	1020
Eleventh	59	49	50	52	45	43	53	54	40	37	37	53	46	47	52	49	52	55	42	52	47	57	31	62	50	66	61	70	691	760
Twelfth	35	30	32	37	26	25	21	31	38	31	19	24	22	22	15	19	26	48	22	25	32	25	27	25	32	42	28	36	335	398
Total	416	379	331	325	348	333	322	364	351	315	280	339	345	337	334	330	351	369	325	372	350	411	379	432	417	561	474	542	4972	5394

SHOWING CENSUS RETURN OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE JULY 1, 1899, AND THE REGISTRATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

WHITE CHILDREN.

	6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.		15.		16.		17.		18.		19.		20.		21.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Census	2084	1914	1780	1685	1747	1736	1756	1681	1742	1557	1430	1382	1667	1653	1672	1459	1729	1624	1552	1572	1576	1676	1679	1712	1718	2013	1936	1960	. .	. .	. .	. .
Registration . .	1352	1188	1334	1215	1312	1237	1258	1183	1130	1171	1052	986	1002	1063	900	875	693	681	551	441	214	206	127	221	46	143	20	64	3	36	1	4

COLORED CHILDREN.

Census	416	379	331	325	348	333	322	364	351	315	280	330	345	337	334	330	351	369	325	372	350	411	379	432	417	561	474	542	. .	. .	. .	. .
Registration . .	298	299	265	273	360	293	271	280	257	276	222	262	258	274	225	279	209	244	122	214	84	177	34	89	23	45	23	34	3	12	. .	1

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SHOWING CENSUS RETURN OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE JULY 1, 1899, AND THE REGISTRATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

WHITE CHILDREN.

	6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.		15.		16.		17.		18.		19.		20.		21.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Census	2084	1914	1780	1685	1747	1736	1756	1681	1742	1557	1430	1382	1667	1653	1672	1459	1729	1624	1552	1572	1576	1676	1679	1712	1718	2013	1936	1960	. .	. .	. .	. .
Registration . .	1352	1188	1334	1215	1312	1237	1258	1183	1130	1171	1052	986	1002	1063	900	875	693	681	551	441	214	206	127	221	46	143	20	64	3	36	1	4

COLORED CHILDREN.

Census	416	379	331	325	348	333	322	364	351	315	280	330	345	337	334	330	351	369	325	372	350	411	379	432	417	561	474	542	. .	. .	. .	. .
Registration . .	298	299	265	273	360	293	271	280	257	276	222	262	258	274	225	279	209	244	122	214	84	177	34	89	23	45	23	34	3	12	. .	1

CITY TAX LEVY.	City Taxes Paid to School Board from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1899.														Total.	Discount Allowed by City.	* Amount of City Assessments.	Rate per $100.00 for Schools.	Amount of City Levy for Schools.	Amount of City Levy Uncollected.
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.						
Sinking Fund	$25,200 00	$25,200 00	$25,200 00	$25,200 00											$100,800 00					
Back Taxes	18,128 84	8,637 00	4,629 30	5,103 00	$166 82										36,664 96					
1885	163,981 14	8,209 36	1,867 34	1,137 86	495 76	$345 99	$189 13	$223 39		$41 00	$9 00	$5 25	$24 66	$13 14	176,543 02	$3,404 80	$62,763,461 00	$0 30	$188,290 30	$8,355 62
1886		171,959 17	8,372 39	1,160 27	624 30	329 20	207 50	310 64		55 34	5 04	27 78	1 95	6 90	183,066 48	3,689 72	64,405,515 00	30	193,216 54	6,473 24
1887			179,340 97	5,874 30	833 58	514 65	349 54	459 65		132 30	19 02	49 14	61 93	75 75	187,710 83	3,891 42	65,851,872 00	30	197,554 11	6,027 61
1888				185,894 22	7,702 70	950 15	623 13	1,616 08	$96 14	260 50	88 77	118 71	85 92	150 33	197,586 65	4,256 75	69,152,534 00	30	207,457 60	5,764 53
1889					216,931 96	8,138 37	908 14	1,847 65	271 30	695 32	167 08	196 65	143 11	246 92	229,546 50	5,095 30	71,463,234 00	33½	239,401 84	5,006 96
1890						227,996 54	7,387 47	2,359 20	262 72	747 76	810 92	253 13	417 56	422 55	240,557 85	5,588 23	75,067,200 00	33½	251,475 12	5,751 59
1891							238,991 04	11,665 44	710 09	918 21	835 01	742 07	625 54	554 70	255,052 10	5,637 70	81,306,916 00	33½	272,378 16	12,253 06
1892								252,940 91	8,865 73	1,425 67	2,384 72	1,026 05	558 03	916 13	268,117 24	6,014 48	86,160,230 00	33½	288,636 78	15,421 19
1893									251,572 27	13,317 51	3,824 45	1,881 59	1,928 82	5,881 31	278,405 95	6,218 48	89,436,948 00	33½	299,613 77	20,870 65
1894										256,850 98	21,015 18	14,539 27	3,966 15	14,124 46	310,496 04	6,029 24	104,695,324 00	33	345,494 56	43,093 74
1895											295,542 99	24,415 24	4,504 52	18,616 79	343,079 54	5,923 82	116,347,390 00	33	383,946 38	53,559 81
1896												295,111 32	14,565 21	19,704 58	329,381 11	7,001 60	120,237,990 00	33	396,785 37	80,107 24
1897													295,104 20	36,515 04	331,619 24	7,000 00	117,700,000 00	33	388,410 00	86,305 80
1898														321,313 99	321,313 99	6,970 85	118,800,000 00	33	392,040 00	63,755 16
Total	207,309 88	214,005 53	219,410 00	224,369 65	226,755 12	238,274 90	248,655 95	271,322 96	261,778 25	274,444 59	324,702 18	338,366 20	321,987 60	418,542 59						
Per cent of levy	87.9	89	90.8	89.6	90.6	90.6	87.7	87.6	84	74.4	77	74.4	76	82						
Per cent all receipts of levy	111	111	111	108	94.7	94.7	91.3	94	87.4	79.5	84.5	85	83	106.7						

* R. R. and Franchise Assessments included, commencing at 1894. R. R. Assessments included previous to 1894.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

W. L. Lyons, *Chairman*,
R. Lee Suter,
Ed. T. Tierney,
J. W. Shea, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 1, 1899.

Hon. Chas. P. Weaver, Mayor of Louisville:

We have the pleasure of submitting to you our second annual report, and also those of the departments under our charge, ending with the fiscal year, August 31, 1899.

The year has been an active and busy one for us, embracing the purchase of real estate for the erection of three police stations, and three engine houses (some of which are completed, the remaining ones being under contract), making extensive improvements at the City Hospital, Home of the Aged and Infirm, and Work House, overlooking the Police and Fire Departments, helping to stamp out the threatened small-pox epidemic, and giving proper care to the expenditure of $630,030.00 which was entrusted to our board. We hope and believe that our efforts have been of value to the city. We know that many of the improvements made by us have been long needed, and in thus being able to undertake and carry them through, we feel that we have been materially assisted by you, liberally dealt with by our honorable General Council, and aided in every way by the chiefs of the departments interested in them, and to all who have thus aided us in our work we now tender our sincere thanks.

FINANCES.

The appropriations for the maintenance of the departments under the charge of this board for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899, amount to $625,830. This sum was increased $4,200 from the unexpended balances of 1898 to our credit on the books of the comptroller, making a total of $630,030 divided and expended as follows:

	Received.	Expended.
Police Department	$280,130 00	$280,093 04
Fire Department	233,630 00	228,685 78
Home of Aged and Infirm	17,750 00	17,715 43
City Hospital	45,000 00	41,529 22
Eruptive Hospital	4,800 00	4,784 00
Workhouse	23,650 00	23,588 38
Board of Public Safety	8,900 00	8,899 00
Cemeteries	720 00	720 00
City Pounds	1,450 00	1,440 00
Inspector of Buildings	4,000 00	3,999 96
Health Department	10,000 00	9,637 89
Total	$630,030 00	$621,104 30
Excess of receipts over expenditure for the year		$8,925 70

It is gratifying to us, and surely must be to our tax payers, to note that all of the above departments, except cemeteries—in the conduct of which salaries only enter—have not only lived within the sum of money allotted by the General Council for their maintenance, but have a balance to their credit, and yet, much money has been spent in permanent improvements, which will show for themselves, and we feel that the standard of excellence of each department has been fully maintained. It is also a pleasure to note that during the six years that this board has been in existence, the balances have never been on the wrong side of the books, thus, in our opinion, demonstrating its value to the people.

To maintain our various departments and institutions on their present basis during the year will require $655,320 proportioned as follows:

Police Department	$300,000 00
Fire Department	245,000 00
Home of the Aged and Infirm	17,750 00
City Hospital	40,000 00
Eruptive Hospital	4,000 00
Workhouse	23,500 00
Board of Public Safety	8,900 00
Cemeteries	720 00
City Pounds	1,450 co
Inspector of Buildings	4,000 00
Health Department	10,000 00
Total	$655,320 00

We endeavor to be economical, but to furnish the city a first-class Police, Fire, Charitable and Penal service, it necessarily takes an immense amount of money. It is well to bear in mind that Louisville now has a population of about 235,000, covers twenty-one square miles of territory, upon which stand twenty-five thousand buildings, and the city feeds, clothes and houses three hundred and fifty unfortunate beings daily in its homes of charity, dispenses medicine free to thousands, cares for hundreds in its hospitals, and guards and confines every twenty-four hours during the year an average of about one hundred and fifty law breakers. To map out and superintend this work falls to this board. Resources, of course, must come from the General Council; if they furnish us with such funds as are needed, according to our judgment, we can then guarantee good results; if not, we must, of course, do the best possible and let the responsibility rest where it belongs.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

During the past year we found it necessary to bring the police force nearly up to the number allowed by law in order to properly guard the city, and to-day it numbers two hundred and ninety—not enough men, but all that the funds at our command will permit us to employ.

Persuant to our ideas of affording proper police protection to the suburban districts recently annexed to the city, we have placed sixteen men on horseback for that purpose, and the results have been most gratifying, fully repaying in our judgment the extra expense entailed by the purchase and keep of the horses. In fact, the territory is so very extensive, and the force so small that to attempt to patrol such districts, otherwise, would be entirely ineffective. We are also pleased to state that we have been able to fulfill our promise to erect a station house on Main street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, to take the place of the one formerly leased by the city on the corner of Seventeenth and Pirtle, thus saving $360 annually, and affording both policemen

and prisoners an habitable place, the one abandoned having been for years a disgrace to the city. During the present year we hope to do something toward disposing of the old Clay street house, and the building of a new one further up town, the same having already been contracted for to be located on Shelby, between Main and Market, also another has been contracted for on Magnolia near Sixth. Our promise to get in line with modern ideas and have our patrol wagons covered has also been carried out. The conduct of the force has been most excellent and but few complaints of irregularities have reached us. This is gratifying, demonstrating as it does that the character of the department is steadily improving. The management of the force by its chief, Colonel Haager, and his able assistants, has been in every way satisfactory. The energy and ambition to excel felt by the chief seem to have been infused into the rank and file, resulting in Louisville having one of the best police forces in this country.

BUREAU OF DETECTIVES.

The work of this arm of the police service has met our full expectations. Capt. W. J. Sullivan and his men have proven themselves capable, and are entitled to no small degree of credit for the freedom from thieves which the city has enjoyed for the past two years.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

During the year we have added to this department 4,700 feet of hose, one steam and one combination chemical engine, and it now numbers seventeen steam engines, two chemical machines and five hook and ladder machines, making a total of twenty-four. One to every nine thousand and five hundred inhabitants, and one to about each square mile of territory, a large space to cover, especially when it is remembered that ten frame houses are being erected to one brick annually within our limits. We should have more new engines, especially as our old ones are wearing out and are very costly to maintain, and our best efforts shall be directed

to obtaining them until all of our territory is amply protected from the dangers of fire. The people in the outlying districts are taxed for this purpose, and we feel that they are entitled to proper protection. During the coming year we contemplate the purchase of twelve miles of wire, the same being contracted for, thereby connecting all of the lately annexed property with our present fire alarm system, and we are arranging to have all of the overhead fire wires in the central portion of the city placed under ground, a change long desired and needed, often suggested, but left for us to accomplish. In securing this the system will be thoroughly renovated, and thus protected we believe will last for a lifetime

The department now numbers a chief, four assistant chiefs, one secretary, one hundred and ninety men, and thirty-one substitutes, all earnest in the performance of their duties as is evidenced by the fact that while we have had during the twelve months just past seven hundred and sixty-nine fires involving property insured for $2,910,345, the actual loss by fire and water was only $316,-956.83, a little over 10 per cent of its value, a record fully as good as that of any fire department in this country; and we believe that were our water supply adequate and well distributed throughout the city, no city would show so small a loss per capita by fire as Louisville. A large proportion of the loss sustained was due to the fact that when the engine reached the scene of the conflagration water was not to be had at all, or was only reached after great effort and much delay.

The question of our water supply is one which should engage your and the Board of Public Works' serious attention. Large manufactories are being built in parts of the city where there is no water with which to extinguish fires, and many now built are endangered from the same cause. We can not leave this department without referring to a sad loss which occurred to it on November 4, 1898, in the death of its efficient secretary, Mr. Emile Bourlier. His death was sudden and caused great grief and regret to his associates, and to all citizens, Mr. Bourlier's many sterling traits of character, his devotion to all that constituted true manhood rendered him conspicious among men and much be-

loved by all who came in contact with him. Mr. Bourlier's place was filled by the appointment of Mr. John S. Morris, and it is with pleasure that we state that the duties devolving upon him have been most satisfactorily performed. For further valuable information and suggestions, we refer you to the report of Chief Hughes.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The activity inaugurated by our Inspector of Buildings upon taking charge of this department two years ago continues, until now there is hardly a square in the city that does not contain from one to half a dozen buildings which have been either strengthened or improved in appearance by the watchful care of this department. As we stated in our last report, we believe this office is a most important one, calling for the exercise of much fairness and good judgment in dealing with the property rights of our citizens, there having been two hundred and sixty thousand dollars spent in repairing old buildings upon the order of the Inspector of Buildings within the past year. In our report of September, 1898, we took occasion to call your attention to the fact that in addition to the duties imposed by law upon the Inspector of Buildings, the General Council had seen proper to abolish the office of Inspector of Fire Escapes, and had imposed the work upon this office without extra compensation. We suggested that the Inspector should be paid for this work not less than seven hundred dollars per annum, making his compensation for regular and extra work twenty-five hundred dollars. Nothing was done; and we now renew the suggestion, trusting that some action will be taken in that direction. The General Council has so far failed to act upon many valuable suggestions made in regard to the passage of ordinances pertaining to his department, and we respectfully call your attention to his report, which we think is worthy of close attention.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

This branch of the public service under the able direction of Dr. M. K. Allen, has been marked for its energy and enterprise in dealing with all questions relating to the health of the city, and especially is Dr. Allen to be commended for the prompt manner in which he met and helped stamp out the most dreaded of all diseases, smallpox, which last winter threatened to overrun, and shut our city off from communication (by reason of quarantine) with the outside world; this would have caused great suffering physically and financially to our citizens. Dr. Allen's report for the year is an exceedingly valuable and interesting document, rich in facts and wise in suggestions relating to our sanitary welfare. We commend it most heartily to your honor, and to the General Council, feeling that its perusal will do much to educate our people upon this all important topic, and if the suggestions are enacted into laws, we will in point of healthfulness have a model city. Dr. Allen has with our approval had many important ordinances passed which are now in full force.

ST JOHN'S ERUPTIVE HOSPITAL.

This institution has cared for a greater number of smallpox patients during the past year than at any time within its history. There were 549 of whom only six died. This emergency necessarily increased expenses, causing an outlay of forty-seven hundred dollars and eighty-four cents, an excess of two thousand dollars over the ordinary expenditures for the year. This amount was supplied by funds to the credit of the institution saved up from former appropriations. The small number of deaths speaks for the excellent care bestowed upon the patients by Dr. Harris Kelly far better than anything which we can say upon the subject. Appropriations for this institution this year should be liberal, as no one can foresee at what moment an emergency may arise which will tax its capacity to the utmost.

HOME OF THE AGED AND INFIRM.

The management of the Home has been maintained at its usual high standard. The number of inmates has averaged daily about three hundred and forty. They have been housed, fed and clothed well, but not extravagantly, and all seem to be as happy and contented as the circumstances will permit. For those who are helpless in their old age we have this comfortable home, but for the infant, still more helpless than the aged, we have nothing but the kindly protection and shelter offered by church or private institutions. We hope at no distant date that some appropriation will be made for this purpose. In the absence of anything better at the present time, we would most respectfully suggest that the General Council authorize us to contract with some such Home, say the Home of the Innocents, which is non-sectarian, to care for all children abandoned by their parents, and all abandoned mothers with children, whom we see fit to trust to their care. The terms we think could be made satisfactory to all interested. We think it would be productive of great good and settle temporarily at least, this question which often presents itself, and has given us great trouble.

LOUISVILLE CITY WORKHOUSE.

The conduct of this department like the others under our charge, has been most excellent. The receipts in broken stone have been heavy, and as usual turned over to the Board of Public Works for street improvements. We call your attention to Superintendent Vetter's report, which shows that broken stone in value $9,886.06 was turned over to the Board of Public Works. The improvements in this building promised in our last report, we have been able to partially make, placing in the female portion a new and modern plumbing system, one new boiler (for heating purposes) with the Holly down draft furnace, by means of which we hope and believe a saving of 25 per cent can be made in the fuel bill. During the present year we will add another boiler (the

same being under contract), to complete the plumbing, until the new system covers the entire building, and will also put in the much needed new heating apparatus, as without this last named addition it would be absolutely impossible to keep the inmates warm. We contemplate placing all prisoners in uniforms. Dressed as they are at present, they escape from the prison, in spite of the viligance of the guards. The certainty of recapture by means of the uniform which they wear will deter many from attempting to leave the place who would otherwise do so.

CITY HOSPITAL.

It is with deep regret that we call your attention to the fact that since our last report we have lost by death the former superintendent of this institution, Dr. P. C. S. Barbour. By his demise the city was deprived of the services of a faithful servant. For many years prior to our advent into office, Dr. Barbour was in charge of the Hospital, and it gives us pleasure to testify to the fact that his administration was one unbroken record of earnest and honorable effort to serve the best interests of the unfortunates who sought his care and the city who had honored him with so responsible a position. Dr. Ellis Duncan was selected to succeed Dr. Barbour, and his work has proven entirely satisfactory to our board. Numerous and much needed improvements have been made, some of which are the erection of an electric plant for lighting building and grounds; the renovating and making useful within the hospital of two large electric ventilating fans; placing telephone system throughout the entire hospital, building of five cold storage rooms, establishing two wards for children and two emergency wards; painting interior of building and laying of new floors of concrete and maple in eleven rooms; also building a new amphitheater for the benefit of the students attending clinics. For other valuable information we take pleasure in referring you to Dr. Duncan's annual report.

PHYSICIANS E. AND W. DISTRICTS.

J. W. Guest and J. B. Palmer have been earnest and painstaking in the performance of the important and delicate duties entrusted to them, but in our judgment, their sphere of usefulness could be greatly enlarged if the location of their offices and the fact were published that their services were at the disposal of the indigent free of charge, say once or twice each week in the papers doing the official advertising of the city. It would cost but little, but that little would be the means of saving much suffering and possibly some lives. Most people know that there are city physicians, but very few know how to reach them, and fewer still that they are entitled to their attention free of charge. In addition to their otherwise regular and arduous duties, they have given much valuable time and attention to the penal and charitable institutions.

POUNDS E. AND W. DISTRICTS.

These useful institutions continue to serve well the purpose for which they were established, and under the watchful care of Messrs. Toney Stellenkamp and Jno. C. Abraham, our streets are kept free of worthless dogs and other stray animals.

CEMETERIES.

No change in the superintendents or improvements have been made during the year in the Western, or Portland Cemeteries. The former place of interment has not been used as a burying ground for some years, and by ordinance can never be used again. We would, therefore, suggest that the dead bodies reposing therein be removed to some other place and the spot turned over to the Park Commissioners for park purposes as was done with the ground now known as Baxter Square.

In conclusion, we wish to again thank you for your earnest co-operation and assistance in the conduct of the affairs of this

board. Your best efforts, as well as ours, have been directed toward doing all within our power for what we believed to be to the advancement of and the best interests of our city, and as an evidence of the fact, we point to our small fire loss, to the freedom of our city from house breakers, highway robbers, etc., and to the splendid condition of our penal and charitable institutions. Our relations with the city council have been of the most pleasant character, and it is our desire to ever work in harmony, as in our opinion in this way only can the best interests of our great city be served.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. Lyons, *Chairman.*
R. Lee Suter,
Ed. T. Tierney.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POLICE DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

OFFICERS.

JACOB H. HAAGER, Chief.
W. H. PRICE, Secretary.
SEBASTIAN GUNTHER, Assistant Chief.
WM. J. SULLIVAN, Chief of Detectives.

CAPTAINS.

THOMAS MAHER,
EDWARD T. BRIGHT,
EDWARD T. BURKE,
ANDREW KRAKEL,
JAS. W. HENDRICKS,
JAS. P. JACOBS.

LIEUTENANTS.

SAM. C. OWENS,
PAT. RIDGE,
S. L. WICKHAM,
SAM PLAMP,
EDWARD HEFFERNAN,
H. A. MEYERS,
THOS. J. RILEY,
WM. SCHMIDT,
JNO. P. SCHNEIDER,
THOS. J. O'BRIEN.

SERGEANTS.

HARRY W. STONE,
WM. WALES,
PAT. TULLY,
JOS. M. ADAMS,
JNO. M. DALTON,
JNO. H. DORAN,
FRANK BUDDELL,
JACOB WERLE,
JOS. A. DAVIS,
PHIL. GUNTHER.

The following named members of the Police Department died during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899 :

IN MEMORIAM.

September 28, 1898, Geo. Elbers. Appointed August, 1885. In service thirteen years.

October 20, 1898, Mike O'Leary. Appointed November, 1895. In service three years.

November 12, 1898, Edward McCarty. Appointed January, 1888. In service ten years.

January 24, 1899. Geo. Wemhoff. Appointed September, 1898. In service four months.

January 29, 1899, Frank Dignan. Appointed January, 1892. In service six years.

April 5, 1899, James O'Connell. Appointed March, 1870. In service twenty-eight years.

POLICE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept 1, 1899.

To the Honorable Board of Public Safety:

Gentlemen: In accordance with the law and custom, I respectfully herewith submit my second annual report as Chief of Police, for the fiscal year beginning September 1, 1898 and ending August 31, 1899.

The past year has been a creditable one to this department, very few offenses having been committed that the offenders were not speedily captured and prosecuted. The morale of the force has been excellent, superinduced by the fact, that with few exceptions, the appointments made by your honorable body, intellectually and otherwise, have been above the standard.

As a great many of the urgent requests contained in my last annual report were granted as promptly as consistency would permit, I wish to hereby thank your honorable board assuring you that more improvements to the end of efficiency of this department have been added the past year than any combined ten years of the history of the police department. Notable among the improvements were three new station houses; sixteen saddle horses for mounted service equipped with the very best saddles, bridles, etc.; two new patrol wagons and two old wagons repaired and repainted, now as good as new; a new stable for the accommodation of ten horses at Eighteenth and Southgate streets; overhauling Central Station, Fifth District Station and Sixth District Station, by altering, repairing and painting; supplying six police warming shanties, four of which have stable connections so that horses can be placed therein during inclement weather. Also many needed miscellaneous articles necessary to the police service, notable among which are six rogues galleries, one placed in each station, new belts, clubs, gloves, horse blankets, etc.

As the number of officers connected with this department is

discouragingly small when compared with the present and constantly increasing population besides the large area to be patrolled, and while not desiring to press the needs of this department of the city government to the exclusion of others, I sincerely trust that it will not be long until the General Council hearkens to the just demands of this department and recognizes it with appropriations accordingly.

This city has an estimated population of 225,000, and a territory within the city limits of twenty-one square miles, while New Albany and Jeffersonville, immediately across the river with a combined population of 35,000 could, as far as police espionage is concerned, be considered a part of Louisville.

Police departments are frequently censured, when, if the truth were known, they would receive commendation. A large portion of the operations of this organization must necessarily be secret, so that it is only by results that the general public can judge of the efficiency of this body. If a reasonable increase in the number of patrolmen is granted, I feel assured the full confidence of the tax payers will be retained, and assert that no criminals could, for any length of time, be allowed to remain in our city. Louisville, like other large cities, has its periodic visits of the criminal class, so we must not expect to be free from occasional cases of law-breaking. But no matter how much care and thought may be given by the officers to the prevention of crime, and however zealous they may be in carrying out the general policy and the directions given them, only limited success can be obtained without the aid of the courts. Policemen should be regarded as officers of the court, not as lawyers, and in the absence of a regularly retained legal adviser, should be assisted and encouraged.

The policeman of to-day must not only possess courage, but must be intellectually capable; he must be able to use good judgment at a moment's notice, as his instructions can only be general, and many cases will arise that he will have to decide for himself. The day of the muscular, ignorant, political tough, as a policeman, has passed into history.

When a man enters the police department with the expectation of doing only so much as will exempt him from official charges, and enable him to draw his salary with commendable regularity, the whole department suffers, and if jealousy of his superiors or associates finds a place in his heart, he becomes worse than useless. Unquestioning obedience and pride in his department must be cardinal principles in his estimate of duty. It gives me great pleasure to report my entire confidence in the present force.

Organizations of a military character must maintain strict discipline, and while it is not my desire to be unreasonable or too exacting, on this subject, I realize the necessity of, and the benefits derived from, occasional drills and reviews. In this connection I would respectfully suggest to your honorable board the advisability of providing this department with a suitable hall, to be used as an armory and for drilling; this has been recognized by large cities during times of strife and disorder as an absolute necessity.

Proper police protection to person and property is an important essential to every well-regulated municipal government, and while Louisville's police department compares favorably with those of other cities in the prevention of crime, there are still a number of things needed to make it complete in all particulars. Chief among the necessities, owing to the large territory this city covers I will recommend the addition of at least fifty patrolmen.

The total expenses of the Police Department for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899, amounted to $284,302.99, as shown by statement herewith, less $4,209.95, chargeable to the year 1898, leaving the actual cost of maintaining the department for the year 1899, as follows:

Salaries	$260,755 03
Expenses	19,338 01
Total	$280 093 04
Amount of appropriation, 1899	278,130 00
Brought forward from 1898	2,000 00

Appropriation for 1899, $280,130.00, leaving a balance August 31, 1899, of $36.96.

Average monthly salaries	$21,729 58
Average monthly expenses	1,611 50
Total average monthly pay roll for the year ending August 31, 1899,	23,341 08

Herewith you will find the report of the Chief of Detectives, Wm. J. Sullivan, of his department, which contains a full and comprehensive statement of the work. A well regulated and disciplined detective force does more to ward off itinerant thieves than many times the same number of uniformed officers.

I also submit herewith the first annual report of the District Detectives, eight in number, who are paired and located in the outlying police districts as follows: First Police District, Joe Boutellier and Arthur Simon; Fourth Police District, Mel. Lapaille and Wm. Kimble; Fifth Police District, Frank Meyers and Fred. Bott; Sixth Police District, Dan. Sexton and Peter Brown. The headquarters or central detectives look after the Second and Third District, which comprise the central part of the city. District detectives, unless engaged on some particular case, patrol in their districts in citizens clothes, arresting all suspicious characters detected loitering in their territories. They frequently make very important arrests, having the advantage over the regular uniformed officers, owing to their dress enabling them to slip up on law breakers without attracting attention.

I feel that I am under special obligations to your honorable body and to his honor the mayor for assistance in solving the many problems of conducting a police department, and pledge to you my best endeavors to make this force second to none in the United States, both in discipline and efficiency.

In conclusion, I wish to thank each and every officer of this department for unswerving loyalty and valuable assistance to me in maintaining efficiency and discipline.

Very respectfully,

J H. HAAGER,
Chief of Police.

POLICE FORCE.

The total number of persons constituting the police force is as follows, at the close of the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899:

Chief of Police, with the rank of Colonel	1
Assistant Chief, with the rank of Major	1
Captains of Police	6
Lieutenants of Police	8
Sergeants of Police	8
Corporals of Police	10
Secretary of Police	1
Matron of Police	1
Hostler	1
Chief of Detectives, with rank of Captain	1
Detectives, with the rank of Sergeant	8
Clerk in Detective's office	1
District Detectives	10
Patrolman, station-keepers, wagon men and special details	264
Total	330

THE WATCH.

The watch remains the same, and is as follows: The first platoon comes on duty at 6 a. m. and relieves the third platoon on night watch, and remains on watch until 9.30 o'clock a. m., when they are relieved by the second platoon or day watch, which remains on duty until 6.30 o'clock p. m., when they are relieved by the third platoon, which remains on duty until 6 o'clock a. m. The first platoon comes on duty at 5 o'clock p. m., and remains on duty until 10 o'clock p. m., when they go to the station house and are relieved by the officers in charge.

In order to equalize the time, the men are changed monthly. The first and second platoons contain the same number of beats as the third platoon, thereby giving an equal showing to all.

STATEMENT OF POLICE RELIEF FUND.

1898.			
Aug.	31.	Cash on hand in bank	$29 84
Sept.	19.	Received and deposited in bank (August pay roll)	22 50
Oct.	24.	Received and deposited in bank	29 25
Nov.	30.	Received and deposited in bank	22 50
Dec.	17.	Received and deposited in bank	81 00
1899.			
Jan.	21.	Received and deposited in bank	47 25
Feb.	16.	Received and deposited in bank	15 75
Mar.	6.	Received and deposited in bank	18 00
April	13.	Received and deposited in bank	27 00
May	20.	Received and deposited in bank	45 00
June	21.	Received and deposited in bank	40 50
July.		No receipts for this month	
August.		On August pay roll not collected, $24.75	
Total			$378 59

The following amounts were paid from the above fund for the benefit of sick and injured members of the department for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899.

1898.			
Sept.	19.	Detective Sam. Plamp	$25 00
Sept.	22.	Patrolman Geo. Elbers	25 00
Dec.	2.	Patrolman Frank Dignan	35 00
Dec.	24.	Patrolman Frank Dignan	25 00
Dec.	24.	Patrolman M. L. O'Mara	25 00
1899.			
Jan.	13.	Patrolman T. J. Connell	25 00
Jan.	20.	Patrolman Frank Dignan	20 00
Feb.	10.	Patrolman T. J. Connell	25 00
Mar.	18.	Patrolman Conrad Day	25 00
Mar.	18.	Patrolman Geo. Allgier	25 00
April	15.	Patrolman Jas. O'Connell	25 00
Aug.	5.	Patrolman Frank Manly	25 00
Aug.	25.	Patrolman Pat. Raidy	25 00
Aug.	30.	Patrolman John Michaels	25 00
Total			$355 00

Leaving a balance in bank and in auditor's office to be carried forward to the credit of the fund for the fiscal year beginning September 1, 1899, of $48.34.

W. H. PRICE,	J. H. RAMAGE.	THIRD NATIONAL BANK.
Secretary.	*Treasurer.*	*Depository.*

MURDERS, ACCIDENTS, SUICIDES, ETC.,

Reported by patrolmen during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899, as follows:

	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total
Assault to kill	13	15	10	8	5	5	8	9	12	15	11	7	118
Murders	2	3	4	2	3	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	20
Accidents, injured	34	20	17	7	22	14	29	24	23	22	23	33	268
Accidents, fatal	5	1	7	1	2	..	2	3	8	3	4	2	38
Attempted suicide	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	10
Suicides	3	4	2	2	3	1	..	7	4	2	3	2	33
Sudden deaths	2	3	4	8	4	7	4	2	6	3	3	6	52
Total No. of cases reported	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	539

REPORTS.

The following reports were received at this office daily during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899, and were forwarded as shown in tabulated statement.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total
To Board of Public Works—													
Concerning needed repairs	9	3	1	5	12	..	8	2	5	1	2	5	53
To Inspector of Buildings—													
Dangerous buildings	..	3	2	1	.	.	3		..	..	..		9
Dangerous cellar doors	2	..	2	..	2	1	3	2	..	..	4	2	18
To owner or agent of vacant houses found open	1	7	2	3	4	..	2	3	1	2	1	..	26

SECOND DISTRICT.

	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total
To Board of Public Works—													
Concerning needed repairs	1	3	3	4	6	2	4	5	2	1	1	1	33
To Inspector of Buildings—													
Dangerous buildings					1		4	3	2		2	1	13
Dangerous cellar doors	4		1	1	2		3	2			2		15
To owner or agent of vacant houses found open	2	4	3	10	11	8	8	12	13	6	2	5	84

THIRD DISTRICT.

	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total
To Board of Public Works—													
Concerning needed repairs	6	5	1	3	3	2	5	4	1			2	32
To Inspector of Buildings—													
Dangerous buildings		2					2		1				5
Dangerous cellar doors	7	5	4	2		2	7	2	1	1	3	2	36
To owner or agent of vacant houses found open	2	2	2	3	3	4	9	10	13	4	15	7	74

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total
To Board of Public Works—													
Concerning needed repairs	7	5	3	1	15	3	6	5	5	7	5	6	68
To Inspector of Buildings—													
Dangerous buildings											1	1	2
Dangerous cellar doors	1				1		3				2		7
To owner or agent of vacant houses found open	4	7	3	2	19	4	12	8	14	6	3	4	86

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total
To Board of Public Works—													
Concerning needed repairs. .	5	8	5	7	4	2	5	3	4	5	2	1	51
To Inspector of Buildings—													
Dangerous buildings	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2
Dangerous cellar doors . . .	1	. .	. .	1	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3
To owner or agent of vacant houses found open	9	17	13	16	20	9	12	12	5	7	10	22	152

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total
To Board of Public Works—													
Concerning needed repairs. .	8	2	3	3	6	. .	7	6	2	2	3	3	45
To Inspector of Buildings—													
Dangerous cellar doors . . .	2	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	1	. .	6
To owner or agent of vacant houses found open	8	3	8	3	9	5	13	20	29	5	10	4	117

SUMMARY OF ALL DISTRICTS.

	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total
To Board of Public Works—													
Concerning needed repairs. .	36	26	16	23	46	9	35	25	18	17	13	18	282
To Inspector of Buildings—													
Dangerous buildings	. .	5	2	1	1	. .	9	3	. .	3	2	. .	26
Dangerous cellar doors . .	17	5	9	4	6	3	16	6	2	1	13	4	86
To owner or agent of vacant houses found open	26	40	30	38	63	30	60	65	75	30	39	42	538

Total number of Reports, 936.

REPORT OF ARRESTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

Abuse of family	8
Accessory to malicious cutting	9
Accessory to malicious shooting	2
Abortion	1
Accessory to murder	5
Assault and battery	27
Assault with intent to kill	40
Assault with intent to rob	8
Adultery	13
Arson	2
Attachments	40
Attempt to rape	4
Aiding a felon to escape	3
Aiding, abetting and supporting a lottery	13
Altering and publishing a forged check	1
Bathing inside the city limits	7
Bench warrants	49
Breach of the peace	90
Bigamy	5
Begging	38
Buggery	2
Bond surrender	28
Breaking seal of railroad car	5
Burglary	5
Carrying concealed and deadly weapon	121
Criminal libel	3
Cruelty to child	1
Cruelty to animals	5
Capias	4
Criminal conspiracy	5
Common gambler	10
Disorderly conduct	3,353
Drunk und disorderly conduct	986
Drunk	495
Destroying private property	11
Detaining a woman against her will	5
Deserter	7
Destitute child	3
Defrauding a hotel	8
Disorderly house	22
Exposure of person	22

Escaped convict	2
Escaped from School of Reform	5
Escaped from Workhouse	1
Embezzlement	5
Fast driving	10
False swearing	10
Fornication	3
Forgery	17
Fugitive	41
Grand larceny	209
Gaming	4
Housebreaking	136
Horse stealing	5
Interfering with an officer	18
Lunacy	26
Loitering	340
Kidnapping	3
Manslaughter	2
Mayhem	4
Malicious cutting	279
Malicious shooting	76
Murder	16
Mittimus	2
Neglect of family	15
Obtaining money by false pretenses	36
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	16
Passing counterfeit money	5
Petit larceny	107
Peddling without license	10
Rape	6
Robbery	70
Running over and wounding	3
Running over and killing	3
Receiving stolen property	20
Removing mortgaged property	2
Security warrant	504
Setting up and running a game of chance	26
Seduction	9
Shooting at without wounding	104
Shooting in city limits	7
Selling liquor to minors	3
Vending lottery tickets	57
Vagrants	8
Violating city ordinance	10
Total	7,700

ARRESTS AT EACH STATION.

First district	1,295
Central	5,300
Fourth district	669
Fifth district	243
Sixth district	193
Total	7,700

NATIVITY.

United States, white	3,968
United States, colored	3,582
Germany	54
Russia	45
Ireland	27
Italy	15
England	3
Japan	2
Canada	1
Cuba	1
China	1
Scotland	1
Total	7,700

SEX.

Male	5,684
Female	2,016
Total	7,700

AGES.

Under 20 years	1,345
From 20 to 30 years	3,568
From 30 to 50 years	2,425
Over 50 years	362
Total	7,700

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF DETECTIVES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF DETECTIVES.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 1, 1899.

Col. J. H. Haager, Chief of Police:

Sir: I hereby submit the annual report of the workings of the Detective Bureau for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899.

Very respectfully,

WM. J. SULLIVAN,
Chief of Detectives.

The following is a list of fugitives arrested by this department the past year:

Date.	Name.	Wanted at.	Sentence.
1898.			
Sept. 20	Chas. May . . .	Lebanon, Ky . .	Two years.
Sept. 23	Minnie Wyatt . . .	Elizabethtown, Ky.	Dismissed.
Sept. 25	Geo. Jackson . . .	Chicago, Ill. . . .	Unknown.
Sept. 25	Thos. Golden . . .	Chicago, Ill.	"
Sept. 28	Chas. Lee	Shepherdsville, Ky .	Dismissed.
Oct. 5	Frank Emmerson . .	Glasgow, Ky. . . .	Three years.
Oct. 13	Louis Wolf	Mitchell, Ind. . . .	Fourteen years.
Oct. 24	F. H. Whipple . .	Indianapolis, Ind. .	Dismissed.
Nov. 21	J. W. Chandler . .	Knoxville, Ky. . . .	"
Nov. 28	Ed. Wilson	Indianapolis, Ind. .	Fourteen years.
Nov. 28	Victor Castleman . .	Indianapolis, Ind. .	Three years.
Dec. 9	Jesse Wiltse . . .	Oshkosh, Wis. . . .	Dismissed.
Dec. 15	Bige Jones	Pineville, Ky. . . .	"
Dec. 15	Mary Long	Shelbyville, Ky. . .	"
Dec. 15	Emma Carter . . .	Shelbyville, Ky. . .	"
Dec. 17	Dan Donahue . . .	Nashville, Tenn. . .	Fourteen years.
Dec. 23	Florence Hill . . .	Chicago, Ill. . . .	Dismissed.
Dec. 30	Lawrence L. Lewis .	Cincinnati, O. . . .	"
1899.			
Jan. 16	John Haley	Crab Orchard, Ky. .	"
Jan. 24	J. T. Brown	Jeffersonville, Ind. .	Sixty days.
Feb. 10	Radford Pash . . .	New Haven, Ky. . .	Dismissed.
Feb. 13	Virgil Jackson . . .	Evansville, Ind. . .	Life.
Feb. 25	Earnest Thornton .	Lexington, Ky. . .	Dismissed.
Mar. 16	Lizzie Daniels . . .	Chicago, Ill. . . .	Unknown.
April 25	Harris Wallace . .	Frankfort, Ky. . . .	"
July 5	William Booker . .	Jeffersonville, Ind. .	Broke jail.
Aug. 6	Herman E. Block . .	Cannelton, Ind. . .	Fourteen years.
Aug. 14	Fay Moore	Lexington, Ky. . .	Dismissed.
Aug. 20	James Goode . . .	Chicago, Ill. . . .	Unknown.
Aug. 25	Newton Kelly . .	Henry county, Ky. .	"

The following is a list of charges registered against persons arrested by this department, the past year.

Attachment City Court	4
Assault with intent to kill	3
Assault and battery	1
Bigamy	1
Buggery	1
Bench Warrants	6
Bond surrender	2
Burglary	4
Criminal conspiracy	7
Carrying concealed and deadly weapons	7
Detaining a woman	1
Drunk and disorderly conduct	52
Deserter U. S. army	2
Defrauding hotels	1
Disposing of mortgaged property	1
Embezzlement	4
Fugitives from justice	30
False swearing	2
Forgery	5
Grand larceny	84
House breaking	28
Interfering with officer	1
Keeping disorderly house	1
Knowingly receiving stolen property	5
Lunacy	2
Loitering	16
Murder	1
Malicious cutting	19
Malicious shooting	9
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	3
Obtaining money by false pretenses	19
Passing counterfeit money	1
Petit larceny	18
Robbery	13
Security warrant	70
Setting up and running a game of chance	4
Seduction	4
Setting up and operating lottery	1
Vending lottery tickets	31
Total	464

The following is the total number of arrests made by this department for the past five years.

From September 1, 1894, to August 31, 1895	278
From September 1, 1895, to August 31, 1896	258
From September 1, 1896, to August 31, 1897	795
From September 1, 1897, to August 31, 1898	758
From September 1, 1898, to August 31, 1899	464

The following is the total number of prisoners sent to the Penitentiary by this department for the past five years:

From September 1, 1894, to August 31, 1895	23
From September 1, 1895, to August 31, 1896	14
From September 1, 1896, to August 31, 1897	66
From September 1, 1897, to August 31, 1898	39
From September 1, 1898, to August 31, 1899	27

The following is the total number of years prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary who were arrested by this department for the past five years:

From Sept. 1, 1894, to Aug. 31, 1895	48 years 6 months
From Sept. 1, 1895, to Aug. 31, 1896	39 years 6 months and 1 life sentence
From Sept. 1, 1896, to Aug. 31, 1897	247 years, 1 lynched at Owensboro
From Sept. 1, 1897, to Aug. 31, 1898	102 years and 1 sentenced to death
From Sept. 1, 1898, to Aug. 31, 1899	112 years

RECAPITULATION FOR THE PAST YEAR.

Estimated value of property stolen	$19,350 00
Estimated value of property recovered	13,806 00
Total number of complaints filed	950
Total number of arrests	464
Total number of persons arrested for felony	248
Total number of fugitives arrested	30
Total number of persons sent to penitentiary	27
Total number of years persons sentenced to penitentiary	112
Total number of Bertillon measurements taken	104
Total number of suspected felons warned to leave city	92
Total number of persons sent to workhouse	62
Total number of persons sent to School of Reform	10
Total number of persons given jail sentences	9
Total number of months persons sentenced to jail	41
Total number of cases pending in Circuit Court	40

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

	Feed	Sawdust	Horseshoeing	Horses	Boarding Horses	Veterinary and Medicine	Harness, Saddles, Etc.	Wagons and Buggies	Brooms, Mops, Etc.	Soap and Oils	Towels	Light	Fuel	Ice
1898.														
September	$ 49 54	$ 3 00	$ 24 30		$39 80	$ 2 00	$ 1 25		$ 2 40	$7 14		$ 43 80		$14 14
October	67 30	9 00	41 95	$685 00	60 60	1 00	197 64	$478 15	8 65		$3 00	50 56		14 29
November	116 04	10 50	25 55	875 00	29 00	4 18	4 00	14 30	17 35	4 91		33 00	$ 22 75	5 94
December	146 36	15 00	108 00	660 co	47 35	3 08	370 88	7 20	13 00	5 82		74 08	49 70	6 13
1899.														
January	255 49	15 00	78 80	195 00	31 00	4 18	45 05	209 00	112 25	6 23	3 00	114 12	109 52	6 13
February	118 85	12 00	66 20	250 00	29 00	13 68	52 75	21 00	1 75	1 05		71 48	63 64	5 54
March	186 91	15 00	46 40		2 50	34 28		4 25	10 00	5 32		65 24	25 80	6 13
April	211 81	15 00	40 00		58 00	5 18		240 00		2 25	3 00	38 34	25 80	5 94
May	152 06	9 00	75 40		30 50	5 18	41 75	11 65		5 97		73 70		14 46
June	215 96	6 00	67 60		29 00	4 18	14 05	12 70	4 40	2 25		28 98		18 23
July	199 48	13 50	45 20		32 00	23 30	3 70	112 20	17 75	6 95	3 00	55 46		3 20
August	203 56	24 00	73 00	415 00	31 25	16 30	24 00	220 30		4 90		53 56		20 06
Total	$1,923 36	$147 00	$692 40	$3,080 00	$420 00	$116 54	$755 07	$1,330 75	$197 55	$52 79	$12 00	$702 32	$297 21	$122 79

SALARIES AND EXPENSES—Continued.

	Telephones	Telegrams	Rent of Stations	Belts, Badges, Etc.	Furniture and Fixtures	Photos of Prisoners	Repairs to Buildings	New Buildings	Real Estate	Miscellaneous	Total Expenses	Salaries	Grand Total
1898.													
September		$23 82	$30 00		$ 63 45	$49 75	$ 61 25			$296 10	$ 711 74	$19,537 71	$20,249 45
October	$43 85	15 45	30 00	$275 52	82 94		217 38			134 09	2,416 37	22,133 77	24,550 14
November	46 80	17 11	30 00		142 20		64 24	$ 891 50	$1,200 00		3,554 37	21,512 72	25,067 09
December	45 58	6 89	30 00		2 40	36 00	578 12			22 50	2,228 09	21,489 47	23,717 56
1899.													
January	43 09	7 35			44 75		338 81			4 70	1,633 47	21,831 57	23,465 04
February	43 27	10 47	60 00		12 03	95 25					928 58	20,649 92	21,578 50
March	43 36					28 90	41 35			47 00	562 44	22,712 42	23,274 86
April		11 08	30 00			54 00	21 62	1,500 00		48 00	2,310 02	22,214 17	24,524 19
May	89 72	8 20	60 00		4 65		35 00			27 00	644 24	22,570 82	23,215 06
June	44 75	11 22	30 00		10 00	33 25	74 45			7 50	614 52	21,693 37	22,307 89
July	89 05	4 54	30 00		39 55	12 75	125 60	2,457 95		148 00	3,415 18	22,165 82	25,581 00
August	46 98	9 67			158 65		222 11		3,000 00	5 00	4,528 94	22,243 27	26,772 21
Total	$536 45	$125 80	$330 00	$275 52	$561 24	$309 90	$1,779 93	$4,839 45	$4,200 00	$739 00	$23,547 96	$260,755 03	$284,302 99

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries		$260,755 03	
Expenses	$19,388 01		
Real estate and new buildings chargeable to 1898	4,209 95		
		23,547 96	
Total as shown		$284,302 99	

Appropriation for 1899		$278,130 00
Brought forward from 1898		2,000 00
Total		$280,130 00
Salaries and expenses as shown	$284,302 99	
Charge to 1898	4,209 96	
		280,093 06
Balance August 31, 1899		$36 96

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief of the Fire Department.

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

OFFICERS.

EDWARD HUGHES,
Chief of Fire Department.

JNO. S. MORRIS,
Secretary Fire Department.

HENRY M. WEATHERFORD, *Assistant Chief.*
FILMORE TYSON, *Assistant Chief.*
WM. E. SELVAGE, *Assistant Chief.*
JOHN M. TULLY, *Assistant Chief.*

WM. J. STEPHENS,
Chief Operator Fire Alarm Telegraph.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED.

September, 26, 1898.
JOSEPH TANKSLEY,
Captain Engine No. 7.

November, 4, 1898.
EMILE BOURLIER,
Secretary of Fire Department.

March 1, 1899.
GUS SMITH,
Fire Alarm Telegraph Operator.

March 11, 1899.
M. H. SHEPPARD,
Driver Engine No. 4.

FIRE DEPARTMENT REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 31 1899.

To the Honorable Board of Public Safety:

Gentlemen: In accordance with a long established custom, I submit herewith the annual report of the Louisville Fire Department for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899, being the 19th annual report that I have had the pleasure of submitting to your honorable body, and the 41st since the organization of a paid department.

This report embraces the expenditures, the alarms and losses by fire, the organization and equipment, the mortality and other lesser details.

The total amount appropriated for the maintenance of the department for the year was $233,630, the total amount expended was $228,685.78, leaving a balance of $4,944.22. In addition to this there was also expended by voucher and pay roll during various months of the year the sum of $6,252.11, but was not classified as 1899 business, the same having been disbursed out of the balance of the 1898 account.

The number of alarms responded to has been 769, exceeding the previous year by precisely 100, and is an increase over all former years.

The losses, however, have been comparatively small, notwithstanding the increase in the number of alarms, as the following official figures of the Board of Fire Underwriters' books will show:

Total loss	$ 342,318 38
Insurance loss	337,152 38
Insurance	2,367,505 00
Loss over insurance	5,166 00

Fortunately we were bereft of large conflagrations with but few exceptions notably:

November 19, 1898, The Renz-Bowles Drug Company, Main, between Sixth and Seventh streets, entailing a loss of $71,147.30.

November 21, 1898, David Baird & Company, milliners, Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets, resulted in a loss of $27,876.36.

February 2, 1899, Whallen Brothers Theater, Jefferson, between Second and Third streets, loss $24,666. These were the principal fires of the year and all were admirably extinguished.

During the year the department has been augmented by the addition of one Combination Chemical Engine and Hose Wagon, placed in service August 1, 1899, in the quarters occupied until then by the No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company, that company having been transferred to the quarters erected for the accommodation of two companies, and jointly occupied by the No. 15 Engine Company. The reason assigned for this transfer is that the substitution of a chemical engine at its former location, renders that section of the city a more valuable protection against fire and as the district which it now covers has long been in need of a hook and ladder, it is in a better position to render efficient services.

There was also purchased a fourth class LaFrance Engine, to substitute the old No. 1 Engine, which has been in continuous service for the past twenty-three years, and is now being utilized as an entra engine.

All of the apparatus in active service is in fairly good condition and consists of the following:

Seventeen steam engines, two chemical engines, sixteen hose reels, one hose wagon, four hook and ladder trucks, one aerial truck, one water tower, four fuel wagons and five officers' buggies.

The apparatus in reserve is as follows:

Two steam engines, two hose reels, one fuel wagon and one officer's buggy.

The membership of the department as now constituted consists of one Chief Engineer, four Assistant Chief Engineers, one Secretary and one hundred and ninety men employed in various capacities.

It pains me to inform you that during the year the department has lost by death four of its most active members:

September 26, 1898; Joseph Tanksley, captain of the No. 7 Engine Company, of blood poison, caused by an injury sustained while responding to an alarm of fire, turned in from Box 53, February 19, 1898.

November 4, 1898; Emile Bourlier, Department Secretary, of heart disease.

March 1, 1899; Gus Smith, operator, Fire Alarm Telegraph, of cirrhosis of liver.

March 11, 1899; M. H. Sheppard, driver of No. 4 Engine, of consumption.

All were capable, sober and exemplary members, and held in the highest esteem by their fellowmen. In the death of Emile Bourlier I have lost my most intimate friend and life long companion, and the department its most faithful and untiring member. His many virtues will be ever cherished in the memory of those who knew him.

The horses of the department with but few exceptions are in first class condition. During the year there was purchased 4,700 feet of cotton hose, and I beg of you gentlemen to continue to replace as rapidly as possible all of the old and rotten hose with new, as it places me at a great disadvantage at a large fire to have defective hose which keeps continually bursting at a most critical time.

It is needless for me to renew the recommendations offered in my former report, as they are in many instances being carried out. The water question especially, is meeting with considerable success, fire hydrants being placed at the locations where most needed.

I am happy to learn that you have decided to take action on my recommendation of several years' standing relative to the condition of the Fire Alarm Telegraph system. This is a most necessary adjunct in the extinguishment of fire, and as it is in such a deplorable condition at present I would suggest that you expedite its repairs, as the slightest delay may be responsible for disastrous results.

The Automatic Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, which has its headquarters in the telegraph office of this department, is quite a valuable addition, as its closeness avoids all delay in the transmission of alarms received over that system, and also places this department in a better position to extinguish a blaze in its incipiency.

In view of the fact that our city is assuming such vast proportions, I would recommend to your honorable board the placing of additional apparatus in service at the following locations:

At or near Twenty-eighth street and Broadway; one steam fire engine and hose reel.

At or near Thirty-first and Market streets; one combination chemical engine and hose wagon. Rebuilding the old No. 1 Hook and Ladder and placing same with fuel wagon, in service at the No. 17 Engine House.

I would further recommend that one additional man be added to each company. My reason for this increase is, that by an ordinance enacted by the General Council, every man connected with the department is allowed two days off during each month, without a substitute officiating during his absence, and in view of this the remaining force is inadequate to properly cope with a blaze during these days off.

Realizing the importance of having our fire hydrants kept in first class condition, I would recommend to your honorable board that you appoint two men who shall be designated as hydrantmen, whose duty it shall be to look after and inspect all fire hydrants and see that they are at all times in good and serviceable condition. Wherever the hydrant system has been adopted, this method of keeping them in order prevails, and I regard it no more than proper that we keep abreast with the times.

In order to render effective the foregoing recommendations it will be necessary to increase the appropriation accordingly, and I beg of you, gentlemen, not to overlook this most important factor.

I hope that the management of this department during the past year has met with your entire approbation, and that our relations in the future will remain as pleasant as those of the past.

In conclusion, I take great pleasure in tendering to his honor, the Mayor and your Honorable Board my sincere thanks for the interest manifested by you on all occasions, pertaining to the welfare of the department. To the Chief of Police and members of his force, to the Superintendent of the Louisville Salvage Corps, and to the Superintendent of the Wire Department of the Louisville Electric Light Company, I am also indebted for their spontaneous assistance and co-operation. And last, but not least, to the men under my command, I extend my most infinite praises for the zealous manner in which they responded when called upon to exemplify their worth.

Respectfully submitted,

MAJ. EDW. HUGHES,
Chief of Fire Department.

JOHN S. MORRIS,
Secretary.

SUMMARY OF FIRES AND ALARMS.

From September 1, 1898, to August 31, 1899.

Year.	Month.	No. of Alarms.	Second Alarms.	Third Alarms.	Automatic Alarms.	General Alarms.
1898..	September	53	1	....	1	....
1898..	October	66	2	1	2	1
1898..	November	64	3	2	1	....
1898..	December	84	1	....	2	....
1899..	January	49	2	....	....	....
1899..	February	85	2	2	4	....
1899..	March	64	1	....	1	....
1899..	April	54	1	....	....	....
1899..	May	44	2	....	2	....
1899..	June	54	1	1	1	....
1899..	July	71	1	....	3	....
1899..	August	81	1	1	2	....
		769	18	7	19	1

Alarms given by firemen 210
Alarms given by police 48
Alarms given by citizens 290
Alarms given by private police 28
Alarms given by telephone 174
Alarms given by automatic 19

SUMMARY OF LOSS AND INSURANCE.

From September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899.

Year.	Month.	Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Insurance.	Loss over Insurance.
1898..	September	$ 7,316 72	$ 7,316 72	$ 57,455 00	.....
1898..	October	20,052 15	20,052 15	158,700 00	.....
1898..	November	132,733 33	132,733 33	359,970 00	.....
1898..	December	10,843 07	10,843 07	550,216 00	.....
1899..	January	6,981 10	6,981 10	58,275 00	.....
1899..	February	55,795 27	50,629 27	439,178 00	$5,166 00
1899..	March	37,040 42	37,040 42	167,591 00	.....
1899..	April	5,253 29	5,253 29	51,050 00	.....
1899..	May	18,735 14	18,735 14	160,550 00	.....
1899..	June	17,929 80	17,929 80	183,920 00	.....
1899..	July	6,208 56	6,208 56	78,150 00	.....
1899..	August	23,429 53	23,429 53	102,450 00	.....
		$362,318 38	$337,152 38	$2,367,505 00	$5,166 00

EXPENDITURES.

MONTH.	Supplies.	Repairs to Houses, Engines, Hook and Ladders, Reels, Buggies, Wagons, Etc.	Forage.	Fire Alarm Telegraph.	Shoeing.
September, 1898	$ 597 85	$ 838 79	$372 12	$ 160 77	$147 75
October, 1898	503 68	1,222 85	418 40	314 15	146 15
November, 1898	816 49	736 75	473 19	239 32	139 85
December, 1898	443 98	933 73	496 76	555 95	256 85
January, 1899	483 93	373 00	564 28	519 20	169 15
February, 1899	1,087 61	573 32	608 97	434 83	173 60
March, 1899	253 99	194 35	654 99	47 87	176 55
April, 1899	276 60	239 31	337 76	10 00	109 15
May, 1899	391 96	287 86	544 59	219 78	178 40
June, 1899	227 97	229 50	602 07	665 98	122 60
July, 1899	460 67	1,187 59	553 17	344 17	160 50
August, 1899	1,054 23	1,683 27	508 86	1,896 69	155 65
Total	$6,598 96	$8,500 32	$6,135 16	$5,408 71	$1,936 20

EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

MONTH.	Fuel.	Light.	Horses.	Medical Services to Stock.	Hose.
September, 1898	$156 88	$192 10	. . . . .	$27 00	$ 270 00
October, 1898	194 45	221 63	$390 00	26 50	. . . . .
November, 1898	290 85	112 86	240 00	25 00	360 00
December, 1898	292 56	299 11	175 00	12 50	. . . . .
January, 1899	208 59	461 72	385 00	25 00	. . . . .
February, 1899	325 28	399 92	. . . . .	26 50	. . . . .
March, 1899	319 67	230 95	265 00	37 50	. . . . .
April, 1899	253 21	252 25	310 00	25 00	. . . . .
May, 1899	129 06	219 99	. . . . .	25 00	. . . . .
June, 1899	176 50	137 79	150 00	25 00	. . . . .
July, 1899	137 50	230 02	. . . . .	25 00	. . . . .
August, 1899	254 89	240 11	975 00	25 00	3,816 00
Total	$2,739 44	$2,998 45	$2,890 00	$305 00	$4,446 00

EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

MONTH.	Rental of Telephones	Apparatus.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Expenses by Pay Roll.	Expended by Voucher and Pay Roll.
September, 1898	$ 96 00	.....	.....	$ 2,859 26	.....
October, 1898	96 00	.....	$ 59 00	3,592 81	.....
November, 1898	.....	.....	7 00	3,141 31	$ 770 00
December, 1898	96 00	.....	17 50	3.579 94	23 ·5
January, 1899	96 00	.....	15 00	3,300 87	297 56
February, 1899	192 00	.....	198 65	4,020 68	.....
March, 1899	96 00	.....	62 50	2,339 37	.....
April, 1899	.....	.....	19 88	1,833 16	.....
May, 1899	192 00	$1,650 00	25 00	3,863 64	12 00
June, 1899	.....	.....	3 00	2,340 41	.....
July, 1899	192 00	.....	14 00	3.304 62	.....
August, 1899	96 00	.....	196 5	10,902 20	1,033 05
Total	$1,152 00	$1,650 co	$618 03	$45.378 27	$2,135 76

EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

MONTH.	Total Salaries by Pay Roll.	Grand Total.	Amount Expended by Voucher and Pay Roll and Chargeable to Account of 1898.
September, 1898	$14,768 88	$17,628 14	. . . . .
October, 1898	15,150 88	18,743 69	$ 121 25
November, 1898	15,050 88	19,262 19	75 86
December, 1898	15,328 43	18,931 52	. . . . .
January, 1899	15,226 78	18,825 21	. . . . .
February, 1899	14,332 48	18,353 16	. . . . .
March, 1899	15,652 63	17,992 00	. . . . .
April, 1899	14,857 13	16,690 29	. . . . .
May, 1899	15,270 75	19,146 39	1,200 00
June, 1899	14,827 75	17,168 16	. . . . .
July, 1899	15,163 88	18,468 50	. . . . .
August, 1899	15,541 28	27,476 53	4,855 00
Total	$181,171 75	$228,685 78	$6,252 11

TOTAL EXPENSES OF FIRE DEPARTMENT FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1898, TO AUGUST 31, 1899.

Appropriation for 1899	$233,630 00
Amount expended, 1899	228,685 78
Unexpended balance	$4,944 22
Additional amount expended by voucher and pay roll out of balance of 1898 account	6,252 11

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OFFICER

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

AMOUNT CHARGEABLE TO REGULAR HEALTH APPROPRIATION.

	Salaries.	Supplies.	Total.
September, 1898	$644 16	$ 13 60	$657 76
October, "	650 91	201 93	852 84
November, "	644 16	. . .	644 16
December, "	650 91	217 50	868 41
January, 1899	722 40	45 80	768 20
February, "	831 66	. . .	831 66
March, "	831 66	. . .	831 66
April, "	831 66	. . .	831 66
May, "	831 66	22 65	854 31
June, "	831 66	. . .	831 66
July, "	831 66	2 25	833 91
August, "	831 66	. . .	831 66
	$9,134 16	$503 73	$9,637 89

There being no emergency fund in connection with the appropriation of the Health Department, the following expenses were incurred in connection with an epidemic of small-pox, and were charged to account of "Public Charities," 1898 appropriation.

February 28, 1899, pay-roll:		
Salaries—vaccinators	$600 00	
Supplies	984 10	
		$1,584 10
March 31, 1899, pay-roll:		
Salaries—vaccinators	$534 50	
Supplies	127 73	
		662 23
May 31, 1899, pay-roll:		
Supplies		97 59
Clothing, etc., burned		2,193 40
June 30, 1899, pay-roll:		
Supplies		44 co
July 31, 1899, pay-roll:		
Clothing, etc., burned		318 50
Total		$4,899 82

Very respectfully,

M. K. ALLEN, *Health Officer.*

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 31, 1899.

To the Honorable Board of Public Safety:

Gentlemen: I beg leave to present herewith statements detailing the scope and character of work performed by the Health Department of Louisville for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899, together with suggestions as to some improvements that should be inaugurated.

Since my induction into office as your Health Officer, January 1, 1898, many new ordinances have been wisely adopted, thus enabling the Health Officer to broaden the scope and usefulness of the department, as this report, I think, will conclusively show. The intelligence of the world to-day fully recognizes the importance of active, aggressive, intelligent, conscientious, official management of all matters pertaining to public health. This can be done in no other way than through the medium of thoroughly equipped Health Departments.

Public thought needs to be awakened to a realization of the fact that millions of deaths could be averted yearly, if only the means now offered by science were practically applied to this end. Public health work is the application to actual living beings of that knowledge, which is known to protect from germs or other agencies which induce disease and cause premature death. Public health workers are doing what they can to break up intensely crowded places in cities; to improve the air in dwellings, school houses, and manufactories; compel the food and drink to be free from the bacillus tuberculosis, and readily digestible; securing adequate and complete drainage; encourage outdoor life—in short, make all the conditions of life such as favor the most perfect physical development of the individual.

Owing to public health work in New York City, the death

rate has declined from 33.94, in 1863, to 19.00 in 1898. Since the beginning of 1895, when the public use of antitoxine was begun, diphtheria has diminished nearly forty per cent. In the last ten years the combined death rate from measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, croup, small-pox and typhoid fever, has been reduced one-half. During the past five years the deaths from consumption have been enormously reduced. Public health work in most of the large cities has rendered epidemic dysentery unknown. Experts in vital statistics tell us, that the saving in lives to the large cities in the United States is over thirty-five thousand per annum. Figuring these at $1,000 each, the total saving to these cities is thirty-five millions of dollars annually. Public health work renders human lives more vigorous physically, mentally and morally; it reduces the number of criminals, of paupers, of tramps, of idiots, of imbeciles, of blind, of deaf, of insane, of epileptics; practically it would wipe out the degenerates after a few generations, and all the vicious, or dependent classes, Public health work can be defined to mean the protection of human life from all harmful agencies, and in this work is the necessity for such studies as will give the desired knowledge, viz.: a study of scientific facts as applied to the conditions of life. Such studies are intricate, and beset with difficulties, only to be overcome by those who devote especial attention to them. Having secured such knowledge, the application must come through organized, well-equipped, official Health Departments. The application of hygienic rules and sanitary regulations is beset with numerous obstacles, as it disturbs old habits, which arouses opposition; is met with prejudice, thwarts personal, monetary or political interests, and is possible only as the majority is convinced of the reasonableness and utility of the proposed regulations. Hence, people need to be educated and their acquiescence secured, by causing them to know that obstruction is usually governed by ignorance, stupidity, viciousness, unreasonable thinking, and total indifference to the welfare of the community in which they live. Public medical authorities now know the value of the accuracy of vital statistics. They also better

know the agents which destroy the largest number of persons, and the means by which these agents can be rendered harmless.

We now have accurate observations as to the health and lives saved by converting infected water into pure, by purifying the air in human habitations, by increasing the amount of outdoor life, by attention to the purity of food and drink, by suitable clothing, by isolating cases of infectious disease and disinfecting their clothing and dwellings. Not only do we know of this saving of life and health, but we know that all other activities, of business, pleasure, education, have been saved from the disturbances incident to sickness and death. We know that the perpetuity of a nation's power has been advanced by public health work, and we know that the future development of the nation's prosperity rests largely upon the public health work of the future. A nation of invalids, insane, epileptic, blind, deaf, chronically infected by poison formed within or received from without, stands no chance in a contest for supremacy by arms, commerce, manufactures, agriculture, or brain, with a nation of men or women sound in body and mind, and clean of heart. If what has just been said be true, which all intelligence will admit, how important is it for the general welfare of any community that they maintain at any cost, and all hazards, an intelligent, well-equipped, aggressive Health Department!

In order to place our Health Department in a position to accomplish all that our citizens have a right to expect, our appropriation for the maintenance of this department, proper, should be increased to not less than $15,000 annually. This amount would allow us one inspector for each ward in the city, who should be armed with a map, showing every house and vacant lot in his district, and this inspector should be held responsible for the sanitary condition of the district over which he has supervision. These inspectors should be clothed with special police authority. It would also permit us to employ a chemist who could devote his whole time to the very important work of chemist and bacteriologist for the department. It would also give us a competent milk inspector whose time could be

devoted exclusively to seeing that our people were supplied with pure, wholesome milk. It would also give us an assistant live-stock inspector. It would give us a secretary independent of the Street Cleaning Department, and thus do away with the present very unsatisfactory arrangement of having one clerk undertake to do the clerical duties of two departments.

I would suggest that the sanitary inspectors be required to wear, when on duty, a uniform, to be approved by your honorable body, with such distinguishing emblems, or insignia, as the Health Officer might designate. He should also be required to wear a metal star of appropriate design, showing official authority.

The innovation and reforms adopted, and put into effect in this department, have multiplied the work in the office many times in the past year and a half, and yet, we are far short of an ideal health department, because of an insufficient appropriation, and consequently an insufficient working force. It should be remembered that since the corporate limits of the city were extended, many thousands have been added to our population, and that the city now embraces over thirteen thousand acres of territory. This addition of population and territory has alone vastly increased the work of the department. Our health appropriation is a mere bagatelle in comparison with other health departments, in cities smaller in population and embracing less territory than Louisville. For your information I append a partial list of these cities:

Name of City.	Population.	Appropriation
Memphis, Tenn.	61,747	$36,000 00
Lawrence, Mass.	57,500	20,000 00
Omaha, Neb.	140,000	12,000 00
Newton, Mass.	75,000	16,300 00
Toledo, Ohio.	143,755	23,000 00
Rochester, N. Y.	170,000	23,568 00
New Haven, Conn.	110,000	13,143 00
Nashville, Tenn.	85,000	10,000 00
Indianapolis, Ind.	105,436	9,000 00
Salt Lake City, Utah	44,843	13,394 00
Charleston, S. C.	65,000	22,323 00
Lowell, Mass.	77,696	48,551 00

Richmond, Va.	103,800	$33,000 00
Hartford, Conn.	72,000	10,000 00
Detroit, Mich.	85,000	9,000 00
Spokane, Wash.	40,000	7,000 00
Wilmington, Del.	72,500	7,000 00
San Antonio, Texas	55,000	7,000 00
Paterson, N. J.	97,000	6,900 00
Newport, R. I.	90,000	7,000 00
Augusta, Ga.	33,000	7,000 00
Louisville, 1897-98	225,000	7,492 82
Louisville, 1898-99	225,000	11,000 00

It is my opinion that no department which is responsible for the health and lives of 225,000 people should be hampered either for the lack of funds or facilities. An inadequate appropriation, and incompetent, inactive, insufficient working force, rob a health department of much of its usefulness in combating disease, and in the enforcement of sanitary rules and regulations, calculated to diminish the death rate. Such a policy is not only short-sighted, but positively unjust to the people who are entitled to efficient sanitary protection.

SMALL-POX.

Shortly after the return of the soldiers from the Cuban war to the United States, there commenced the most wide-spread epidemic of small-pox this country has ever known. Almost every state in the Union has had to contend with this loathsome disease, since the autumn of 1898. This epidemic has cost the people of the United States millions of dollars in the way of isolating and caring for those afflicted with the disease, and millions upon millions in the loss sustained to the business interests of the county. The disease has prevailed in an extremely mild form, which no doubt is largely responsible for the spread of the contagion. Numbers of persons afflicted with a mild form of varioloid have gone about their business, commingling with persons unprotected by vaccination, unconscious of the fact that they were disseminating the germs of the disease broadcast. The first case occurring in this city during this epidemic

was in the person of Ernest Ridley (col.), a deck-hand on one of the steamers plying between this city and Cincinnati, Ohio. This man boarded at 344 Water street, and developed small-pox December 4, 1898. He evidently contracted the contagion in Cincinnati, as we had had complete immunity for the past two years. The disease spread rapidly, attacking the colored population principally. The physicians in connection with this office were immediately put to work vaccinating the children in the public, parochial and other schools, and all persons living in infected localities.

On February 4, 1899, in compliance with my suggestion, your honorable body, in connection with his honor, the mayor, consented to the appointment of twenty-three additional physicians, who were immediately put to work vaccinating the indigent poor living in alleys and tenement houses, and also workmen congregated together in large numbers in factories and work shops. Some of these physicians were retained for many weeks. Between February 1 and April 1, 1899, there were about 25,000 free vaccinations made by this department. I am satisfied that during this period there were at least 40,000 to 50,000 persons vaccinated by the general practitioners of medicine in this city. On February 6, 1899, ordinances were approved giving the Health Officer authority to have any person afflicted with small-pox removed to the Eruptive Hospital, and also to enforce compulsory vaccination. The wisdom of the adoption of these ordinances is shown by the following results: out of 534 cases reported to this office, we were enabled to remove and thus isolate, 525 cases. The nine cases not removed, were in such physicial condition that their lives would have been endangered by removal. The residences of these nine cases were flagged and precautionary measures taken to prevent the spread of the infection. Of the nine cases not removed, three died. Of the 534 cases sent to the Eruptive Hospital, six died. There were nine cases admitted to the Eruptive Hospital from the county, none of which died. It will be observed that the mortality was exceptionally low.

During this epidemic we inaugurated methods to prevent the spread of the disease not hitherto practiced in this country to my knowledge, certainly never before in this city. In addition to the enforced isolation, and compulsory vaccination features resorted to, we visited the infected houses immediately after the removal of the patient, and cremated by fire all woolen and cotton fabrics contained in the room or rooms occupied by the patient. We then fumigated the house thoroughly, and persistently, with formaldehyde gas, after which we vaccinated all persons in that immediate locality. Incidentally, I will say that the city remunerated persons sustaining a loss by this system of cremation. But for the adoption of these extraordinary, seemingly radical, measures I am led to believe that we would have had many thousands of cases of small-pox to contend with, thus entailing a cost to the city of many thousands of dollars, and an injury to our business interests of hundreds of thousands of dollars. This opinion is concurred in by the medical profession of this city generally, and your honorable body should be congratulated upon having sanctioned the measures adopted which accomplished such results.

Small-pox still prevails in many Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio towns in rather close proximity to Louisville. The disease usually subsides on the advent of warm weather. Its lingering persistence adds one more peculiar feature to one of the most remarkable epidemics of small-pox ever known in this country. It behooves us to be on the alert, preparatory to the coming winter, as we are still surrounded by the infection, which may possibly remain until winter, the most favorable time for its propagation and virulence.

Vaccination and other precautionary measures should be resorted to early in the autumn, so that we may avoid, if possible, our experience of the last eight months. In this connection I desire to say that I can not commend too highly the conduct of some of the employes of this office in the enforcement of the measures adopted to arrest the spread of the contagion. They have willingly exposed themselves and their families to the

dangers of this horrible infection at any and all times, day or night, taking their lives in their own hands, as it were, thus exhibiting a degree of courage and faithfulness to duty not exceeded by any soldier in the fiercest of battles.

In view of the fact that our recent epidemic of small-pox entailed a cost to the city of about $8,500, with no appropriation to which it could be made chargeable, I would suggest, because of the great possibility of having the contagion to contend with during the coming winter, that the general council be asked to make a special appropriation for an emergency fund of $10,000, separate and distinct from the regular sanitary appropriation, to be designated as the "Emergency Health Fund," to be used only for emergency purposes.

VACCINATION.

It is our custom to have all children attending the public schools vaccinated in the spring and autumn of each year. The rule of the School Board prohibits any child from attending school who does not give satisfactory evidence of vaccination. Parochial and private schools should adopt the same system. Manufacturing establishments, work shops, stores and families employing help, should all require, as one of the conditions of employment, that they show clear and unmistakable evidence of protection by successful vaccination. Unless this is generally done, we are liable to have a continuance of small-pox in our midst during the coming winter. The intelligence of the world confirms the fact that proper vaccination does protect against this horrible disease. The experience of the office force of our Health Department demonstrates beyond question the efficiency and value of vaccination. The whole force was vaccinated early after the outbreak of our recent epidemic and they have been required to continually commingle with the disease, and with infected material, and yet not one of them has had even varioloid.

If evidence is needed to demonstrate that the claims of the anti-vaccinationist are based on false and erroneous premises,

the experience of this office alone furnishes it in a manner which can not be refuted.

In our vaccination we use only bovine lymph, which is obtained from perfectly healthy animals. How then is it possible to do the injury claimed by the anti-vaccinationist? During the recent epidemic we had the most marvelous results, at least 90 per cent of primary vaccinations proving successful. We used a considerable quantity of glycerated lymph, put up in hermetically sealed glass tubes. Our experience shows that this lymph did not cause as much inflammatory action as did the ordinary points, and that the virtue of the virus is retained much longer in the tubes than on the points. In order that we may never have sufficient susceptible material to form a nucleus for an epidemic of small-pox, I would advise that vaccination be generally practiced by the Health Department, and the medical profession generally, at least during the fall, winter, and spring months, year after year.

SCHOOLS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

By comparison, the records of this office will show that there is an increase of contagious diseases during the continuance of the school period. There is no question in my mind that this can be accounted for by reason of the necessary aggregation of little children in those tender years when the susceptibility to contagious diseases is at its height. Physicians catering to the whims of parents are influenced to give their consent to children re-entering school too soon from the infected houses, and parents, either through stupidity or vicious indifference, would rather contaminate others than have their own children lose time by enforced absence from school. As a result, the disease is usually spread in schools, and, naming them in their frequency, are: diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, varicella and variola or varioloid. It is thought that at least seven-eighths of the contagious diseases in children are contracted in schools.

It is generally believed by those conversant with the facts relative to this subject, that the greatest damage is done by chil-

dren being in school during the infection and development of contagious diseases, rather than too early return to school, during convalescence. This does not apply to our public schools to the same extent as it does to private and parochial schools, for the reason that the ordinance on this subject, together with the rules of the School Board, regulates their re-admission, and this system should apply to all schools. Some of the well known and common means of contamination are: by personal contact, inspiring exhalations, kissing, by the common use of the drinking cup, by the exchange of pencils, cleansing rags, or by the passing from mouth to mouth a whistle or other like articles usually carried by children. Unquestionably, our schools should have a medical superintendent, with sufficient salary to enable him to devote his entire time to this work, and a complement of qualified assistants apportioned to the different schools, whose duty should be, to inspect school buildings, to trace sources of infections, to examine suspicious cases, and especially to guard a class-room of children when any contagion has developed. This would reduce to a minimum the spread of contagious diseases in our schools. Teachers could be instructed by these medical men, so that they could distinguish a normal from an abnormal throat, to discern the flush of fever, scarlet rash, or a suspicious cough, possibly the forerunner of pertussis. It is not only feasible, but practicable, that a few clinical lessons be added to a teacher's curriculum, making this a part of her qualifications necessary to acquire a teacher's certificate. If teachers were qualified as to the differential points as well as the means of contamination, they could impart this knowledge to the pupils, and this knowledge on the part of both teacher and pupil would result in a diminished death rate from contagious diseases contracted while at school. Another important point is that children are admitted to school too early in life. No child should be admitted to any school under the age of seven years, for the reason that the younger the child is the more susceptible it is to disease, and besides, too early admission is detrimental to physical development.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

According to statistics collected at the eleventh census, there were in the United States during the year ended May 31, 1890, 9,258 deaths from measles, 8,432 from whooping cough, 15 from leprosy, 102,199 from consumption. This represents for each one hundred of living inhabitants 14.6 for measles, 13.4 for whooping cough, 163.2 for pulmonary tuberculosis. This estimate is evidently less than the actual number, as the returns for nearly two-thirds of the population were made by census enumerators, whose reports gave a total number of deaths of but a little over ten per one thousand population, whereas the true death rate was in the neighborhood of 18 per one thousand for the same year—1890. In England and Wales, the death rate per one hundred thousand living population was 43.9 for measles, 47.8 for whooping cough, and 168.2 for phthisis. A fairer comparison may be made by taking the large cities of the United States where accurate records are kept.

In twenty-six cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, with an aggregate population of 9,697,960, the deaths for one hundred thousand living inhabitants were 17.81 for measles, 17.23 for whooping cough, and 268.81 for consumption. In the twenty-eight largest English cities, the death rate for one hundred thousand living population was for 1890, 63 for measles and 59 for whooping cough. These statistical figures represent deaths only, and do not account for those left with enfeebled bodies and impaired organs, which render them susceptible to all character of diseases. These statistics show that measles and whooping cough are far from being trivial affections. It is not generally realized that these diseases destroy more children annually than does the dreaded disease, scarlet fever. Perhaps the chief cause for the prevalence of measles and whooping cough is the slight regard in which they are held by the public; and so long as health officials and others in authority ignore them in schemes for prevention, we may expect this same public to continue to

believe that these diseases are of little consequence. In order to lessen the number of cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles and other like diseases, there should be provided and placed under the control of our City Hospital authorities an "Infectious Disease Hospital." Patients afflicted with any of the infectious diseases often labor under disadvantages, either from surroundings or lack of means, resulting in the infection of others.

Isolation in the homes, particularly of the poor, is often impossible, and deaths which result from such cases, from an advanced view, must be looked upon as criminal negligence on the part of the community. The mandatory control of these diseases, coupled with the benefits arising from a much needed and thoroughly equipped disinfection station, would enable us to so isolate infectious diseases as would make it almost impossible to spread the infection, and to render harmless all infected material, and as a result much sickness and distress would be averted, and many lives would be saved annually, from these preventable diseases.

CONSUMPTION.

There has recently been held in the city of Berlin the first "International Congress on Tuberculosis," which attracted the attention of the whole world. That the first meeting should have been held in that city seems appropriate, inasmuch as this was the center from which the results of Koch's researches, resulting in the discovery of the tubercular bacillus, spread over the medical world, to which we owe the revolution in our knowledge of this dreadful disease. When we consider the well-known fact, that out of every seven persons born one dies of some form of tuberculosis, and that of all the children that die under ten years of age, one-third of them die of tuberculosis, we can realize the importance and value to be derived to the human race by such a meeting. The intelligence of the world to-day fully realizes that consumption is a communicable and also a preventable disease. A disease which is responsible for more

suffering and death than all the horrors of modern warfare, as it may be prevented by simple and easily applied methods of cleanliness and disinfection, should enlist the most earnest, and intelligent consideration of not only health authorities, but the medical profession generally, and the public as well. Inspired by the spirit of man's humanity to man, and a desire for the welfare and happiness of mankind, the crowned heads of Europe, such as the Czar of Russia, the Empress of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Saxony, the King of Sweden, the Young Queen of Holland, and the Queen of England, lent their influence and presence to this first great meeting of the "Congress on Tuberculosis." This gathering together of the forces of humanity from all over the civilized world, in one united effort to combat the most destructive of all diseases, will result in the accumulation of knowledge and ripened experience, which, when applied and put in full force, will save much intense suffering, and thousands upon thousands of human lives each year as time rolls on. The state and municipal care of consumption is being considered by many of the best men and brightest minds all over the world at this time. Dettweiler, Leydenand, and Leibs have spoken for Germany; Petit for France; Weber, Lindsey and Walters for England; Hansen and Sangmann for Denmark and Sweden; and in the United States we have in Bowditch, Hamilton, Biggs and Prudden, Lee, Trudeau, Flick, Hinsdale, Olis, Shrady, Rose, and our own esteemed Dr. J. M. Mathews, late president of the Americal Medical Association, and many others, all strong advocates for the State and Municipal Sanitoria for the care and treatment of the consumptive poor. If any government is in earnest in its endeavor to combat tuberculosis effectually, besides its regularly enforced laws against bovine tuberculosis, its thorough hygienic and prophylactic measures against tuberculosis in man through sanitary regulations and public instruction, it must take upon itself the care and treatment of the curable and incurable cases of tuberculosis patients, among the poor and among those of limited means. It seems clear that the elevation of the resisting power must be ac-

complished early in life, and the naturally weak strengthened, and the naturally strong placed in such condition that they will not be weakened. This can best be accomplished by the establishment of national, state and municipal institutions, under efficient control. If our state or municipal funds are not sufficient to meet the demand, appeals should be made to generous and patriotic philanthropists, whose hearts and hands are ever open when there is a question of saving American lives. When it is known that of the 63,000,000 people living to-day in the United States, 9,000,000 or more will die of tuberculosis unless something is done to prevent it, it would seem that humanitarians, physicians, statesmen, philanthropists, and health officers should work in harmony and arouse themselves in this cause, enlisting the sympathy and good will of an intelligent people, so that, with the coming of the dawn of the new century we may hope to see the tuberculosis problem solved, at least in the United States.

THE ANTITOXINE TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

Statistics were recently published comparing the rate of mortality, after the use of antitoxine, in London with that of Paris and Berlin, much to the disadvantage of the English city. These statistics show that in Germany, from 1885 to 1894, there were 119,038 deaths from diphtheria or croup, the average number thus being 11,904 per annum. In 1895, when diphtheria antitoxine was first used to any great extent, the deaths went down to 7,266. The diphtheria rate was 10.69 per 10,000 of population in the preceding years, and only 5.4 in 1895, so that the mortality had fallen 49.48 per cent. In Chicago the evidence in favor of the antitoxine treatment of diphtheria has proven still more remarkable. In this city, during 26 months in which antitoxine was tried, the health department physicians visited and examined 5,739 cases of reported diphtheria. Of this number the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus was found in 3,958 cases, and 3,822 were treated by the department, of which 3,763 recovered and 259 died, giving a death rate of 6.77 per cent.

The Chicago health reports show that prior to the introduction of antitoxine their death rate from diphtheria was about 35 per cent. Statistics, which are abundant all over the country, show conclusively that there has been an extraordinary diminution in the mortality from diphtheria since the introduction of the serum treatment.

In my report for 1898, I said: "The researches of such scientists as Behring, Kitasato, Raux, Marmorac, Yerson, and others, have demonstrated beyond question that man can be immunized with these antitoxic materials against certain infectious diseases, and how the disease may be modified or even cured." I also said: "The early diagnosis of such diseases as tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever, cholera, typhus fever, etc., is all-important. This can and should be done by the health department, as it is not as a rule possible, owing to the expense involved and the time required, for practicing physicians to make such investigations." I desire to reaffirm the suggestion then made with greater emphasis, "That the health department should produce or in some way procure antitoxine at a cost so small as to permit of its free distribution to the poor of the city, which would result in the saving of many precious lives annually."

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

In my last report I said: "Some months ago I undertook to establish a bacteriological laboratory in connection with this department. The knowledge afforded by the science of bacteriology in the management of contagious and infectious diseases should be utilized. Medicine has made greater progress by this means in the last quarter of a century than all the waiting centuries before. A bacteriological laboratory is of incalculable practical value in making accurate scientific diagnostic tests in many of the diseases of a contagious or infectious nature.

"The early diagnosis of such diseases as tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever, cholera, typhus fever, etc., is all-important. "This department should show the great practical benefit that such

a laboratory is to the public in the production of antitoxine at a cost so small as to permit of its free distribution to the poor of the City and thus being the means of saving many lives annually.

"The most enlightened practitioners of medicine endorse the use of antitoxine and bear testimony to the great reduction in mortality since its discovery. In the investigations of food and water supplies it is important that we have a well-equipped bacteriological department, especially to detect diseases transmitted from animal to man, either through the eating of meat or the drinking of milk containing the living germs of disease.

"Our laboratory is very young and modestly equipped at present. I desire to urge that an appropriation be solicited sufficient to supply and maintain this feature of the health department creditably. A thoroughly competent chemist, who could and would devote his entire time to the work, should be put in charge. I feel that if properly encouraged, our unpretentious beginning in this work will grow in proportion until it will be recognized by physicians and laymen that the health department is doing its utmost to meet, intelligently, a pressing responsibility by thus making use of scientific means for preventing and curing some of the most dreaded and fatal diseases."

Your honorable body in accordance with these suggestions did equip a laboratory pretty thoroughly, but I regret to say that the chemist was unable to prosecute this most important work, and hence, this feature of our health work has been an utter failure. I trust some arrangement can be made by which I can have the services of a competent, conscientious, energetic chemist for at least two or three hours each day, so that we may prosecute this branch of our work in a scientific manner.

MILK SUPPLY.

In my report of 1898 I said: "There can be no more important duty that a health department can perform than the supervision of the milk supply. Milk is subject to rapid chemical changes which not only interfere with its food value, but render it capable of producing very serious results." The ques-

tion of the prevention of milk communicable diseases is one of very great importance to all mankind, and is to-day receiving more attention from health authorities, probably, than any other one subject. Many diseases which in former years almost devastated entire communities have been eradicated by strict cleanliness and hygienic measures. We are now possessed of a more definite knowledge of the causes of disease than formerly. It is now known that the mode of communication or transmission of diseases arising from milk depends on small living organisms, so small as to be detected only by a powerful miscroscope, hence they are called micro-organisms. The most important milk communicable diseases are the diarrheal diseases, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever and tuberculosis. Evidences are conclusive that epidemics of all these diseases have at times been caused by contaminated milk.

Statistics show that two-thirds of all the children under the age of one year have been artificially fed. The feeding of impure and contaminated milk, especially in summer months, is the most important predisposing cause to diarrheal diseases among children. The condition of the milk may be due to disease in the cow, to adulteration or pollution at the dairy, during transportation, or in the homes. It may be due to unclean vessels, or from the bottles from which it is fed. It may be due to specific infection, or fermentative changes, as well as the age of the milk. I am sure that none will now deny that diphtheria can be contracted and disseminated by contaminated milk. This disease occurs among domesticated animals, and I doubt not that in many cases of diphtheria in human beings, where the source of infection has been obscure, it was transmitted through the milk of the cow suffering with this disease.

During an outbreak of typhoid fever, the disease is doubtless often spread by the addition of water to milk by unscrupulous milk venders which is contaminated with typhoid germs, or polluted water may be used to cleanse the milk cans. Should a few of these germs find their way into the milk, they multiply very rapidly. Epidemics of the dreaded and fatal disease, scarlet

fever, have been frequently traced to the milk supply. Consumption, the great scourge of the human race, claims for its reward 350 souls every twenty-four hours, in the United States alone. This disease respects neither age nor riches. It chooses for its prey from all walks of life. Bacteriological investigations have demonstrated beyond a doubt, that tuberculous cows spread the disease through the medium of milk. All statistics on the subject show to what an enormous extent tuberculosis prevails in cattle. The slaughter records of Leipsic are as follows: 1888, 11.1 per cent tubercular; 1889, 14.9 per cent; 1890, 22.3 per cent; 1891, 26.7 per cent; 1895, 33.3 per cent; from Berlin, 1883, 2.86 per cent; and 1895, 15.45 per cent. At Kiel, 66 per cent of the Danish cattle have the disease. In Illinois 20 per cent, in 22,000 cows examined. Wisconsin reports 10 per cent. The question whether human and bovine tuberculosis is the same disease, was answered affirmatively by Villemin, Chaureau, Klebs and Schuppel in the years 1868 to 1878. Since that time no one has been able to demonstrate that the original conclusion that the diseases are identical was erroneous. It is estimated that one out of ten of all cows in this country supplying our cities with milk have tuberculosis. This fact should certainly give us great concern for future generations. Very stringent measures should be exercised to prevent the communication of tuberculosis to the human family from the use of milk from tuberculous animals. That which confronts us now is how to prevent this. Unquestionably, local health boards must regulate the milk supply. Our milk supply, coming as it does from between 300 and 400 dairies, and several thousand cows, makes it a very difficult problem, especially when you consider the fact, that much of the supply comes from adjoining states, and much from territory many miles distant from the city in our own state. By some means, the cows furnishing us with our supply of milk should be subjected to the tuberculine test, under the supervision of a competent veterinarian acting under authority from the State Board of Health. No bacteria are present in milk as it exists in the udder of a healthy cow. It is absolutely sterile. Milk that is contam-

inated with disease germs must be either through disease in the animal or being exposed to the germs from some outside source.

The object of sanitary control is to keep these disease germs out. The nature and quality of food should be looked after, the stables should be roomy and scrupulously clean, with plenty of light and well ventilated. The water supply should be pure and fresh. By milking directly into sterilized glassware, arranged so as to exclude the dust and air, it is possible to obtain milk free from bacteria. The milk thus obtained should not be removed from this container, but immediately placed in a refrigerator and kept at a temperature of 40 deg. Fah. until it reaches the consumer. It should then be placed in the refrigerator and kept at the same temperature until used. The question of a pure milk supply is a live one, and will grow in importance in proportion as people are educated in this particular.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PURE WATER SUPPLY.

In the city of Philadelphia, between January 1, 1899, and May 10, 1899, there were reported to their Health Department 6,000 cases of typhoid fever, and of this number 677 deaths were reported, all resulting from an impure water supply. Should their death rate for the remainder of the year fall to normal, there would be at least 900 deaths from typhoid fever alone in that city, giving the abnormal death rate of over 70 per 1,000; a death rate that is exceeded in very few civilized cities in the world.

It is estimated that this epidemic of typhoid fever, in addition to the loss of many valuable lives, will cost the city of Philadelphia nearly one million dollars. The majority of these lives could have been saved by the expenditure of a much less sum of money in the establishment of a filtration plant at the proper time. It being such a well-recognized fact that impure water is one of the fundamental sources of this disease, it seems strange that municipal authorities should year after year assume the responsibility of neglecting to provide the means of safety so easily

obtained. Our water company has now under construction a system whereby the river water will be filtered and purified. This work will be completed in a short while and when so completed the causes which produce typhoid fever in our midst should be removed in a large measure, if our people will only use this filtered water for drinking and domestic purposes.

THE DANGER OF POLLUTING OUR WATER SUPPLY FROM LAKELAND ASYLUM.

The close proximity of the mouth of Goose Creek, where the sewage from Lakeland Insane Asylum empties into the Ohio river, to the in-take of our water company, a short distance above the city, which is the source of our water supply, makes it possible that the water we use should be polluted. There are in the neighborhood of thirteen hundred or fourteen hundred inmates and employes at this institution. There is necessarily an enormous amount of filth given off each day from this institution. As water is the universal medium in and through which the processes of life occur and the products of vital action are removed and excreted, it makes it rank second only to air in importance.

Impure water contains the micro-organisms which produce diarrheal and dysenteric affections, typhoid fever and cholera. It is doubtful if the distance between the outlet of the sewage from Lakeland into the Ohio and the in-take of the water company is sufficiently great to admit of perfect purification. If not, it is a serious matter to our citizens. The bacillus of typhoid fever is a micro-organism that retains its vitality many weeks.

At Lansen, in Switzerland, it was shown that water which had passed many hundreds of feet caused an epidemic of typhoid fever which produced many deaths. In order to protect our 225,000 citizens from the possibility of the contamination of our water supply from the sewage from Lakeland, I would suggest that our mayor and general council, in their official capacity, should urge the next legislature to authorize the adoption of

some method whereby the filth arising from Lakeland can be disposed of in a sanitary manner, and on the premises belonging to this institution.

FOOD AND DRUG ADULTERATION.

Dr. Wiley, who for the past eighteen years has been chief chemist for the National Agricultural Department, says, "that practically everything we eat and drink is adulterated." A statement like this, coming from the source it does, is calculated to cause every person who values life and health to feel that the time has come for the enactment of rigid legislation on the part of the Congress of the United States, state legislatures and municipal authorities. The National Congress at its next session should enact a National Pure Food Law, providing for a permanent commission, whose duty should be to prevent the marketing of any food, drink or drug, domestic or imported, which is in any way misrepresented.

The limit of adulteration should be governed by the commission, and they should also analyze articles and certify to their purity by a government stamp. Adulterated food and drink which are injurious to the public health can be classed in two groups—coloring and preserving. The coloring matter is used principally because it is pleasing to the eye and makes the food more palatable. Probably the most common chemical used as a preservative is salicylic acid, which is made to a great extent from carbolic acid, a very injurious substance, especially to those who have weak stomachs. As this substance is used in the many preservatives on the market, which are sold largely to persons engaged in the sale of milk, it is but reasonable to suppose that infants and invalids are frequently supplied with milk containing this or other substances detrimental to health. Our last General Assembly passed a pure food law, which became operative in June, 1898. This law provides that any person manufacturing or selling or exposing for sale any article of food, or any article which goes into the composition of food, as pure or un-

adulterated, which is adulterated or misbranded, is subject to a fine not to exceed $500 or not more than one year's imprisonment. Prof. M. A. Scovill, director of the Kentucky Experimental Station (State College), Lexington, Ky., was authorized to have the provisions of this food law enforced. I understand he has had many analyses made, and has proceeded in court to have violators prosecuted. I believe, however, that there have up to this time been no convictions, but that the various cases are still pending. If there should appear any defect in the law which precludes the possibility of convicting violators, our next General Assembly should early in their session so amend the law as will make it operative.

There is such a growing knowledge of the fact that food and drink are being adulterated, and that this adulteration largely contributes to sickness and death, that public opinion will demand the enactment of such laws by city, state and national authority, in the early future, as will make the penalty for adulteration so great that persons engaged in this nefarious business will ultimately abandon the practice.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTION.

I suggested in my last annual report that a veterinary surgeon be elected as live stock inspector. Acting upon this suggestion the general council, in December last, very wisely elected a veterinarian as such inspector. His duties are multitudinous and he should be permitted to employ an assistant, provided the council should increase the appropriation of this department to justify the same. There can be no more important work than to have competent men to pass upon the healthfulness of our meat supply, for the reasons set forth very fully in my last report.

ABATTOIR.

An "Abattoir" should be established where all slaughtering of animals should be done. This would concentrate nuisances

arising from numerous slaughtering houses which are now scattered promiscuously throughout the city. The "Abattoir" system has proven a success in a great number of European and American cities.

PLUMBING INSPECTION.

Nearly all cities in the United States have a plumbing inspector who is under the supervision of the Health Department. As a sanitary precaution in the erection of new houses, and the reconstruction of old houses, the plumbing should be inspected by a competent, authorized inspector. Doubtless the plumbing in many of our houses is defective and is a fruitful source of zymotic diseases. To my mind all persons engaged in the plumbing business should satisfy a board of competent examiners of their efficiency, before being allowed to enter upon their work.

SANITARY SCIENCE IN SCHOOLS.

As suggested in my report of 1898, sanitary science should be made one of the prominent features in the curriculum of every school in the city. "The youth of our city should early in life know the modes by which the dangerous communicable diseases are spread and the best methods for their restriction and prevention."

SANITARY RECORD OF HOUSES.

If a record of each house in the city were kept, very valuable information could be obtained which would lead to the prevention of disease. The records should give a full description of the drains, cesspools, and wells, and also the condition of the plumbing, as well as a record of any deaths from contagious diseases, etc.

SANITATION IN BARBER SHOPS.

Clinical and microscopical investigation has recently shown that barbers' and hair dressers' tools may be the means of spreading contagious diseases of the skin and scalp. It is now known

that certain diseases of the skin and scalp are infectious, and it is perfectly possibly to communicate these diseases by the careless and promiscuous use of toilet articles, especially those of barbers and hair dressers. The prevention of infection from this source can be accomplished by the introduction of surgical cleanliness and asepsis in barber shops and hair dressers' establishments. It would not be unwise to adopt an ordinance similar to a law in force in the republic of Colombia, South America, which provides that all barbers and hair dressers shall keep the instruments of their art clean, and that they shall disinfect them every time they have been used. The sterilization of all tools and toilet articles used in these establishments would unquestionably lessen the liability to communicate through this source such diseases as syphilis, ring-worm, favus, and tinea cycosis (commonly called barber's itch).

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

It is claimed by official medical authority that there are between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 persons in this country who are to some degree afflicted with syphilis. This scourge has grown to such dimensions that the whole medical world are alarmed at the serious impending danger to the human family. This well-recognized condition has aroused some of our foreign countries to take action in the matter. Next month there will be held in the city of Brussels, Belgium, a conference of medical men, international in character, the object of which will be to devise some means to arrest the spread of loathsome venereal diseases. Our esteemed fellow citizen, Dr. I. N. Bloom, a gentleman most thoroughly qualified to take part in this deliberative body, has been, I am glad to say, appointed as a representative from this country to take part in this conference. I know of no field which promises greater fruits than an effort to save future generations from loathsome disease and untimely graves. America is no worse off in this particular than foreign countries. A distinguished French authority asserts that it is his belief that one man out of every four in France is tainted with syphilis.

That quite an array of diseases have their origin in the syphilitic dyscrasia is unquestioned.

The enormous prevalence of gonorrhea is responsible for many laparotomies and other operations for pelvic disorders. Many cases of puerperal septicemia can be traced to this infection. The medical profession full well knows that much of the enormous infantile mortality is directly attributable to hereditary transmission of a specific dyscrasia from syphilitic parents. Barbers, hotel waiters, cigar makers, and domestics are frequently tainted with the infection and are constantly endangering those with whom they come in contact. The cup at the drinking fountain is no doubt a fruitful source of the propagation of the disease. In most cities in this country, houses of prostitution are under police control only. I believe that great good could be accomplished by the establishment of a special bureau, under the supervision of the Health Department, whose duty it should be to see that houses of prostitution were periodically examined by medical men.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The city of Liverpool has the honor of having first established free baths for the poor. In the year 1794 that city purchased a private swimming pool at an expense of about $25,000 and converted it into a public bath house. Since that time, they have established numerous and more costly bath houses in that city. In the years 1893-94 public bath houses were established, and have since been maintained at public expense, in one hundred and ninety-nine parishes in England. Many cities in Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Ireland, Scotland, and Austria-Hungary established public bath houses as early as the year 1845. The cost of establishing these bath houses has a wide range, as is shown by a comparison of the cost of two houses in Glasgow, one costing $82,731 and one costing $165,461. Leicester has a bath house, opened in 1891, which cost $72,998. The bath at Batley, and also at Bacup, cost $48,665 each. Hali-

fax has a bath house which cost $34,000. Leeds spent $39,000 for a bath house. The Caledonian Road baths in London, erected in 1892, cost $139,396. The Hornsey Road bath, erected in 1892, cost $175,194. The most costly bath house in London is that built by the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in Buckingham Palace Roads, Westminster. This establishment cost $220,151. Frankfort, Germany, has recently erected a city bath house at an expense of $202,300. This is a very modern and elaborate establishment. There are forty bath tubs in separate cabins. The cabins are spacious, light and airy. The tubs are of masonry, lined with porcelain tiles, and furnished with cold and warm showers. Steam and air baths are also provided. In all there are six cleansing rooms generally provided with showers, besides a special shower room for the use of bathers resorting to the vapor and hot air baths. In the United States, Boston commenced to agitate the question of public baths as early as 1860. They now have a number of bath houses in that city. The last one erected was in 1898, which cost $70,000. One million nine hundred thousand free baths were given in that city in 1898. Buffalo, N.Y., New York City, Philadelphia and many other cities in this country have erected free baths and wash houses. This subject is neither modern nor novel. The importance of cleanliness was fully recognized by the ancient world. From Cicero down to the close of Roman history, public baths of great size and magnificence were erected, the charge of admittance to which was the smallest Roman coin, a quadrant, about half a farthing, for adults, and children were admitted free.

I advocated the establishing of free bath and wash houses in my report of 1898, I then used in part the following language: "In the more densely populated districts of the city, one or more public bath houses should be established. Many localities contain a large number of tenement houses where conditions are grossly unsanitary. Some of these houses are crowded with people who are unfortunately poor, and in addition to their poverty, in many instances vicious. Personal cleanliness is one

of the first steps leading to better citizenship. It is almost impossible for any human being to be clean and not be self-respecting. No better investment could possibly be made than to establish free baths for this class of people, that they might become more useful and productive."

I now desire to emphasize what I then said. The City Hospital, work house, jail, School of Reform and the Home for the Aged and Infirm, and other institutions of like character in our city, are maintained by public taxation, and if by any means the number of committals to these institutions could be lessened, the cost of maintaining them would be proportionately lessened. Why would it not be a good investment, viewing it only from a financial standpoint, to establish free baths with the view of leading the vicious and indolent to better citizenship? Of course this question should be considered from a much higher standard. The financial feature should not enter into a proposition which has for its object the elevation of the human race and the prevention of disease and death. None will deny that cleanliness, and the cultivation of the habits of cleanliness in the class of people free baths are intended to reach, will contribute to healthfulness, and elevate the moral status of any community. It is surprising what good can be accomplished in this direction with a small amount of money. During the summer of 1898, Mr. A. A. Hill, then superintendent of the "Neighborhood House" on East Jefferson street, had placed at his disposal the sum of $80 to be used in giving free baths to the poor. With this amount he was enabled to give 954 baths to persons who were extremely poor. Mr. Hill stated that, so far as he could ascertain, not a single case of sickness occurred among the children who came regularly for baths.

In the month of May last, Alderman Dr. R. B. Gilbert introduced and the general council adopted, a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee, whose duty it should be to determine the feasibility of the establishment of one or more free bath houses in the city of Louisville, in order that the suggestion of the Health Officer might be carried out.

The committee thus created reported back to the council advising the appropriation of $1,000 to be used in the establishment of one bath house in the eastern and one in the western part of the city. This suggestion was concurred in by the board of aldermen. The lower branch of the council referred the matter to a committee, who at this writing has not yet reported. I trust that final and favorable action will soon be taken in this matter, and that our city will at an early day have established a measure so creditable to all concerned. In this connection I desire to suggest that the city now owns a lot on First street between Jefferson and Green, and also a lot on Clay street between Jefferson and Green (which is soon to be abandoned as a police station) and that either of these locations would be an ideal one for an east end bath house.

PUBLIC URINALS.

I again urge the establishment of public urinals as a matter of necessity. A urinal can be erected at a cost of about $250, and if a few were established in the central portion of the city they would prove to be a great convenience and remove a disgusting nuisance in the shape of filthy alleys.

WATER PLUGS.

I again desire to urge the establishment of numerous water plugs by our honorable Board of Public Works in order that our streets and alleys may be frequently flushed during the summer months, thereby removing filth that is very detrimental to health. The contents of an ordinary gutter contains matter largely vegetable in character, which if allowed to remain is calculated to produce sickness. It is therefore apparent that this subject should receive earnest attention.

BEARGRASS CREEK.

Beargress creek still continues to be a great source of annoyance to our citizens. Numerous complaints come to this office

during the summer months concerning the polluted condition of this stream. If it can not be converted into a large sewer, certainly the suggestion contained in my report of 1898, providing for the establishment of several flood gates along this stream, whereby it could be flushed at frequent intervals, should be adopted. That this polluted stream is a fruitful source of disease is unquestioned. Something should be speedily done in order to remove this menace to health. The old bed of Beargrass creek, running west from the cut-off, is dotted with filthy pools of water on either side of the railroad. These pools are extremely filthy, unsanitary and disgusting. They could be easily drained by connecting them with the bed of the old creek running east from Pocahontas street. This creek would then conduct the water from these pools into the cut-off, or channel, which is the outlet of Beargrass creek proper, into the Ohio river.

SEWERS.

If we may expect immunity from preventable diseases we must adopt such measures as will contribute to this end. We have about 225 miles of streets and alleys in this city, while we have less than 100 miles of sewers, which is greatly out of proportion. The building of sewers should be provided for much more liberally, by the appropriation of a large sum of money for this special purpose. We can not hope to rid our city of the privy vault system, and the contaminating influences therefrom, unless we construct sewers.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

The establishment of numerous drinking fountains throughout the city to be used by pedestrians, would prove to be a great blessing. When the plant for the filtration of a pure water supply, now in process of erection, is completed, our people will be supplied with water comparatively free from bacteria and other deleterious substances. If these fountains were established, our citizens would then be relieved of the necessity of drinking water

from our public wells, which are not infrequently contaminated by surface drainage, or seepage from a neighboring vault. Public wells for drinking and domestic purposes should be abandoned, and the vault system should not be further tolerated. The city is now pretty liberally supplied with drinking fountains for animals, most of which have been erected by individuals moved by humanitarian motives. Why should our citizens be deprived of the facilities of obtaining pure, refreshing water, unpolluted by deleterious substances arising either from surface drainage or seepage from privy vaults, when the city itself practically owns the waterworks?

VAULTS.

The enforcement of the ordinance recently adopted in regard to the providing of separate water closets for each sex where male and female help are employed, has been taken up, and whenever a violation has been found, our request for a compliance with its provision has, so far, always met with success. The refusing to allow the building of vaults within the city limits where there is a sewer should be strictly enforced, and the removal of old vaults should be urged and sewer connections enforced.

That many of our public wells are contaminated by our privy vault system can not be questioned.

STREET SPRINKLING.

The custom of saturating our streets with water continuously, is from any standpoint objectionable. Undoubtedly, when the filth accumulates on the streets from constant traffic and is kept constantly moistened it necessarily becomes a more fertile medium for the propagation of disease agencies than if it were left in a dry condition. The filth from these wet streets is carried by our people into the work shops, and is wiped up by ladies' skirts. The life and limb of wheelmen, pedestrians and horses are continually endangered by the over-wetting of asphalt, granite and brick streets. It is possible that this menace to life and

limb counteracts the supposed benefits of the liberal sprinkling system now in vogue. Sprinkling our streets with crude oil once in each month would go far toward allaying the dust nuisance, no doubt. It is at least worthy a trial.

TENEMENT HOUSES.

In the central and more densely populated districts of our city there are many tenement houses, occupied by large numbers of people in many instances. In these localities rules of sanitary science should be carefully observed, and ample provision should be made for pure air, pure drinking water, and good light; and the sanitary provisions in relation to closets, vaults and yards should be very thorough in every detail. A large number of the population are forced by circumstances to live in these tenement houses, consequently, all houses occupied by more than two families, living independently of each other, should be classed as tenement houses, and sanitary regulations applied thereto as such. Houses occupied by numbers of families frequently present conditions very unsanitary.

As environment has much to do with the health and morals of individuals, tenement houses present a fine field for sanitary work, which is almost unlimited. Proper provision should be made to require owners of such property to have these buildings under the care of a janitor, particularly if eight or ten families live in one house. The landlord should not be permitted to crowd the capacity of any such house to such an extent that each occupant would not have at least 600 feet of air space.

Many of these old, rickety, damp, illy ventilated tenement houses furnish soil for the fruitful cultivation of the germ that produces the scourge of all scourges, consumption.

EMBALMERS.

The ordinance requiring persons engaged in the art of embalming to undergo an examination to determine their qualifications, has operated admirably, giving satisfaction to all concerned.

The preparation of bodies dying of contagious diseases for shipment, can now only be done by those qualified under the law, which is a great protection to the living.

It is a pleasure for me to state that those persons who compose the "Funeral Directors Association" are for the most part intelligent, conscientious men, willing to co-operate with the Health Officer in matters calculated to broaden and elevate the scope of their own vocation and assist in executing hygienic and sanitary regulations coming within the province of their own calling, and which are so closely allied to general health work.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

While the sanitary relationship of nearly every public business has been investigated, and in some instances restrictions of the most vigorous character have been imposed, no attempt has so far been made to regulate the operations of those persons who deal in second-hand clothing. The time has arrived, to my mind, when it becomes the duty of the Health Officer to call the attention of the law-making power of this city, and the people generally, to that part of personal hygiene pertaining to the dealer in second-hand clothing. That this channel of infection has so long been neglected and escaped authoritative attention is not creditable.

The majority of these dealers receive their supply mostly from the former wearing apparel of deceased persons. When it is known that, conservatively estimated, more than one-half of the human race die of contagious diseases, is it not a matter of supreme importance that all sources of infection should be carefully guarded? There are now some seventy-five persons engaged in the sale of second-hand clothing in this city. It occurs to me that in the interest of preventive medicine, some restrictions should be imposed on this class of dealers. These restrictions should be such as would aid in the establishment of sanitary administration. An ordinance providing a special license with a nominal fee, thus locating the dealer, would en-

able us to keep them under surveillance, and sanitary inspection of their premises and sources of supply could then be frequently made. The ordinance should require that these dealers set apart a tightly closed room where all of their supply could be exposed to the action of formaldehyde gas prior to being offered for sale, which would eliminate much of the evil growing out of transactions in second-hand clothing, and the possibility of scattering disease germs broadcast through this medium would be materially lessened, if not altogether made impossible.

VEGETABLE GROWTH.

Many complaints are lodged in this office regarding the nuisance arising from the growth of weeds on public and private property. The unpleasant and noxious odors which are exhaled from rank vegetable growth are excessively disagreeable, and in addition, these weeds are made the deposit of refuse matter. An ordinance should be enacted making it a misdemeanor for any one having control of any lot or ground to allow any growth of weeds to exist after having been notified to remove same by the Health Officer.

DETENTION WARD.

I again desire to use the same language I used in my report of 1898, in reference to the detention ward for persons temporarily insane: "I am led to believe that there could be erected at the City Hospital an observation ward for the reception and due care of insane persons, or those supposed to be, who may be sent there by proper authorities for temporary treatment, or for detention and observation pending further inquiry in relation to the mental condition of such persons. Patients in a highly nervous condition, bordering on insanity, sent to an asylum and placed among the insane, must necessarily be very seriously affected thereby. There is no way at present to restrain persons who are thus affected. This same observation and detention ward could be advantageously used to restrain patients sent to

the City Hospital from the City Work House or Alms House, to remain temporarily, while undergoing surgical operations, which it is impossible to perform in either of these institutions from want of proper facilities."

Since this suggestion was made, instances have occurred showing the necessity of a detention ward for the temporarily insane, and also for the surgical treatment of Work House and Alms House patients.

MIDWIVES.

The ordinance requiring midwives to register at this office, and compelling them to report all births to the Health Department attended by them, has been rigidly enforced. Beyond question our lawmakers should come to know the importance of such legislation as will prevent incompetent persons from practicing medicine in any of its branches. It is now required and considered as necessary that four years' special course of training is absolutely essential in order to qualify any person to practice medicine. How then can a woman of limited education in four or six months learn to appreciate the indications for operative interference, to say nothing of the technic of difficult and dangerous operations? She is thoroughly ignorant of the details of antisepsis and asepsis. Midwives frequently usurp the functions of physicians not only by performing obstetric operations, but also by trying to treat and manage medical and surgical cases. What percentage of death rate from the results of abortion, uterine hemorrhage, septicemia, etc., should be attributed to the ignorance, carelessness, and criminal practice of midwives, we do not know, but that the health and lives of many helpless and innocent people are jeopardized through the illegitimate practice of midwives there is little doubt.

FORMALDEHYDE AS A DISINFECTANT.

The Health Department has had occasion to use large quantities of disinfectants during the past year. We have used formaldehyde for the most part. Many devices are on the mar-

ket for generating the gas. We have been using the apparatus manufactured by the H. K. Mulford Co., of Philadelphia, which has proven very satisfactory. During the past two or three years no question perhaps has excited more interest on the part of health officials and sanitarians, than that of the use of formaline, or formaldehyde, as a disinfectant. We know that the germs causing diphtheria, scarlet fever, small-pox, consumption and other diseases belonging to this class, retain their power of communicating like diseases for months, if not years. There seems to be no difficulty in destroying these disease-producing organisms when made accessible. The fumes of burning sulphur have been depended on for years, and have been supposed to be effective, particularly in private practice. Bacteriologists tell us, however, that these fumes do not destroy all kinds of germs, and that it is especially inactive except in the presence of moisture. It has been demonstrated that formaldehyde gas, which is derived from formaline, or direct from wood alcohol, does destroy many forms of germ life. But it seems at the present time to be the consensus of opinion that some forms of bacteria are not destroyed by this agent even after long exposure. However, it is admitted that formaline is possibly the most powerful disinfectant of which we have any knowledge at the present time.

While there are a number of appliances used for generating the gas, it is possible that they are not yet sufficiently perfected to accomplish full and complete results. Many experiments with as many devices have been tried with varying results all over the country.

Prof. Bleile, of the Ohio State University, claims to destroy the most resisting germs. Dr. de Schweinitz, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., claims not to have had perfect success, owing to the apparatus falling below the guarantee. Prof. Robinson, formerly chairman of the committee on disinfectants, American Public Health Association, suggests: "That the different results of different observers may be explainable, in part, by the fact that the distribution of gas is much influenced by air currents, so that a current of air entering or

leaving a room, or a projection or hanging, by deflecting an air current, may prevent the formaldehyde from coming in contact with some of the bacteria used in the experiments. He claims that the amount of gas should be large, and the time of the exposure long, to be perfectly effective.

The Boston Society of Medical Science gives an account of some of the experiments with formaldehyde, conducted by Dr. Harrington. He was successful in getting good results with formaline, when used in an autoclave, or in an open cylinder heated over a gas stove; also by the use of pastils, or paraforms. Bacteria on objects wet or decidedly moist, however, were not destroyed. Dr. Shane, Health Commissioner of Baltimore, has reported the results of a series of experiments made under his supervision. He used Schering & Glaty's formaline disinfector, with the pastils of polymerized formaline. His results were entirely satisfactory. In a room of 1,248 cubic feet of air space, using 75 pastils, he succeeded in all his experiments in destroying the germs of anthrax, typhoid fever, diphtheria and tuberculosis, even when enveloped in several thicknesses of cloth. Many other experimenters have reported most favorably as to the value of formaldehyde as a disinfectant. Dr. Reynolds, Health Commissioner of Chicago has made tests of all the following apparatus now on the market for generating formaldehyde gas: the Hollister lamp, made by Truax, Green & Co., using wood alcohol; the Kuy lamp, made by Kuy & Co., using wood alcohol; the Robinson lamp, made by Sargeant & Co., using wood alcohol; the Moffat lamp, made by Eli Lilly & Co., using wood alcohol; autoclave lamp, made by Fries Bros., using formochloral; disinfectant lamp, made by Schering & Glaty, using paraform pastils; Generator lamp, made by Boydran, using special compounds. They were first used under the best possible conditions; and in the trials every suggestion made by experts representing the apparatus used was followed. The bacteria were on the surface of moist culture media, dry, solid surfaces, or textile fabrics. Various pathogenic and non-pathogenic bacteria were employed. Disinfection failed in most of the experiments

and Dr. Reynolds says: "No good results were obtained in less than eight hours." He claims that all experiments failed when the temperature was below 60 deg. Fah.

During our recent epidemic of small-pox we invariably used formaldehyde disinfection after the removal of the patient, and in most instances there were no recurrences of the disease in the house so disinfected. We have disinfected during the past year more than a thousand rooms, and from our experience I am prepared to believe that formaldehyde gas is the most effective germ destroyer of which we have any knowledge at the present time. I am of the opinion, however, that there is room for improvement in the devices by which the gas is generated. Formaline may be used advantageously in the ordinary sick room. The simplest and most effective manner of using it for this purpose is, perhaps, to put two tablespoonfuls of the formaline into an earthen dish and pour into this a pint of boiling water. This dish may then be placed over a lamp or chafing dish and kept below the boiling point. Near this point, the gas is given off in the greatest abundance; above the boiling point, evaporation takes place with the production of paraform. By modifying the heat, the amount of gas in the room can be controlled. It should be kept just below the point of irritation; as the patient becomes accustomed to its presence, it becomes less irritating. It does not interfere with other remedies, and can be used when the patient is asleep. In bronchitis and slowly developing pneumonia, especially in children, the growth of the germs may be retarded, and the remainder of the respiratory tract made unsuitable for invasion. Formaline might also have a place in limiting the virulence of diphtheria if we did not possess a specific in the form of antitoxine. The strong resisting power of the tubercle bacillus, in addition to the fact that this germ soon surrounds itself with an area of coagulative necrosis, or inflammatory products, precludes the possibility of formaline being used beneficially in phthisis pulmonalis. With the experiments and investigations now going on all over the country with this agent, much may be expected as to its future value. While it is a de-

stroyer of odors, it has scarcely any odor itself. It has advantages over sulphur, inasmuch as it does not attack metals, and there is no danger from fire. At the present time it is not known that it can be depended on to destroy other than pathogenic germs, whose structure permits sufficient penetration to alter other protoplasm, but for this purpose it now has no equal as a disinfectant.

RECEPTACLES FOR WASTE MATERIAL.

I again desire to urge that the Board of Public Works have placed along our streets, particularly in the business portion of the city, boxes or baskets, to be used as receptacles for fruit peelings, dry paper, paper boxes, etc. Our pavements would present a more sightly appearance if this were done, and besides there is danger to pedestrians from peelings being carelessly thrown and left for hours on our sidewalks.

MORTALITY AND METEOROLOGY.

Sanitarians are now engaged in an endeavor to determine the relative death rate of certain diseases which are influenced by weather conditions. For convenience they have grouped certain diseases into what are called "air borne diseases" and "water borne diseases." "Air borne" diseases include bronchitis, diphtheria, influenza, measles, pneumonia, scarlet fever and whooping cough. The "water borne" group includes cholera morbus, diarrhea, dysentery, enteritis, gastro-enteritis and typhoid fever. When we have an excessive precipitation the "water borne" diseases prevail and when dry weather prevails, the "air borne" diseases are rife.

While many interesting statistics have been gathered on this subject, enough has not been collated from which to draw positive conclusions as to the influence meteorological conditions have on the prevalence of these two groups of diseases, but enough is now certainly known to determine that a very decided increase in mortality occurs from the diseases classed as "air

borne" when we have a phenomenally light precipitation, and that the mortality from the "water borne" group of diseases is materially increased when we have excessive precipitation.

AVOIDABLE NOISES.

"Peddlers" and "hawkers" should be prohibited from shouting, blowing horns, etc., within the city limits. All whistle blowing should be prohibited, there being no necessity for it, excepting perhaps, in cases of imminent danger. These avoidable noises are practiced in complete disregard of the injury done to the sick, oftentimes amounting to torture, and the great discomfort and disturbance to thousands of our citizens.

HEALTH OFFICE RECORDS.

The demand for official certificates from the records of the Health Department has grown to such an extent that much time is consumed in tracing the records each day. With the limited working force we have, this consuming of time interferes materially with sanitary work. I would therefore recommend that certificates and transcripts from this office should be paid for, as they are in other cities. By making a charge of from twenty-five to fifty cents for each copy of record, a sufficient amount could be realized and turned into the city treasury to largely pay for having this work done, which seems to be rapidly growing.

MANUAL.

A manual for this department should be published, containing a complete collection of that part of the statutes, ordinances, rules and regulations of the state and city pertaining to this department. Such information would be invaluable to the inspectors in this work, and their work would be more intelligently and therefore more efficiently done.

THE DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE.

In my annual report for 1898 I urged the establishment of some system for the sanitary disposal of garbage and night soil in this city. The Board of Public Works and the Health Officer are possibly the only officials familiar with the magnitude of the "dump" nuisance, and the many complaints arising therefrom. We have been annoyed beyond measure, and very justly so, by citizens living adjacent to these "dumps." They are perfect culture media for all sorts of germs, which produce the common and infectious diseases. Our citizens have a right to expect that the filth and refuse of this great city should be disposed of in a manner which will prevent the possibility of disease arising from this source. Acting upon the suggestion of the Health Officer, Dr. R. W. Taylor, chairman of the Health Committee of the Lower Board of the General Council, some months since presented a resolution to the council, which was passed and became effective, which provided for the appointment of a special committee of five persons, whose duty it should be to inquire into the best mode of disposing of our garbage in a sanitary manner and report the results of their investigations to the general council.

The committee thus created took up the question and obtained much information by correspondence. It was finally determined to investigate the matter by a personal inspection of some of the various systems in practical operation in other cities. The committee visited Buffalo, N. Y., Montreal, Canada, Boston, Mass., New York City, Trenton, N. J., Philadelphia, Reading, Penn., Wilmington, Del., and San Francisco, Cal., and much valuable information was obtained. After a very great amount of laborious work, the following report was submitted to the general council on August 3, 1899:

"After as thorough investigation as the time and opportunities would permit, your committee is of the opinion that both methods now in use for the final disposition of garbage have merits that

demand a careful consideration on the part of your honorable bodies.

As between incineration and reduction, so far as the investigation of your committee has extended, incineration has shown itself to have several advantages over the reduction:

First. The devices for incineration are much simpler in their construction than those for reduction and therefore less liable to get out of order and require less skill in their manipulation.

Second. The process of incineration is necessarily much cheaper than that for reduction, incineration requiring only the simplest and inexpensive apparatus, while reduction requires complex and, in many of its parts, costly machinery. This machinery is not only costly to construct, but expensive to drive, requiring boilers and engines of considerable capacity. The products of the process of reduction are of such a character as to soon destroy the various parts with which they come in contact, therefore rendering the plant expensive to maintain.

Third. As between the three types of plants for reduction, which your committee examined, the Rissmuller has a very decided advantage over the others, in that it is in every way cleaner and less offensive on account of unpleasant odors. In fact, but little, if any, odor was found in the plant of the Reading Company, while the plants in New York, Boston and Buffalo, were very offensive both on account of the stench and the filthy, sticky material over the entire building from the place where the material enters to where it is discharged as the finished products.

This great difference in the cleanliness and sanitary condition of the three types is due almost wholly to the fact that in the Rissmuller there is no necessity for the handling of the digested material after leaving the digesters, while in the Arnold the pressing to which the digested material is subjected is the source of much of the filthiness of the plant.

Fourth. As between the two types of incinerators examined, the Thackery has a very decided advantage over any other for the reason it is constructed in cells, each unit of which is separate and distinct and can be used without in any way interfer-

ing with any other unit. If anything happens to any cell requiring its use to be suspended, this does not in any way interfere with the use of any other cell. But, in the other types, if any part of the crematory is rendered unfit for service, it becomes necessary to close down the entire crematory in order to make the necessary repairs, and while this is closed down, the garbage must be allowed to accumulate or must be hauled to a dump. Another advantage in favor of the Thackeray is, that it is constructed of such dimensions as to allow sufficient time to incinerate the material without raising it and, therefore, the furnace to such a high temperature as to destroy the linings and grate bars of the incinerators. While the others by the use of auxiliary fuel raise the mass to such a high temperature as to consume it in a short time and at the same time to destroy the furnace. The difference between incinerators using auxiliary fuel and those using none, lies in the length of time taken to accomplish the work. The same number of heat units will be given off in the incineration of the same amount of garbage by both methods, if the heat units from the auxiliary fuel are not considered, but in the incinerator using auxiliary fuel these heat units will be given off in a short time, while in the incinerator using nothing but the garbage itself for fuel, the same heat units will be distributed over a much longer time. The intensity of the heat and, therefore, its destructive power on the furnaces, is much greater in the auxiliary fuel incinerators than in those using no auxiliary fuel.

The difference in the life of the two types will be due to this difference of intensity.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

To the Members of the General Council of the City of Louisville:

Gentlemen: Your committee appointed to investigate the various methods of disposing of garbage in other cities of this country after a careful and thorough examination are satisfied that there is no greater menace to public health than the present

unsanitary method of disposing of the garbage of this city, and believing that the best interests of this city will be subserved when the health of our citizens is best guarded, beg leave to submit the following recommendations:

First. That immediate steps be taken to secure some suitable plant for the destruction of the garbage and night soil of the city. While your committee is inclined to favor some system of incineration, yet, in order to secure to the city the most economic method of disposing of its garbage and at the same time to open the way to full competition for the construction of such a plant, the committee deems it wise to recommend that the Board of Public Works and this committee be authorized to secure propositions from the various companies engaged in erecting plants for the disposition of garbage and night soil by either incineration or reduction. These propositions to be submitted as follows:

(1) A proposition to erect a plant and destroy all garbage and night soil at a specified sum for a period of ten years. The plant to remain the property of the company erecting it.

(2) A proposition to erect and equip a plant to destroy all garbage and night soil, which plant shall become the property of the city one year from the date of completion. The company erecting the plant to destroy all garbage and night soil for one year at actual cost of destruction. The plans and specifications submitted under these propositions to be examined by the Board of Public Works and this committee jointly.

Second. In all the cities, except two, visited by your committee, ashes and garbage are deposited in separate receptacles, thereby securing the best results from both sanitary and economic standpoints. Your committe would therefore recommend that such ordinances be enacted by your honorable bodies as may be necessary to secure the separation of the ashes and garbage and their disposition in separate receptacles. If this be done the cost of destruction would be reduced fully one-half from what it would be by mixing the two, and at the same time a large portion of the refuse of the city remains in a sanitary condition ready for use in any part of the city as a filling material without subjecting the

citizens to any danger from decaying animal or vegetable matter.

The above recommendations are based on the report filed herewith which contains a full detailed description of the plants and processes visited by your committee.

C. F. GRAINGER,
M. K. ALLEN,
R. B. GILBERT,
R. W. TAYLOR,
E. H. MARK,
Special Committee on Incineration.

After the reading of this report, the General Council adopted a resolution authorizing the Board of Public Works to advertise for the erection of a plant for the destruction of garbage in a sanitary manner, said proposals to be reviewed jointly by the Board of Public Works and the special committee. The resolution further provided that the system, together with the proposals thus obtained, should be reported back to the General Council for confirmation. In accordance with this resolution, proposals were invited on August 12, 1899, to individuals or corporations for the erection and equipment of a suitable and entirely sanitary crematory for the complete destruction of the garbage and night soil accumulations of the city of Louisville, Ky., averaging about one hundred tons of garbage daily and about twenty-three thousand tons of night soil annually. Proponents were given until August 29, 1899, to file plans and specifications.

CIRCULARS IN REFERENCE TO CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Circulars containing information as to the management of contagious diseases should be printed and distributed to all homes where any of these diseases exist. I prepared and we now mail a circular to the mothers of babies whose births are reported to this office, giving them advice as to the "hot weather care" of in-

fants. Additional circulars should be sent out to families having typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, consumption, etc., giving them instructions as to management, disinfection, etc.

The busy practitioner would be relieved of the necessity of repeating or writing out the necessary instructions in such cases, and it is my opinion that such advice coming from official health authority would be heeded and facilitate the recovery of the patient and prevent other members of the family from contracting the disease. The preparation of these circulars would cost considerable work on the part of your Health Officer, but believing that much good can be accomplished by so doing, he is willing to undertake it. The printing of these circulars would entail some cost, but it is my opinion that the money spent in this direction, as well as the effort required, would yield results in saving lives and contributing to health which would repay us many times.

If your honorable body so directs I will prepare the circulars for publication and circulation.

I desire to thank your honorable board and also his Honor, the Mayor, for continued kind official courtesy and assistance extended to me at all times in the discharge of my official duties. Your keen appreciation of sanitary matters can not be too highly commended. The recommendations emanating from the Health Officer and intended to protect our citizens from disease and death, have at all times met with your hearty approval.

With your advice and co-operation I have been enabled to make much progress in sanitary work. I feel that there is yet much to accomplish in this, the most important department of the city government, which will require much persistent effort.

The Board of Public Works, which necessarily has to execute many of the suggestions from this office, has been courteous and obliging. The officials directly under my supervision have been kind and obedient, notwithstanding that I have had to require of some of them unreasonable service, made necessary by our recent epidemic. Circumstances over which I have

had no control, and with which you are familiar, I regret to say, prevent me from being able to present you with a creditable report from the chemist and bacteriologist of this department.

Very respectfully,

M. K. Allen, *Health Officer.*

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 31, 1899.

To Dr. M. K. Allen, Health Officer, City of Louisville:

Dear Sir: I herewith hand you my annual report for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899.

Visits to Work House	146
Visits to the poor	492
Office treatment to the poor	433
Vaccinations made	3,693
Examined applicants for police force	18
Visited sick and disabled members of police force	12
Visited sick and disabled members of fire department	84
Treated prisoners at the Work House	1,837
Reported to Health Officer in person, times	105

It is my pleasure to report the excellent condition of the Work House and its superb management. With the improvements already made in the past year and those now in contemplation, I believe it will compare favorably with any like institution.

It is gratifying to look back upon the small-pox epidemic, which seemed in its magnitude would prove such a calamity to the health and business interests of Louisville, and see how effectively it was combated by the Health Officer. To you the greatest honor is due for so successfully managing it.

Very respectfully,

J. W. GUEST, M. D.,
Physician for Eastern District.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 31, 1899.

To Dr. M. K. Allen, Health Officer, City of Louisville:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in submitting to you this report of the work of the physician of the Western District, for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899:

Visits to Alms House	153
Prescriptions at Alms House	770
Visits to city poor	631
Consultations with city poor	515
Attended members of city fire department	211
Attended members of city police department	11
Number of vaccinations made	3,064
Reported to Health Officer in person, times	75

I respectfully beg to make the following remarks: The home for the Aged and Infirm is at present a model institution from a sanitary point of view, which is due to the unceasing and capable efforts of Capt. Westfall and his able assistants.

This city for the past eight months labored under the disadvantage of a generally disseminated infection of small-pox, yet I feel that the Health Officer is to be congratulated when so able and experienced a physician as Dr. Turner Anderson remarked to me that, serving in the outbreaks here of 1873-78 as he did, it is his opinion that the Health Department deserves a great deal of credit for having so successfully controlled what threatened to be such a serious epidemic last winter.

Whether or not the lurking germs will rejuvenate and take new life under the favoring conditions of approaching cold

weather is a question of no little concern to the Health Department. Should such be the case and another outbreak occur it will be due to the fact that the infection has been so widely distributed, making it impossible to completely destroy the germs of the disease; certainly not to any lack of energy or diligence on the part of the Health Officer.

Very respectfully,

J. Brent Palmer, M. D.,
Physician for Western District.

REPORT OF LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

Dr. M. K. Allen, Health Officer:

Dear Sir: Acting upon your request I send a summary of the work of the Live Stock Inspector during that part of the fiscal year the office has been under my control, namely: from January 1st last, and also take this opportunity to again mention certain changes and improvements necessary for the most efficient inspection service.

There have been condemned and sent to the fertilizer works 337 hogs, 59 cattle, 26 sheep; 30 animals affected with actinomycosis, other diseases and injuries have been slaughtered in the local butcher shops subject to post mortem inspection.

The greater part of the hogs were condemned on account of cholera. The power of the inspector in dealing with cholera as with other infectious diseases is limited and hampered in that under present rules owners or commission merchants are allowed to remove infected animals from the yards and to ship them out of the city and state. How this works (not always to the profit of the shipper) may be illustrated by an instance which occurred a few days ago. A local commission firm had consigned to them a double deck car of hogs. On arrival here 25 were dead and I condemned 7 others. It was then decided by the owners to ship them to another market. On inspection at Indianapolis 20 more were condemned and the whole carload, I understand, is now locked up in the yards.

What is needed in connection with the stock yard here is an abattoir to which all animals believed to be infected can be sent for slaughter subject to inspection. This can be arranged so that any butcher can kill there subject to inspection. No doubt you observed that this is done in Chicago. Nothing has yet been

done for providing for tagging condemned stock or for setting aside pens in which diseased animals can be locked up while awaiting final disposition. Lack of these facilities makes it extremely difficult to keep track of condemned animals.

The street trading in cattle, about which there was some complaint last winter by the Indiana Live Stock Commission, has been practically broken up, and this as a means of conveying Texas fever no longer exists.

On February 27th last I wrote you giving an account of the needed reform in the inspection and suggesting what would be proper, basing the recommendations largely upon the inspection system of Chicago, with which your trip to that city no doubt made you familiar. This also provided, you will remember, for an assistant live-stock inspector. Until an assistant is appointed it will not be possible to carry out the ordinance requiring the testing of dairy cattle with tuberculine. So far only three herds have been injected. In view of the frequency of tuberculosis in dairy cattle, and its communicability to other cattle and the human subject, ridding our dairies of these cattle is a prophylactic measure of high importance. I think that if the attention of dairymen is called to this through the public press, or in some other way, there will be no difficulty or objection on the part of a great number of them to having the tuberculous animals weeded out. There are but few people, otherwise well informed, who realize that tuberculosis in cattle and in man is the same disease; and as before stated, their attention need only be called to it in an authoritative way to have them take steps to rid their premises of the disease.

Very respectfully,

F. T. Eisenman,
Live Stock Inspector.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1889.

Visits made	16,595
Notices served	6,098
Warrants issued	166
Sewer connections made	523
Diphtheria placarded	171
Scarlet fever placarded	323
Houses fumigated	537
Premises inspected	8,191
Vaults inspected	3,532
Vaults cleaned and abated	3,378
Cisterns inspected	157
Dead animals removed by contractor	5,272
Cattle condemned and killed	64
Hogs condemned and killed	490
Sheep condemned and killed	45
Milk permits issued	238
Streets, alleys and gutters inspected	300
Catch basins inspected	37
Drains inspected	47
Suspicious cases inspected	136
Meat markets inspected	121
Butcher shops inspecte l	529
Fish, oyster and game markets inspected	246
Creamery depots inspected	137
Dairies inspected	110
Cow pens inspected	58
Hog pens inspected	49
Manure piles inspected	65
Nuisances reported inspected	7,033
Nuisances abated	5,046
Nuisances referred to other departments	451
Certificates of health issued to persons leaving the city	223
Physicians' "Right of Way Badges" issued	310
Copies of records of death issued during fiscal year ending August 31	1,800
Circulars, "Hot Weather Care of Babies," mailed to mothers	695
Special postal cards requesting physicians and midwives to report all births promptly, also for physicians to report all contagious diseases as required by law promptly	500
Blank returns upon which to report marriages, births and contagious diseases mailed to ministers and physicians	6,000

Notices of location of contagious diseases mailed to superintendent of public schools 250
Notices of contagious diseases mailed Secretary State Board of Health . 185
Reports giving number of certain diseases and deaths resulting therefrom mailed to United States Marine Hospital Service, weekly 52
Applicants examined for police force by Health Officer 37

REPORT OF THE CORONER.

Dr. M. K. Allen, Health Officer:

Dear Sir: I herewith hand you my report as coroner for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899.

Total number of inquests held			519
Males	318	White	263
Females	201	Colored	256
County inquests held			34
Under 1 year	118	From 30 to 40 years	66
From 1 to 2 years	16	" 40 to 50 "	48
" 2 to 3 "	8	" 50 to 60 "	65
" 3 to 4 "	10	" 60 to 70 "	47
" 4 to 5 "	5	" 70 to 80 "	24
" 5 to 10 "	14	" 80 to 90 "	8
" 10 to 20 "	33	" 90 to 100 "	3
" 20 to 30 "	54		
Deaths due to violence or casualty			146
Deaths due to homicide			40
Male	35	White	21
Female	5	Colored	19
Suicides			34
Male	27	White	32
Female	7	Colored	2
Accidental drowning			11
Male	11	White	5
		Colored	6
Railroad Accident			23
Male	22	White	17
Female	1	Colored	6
Burns			10
Street car accidents			2
Other accidents			10
Accidental poisoning			12
Wagon accident			1
Exposure from cold			3

Respectfully,

HUGH N. MCCOLLOUGH, M. D.,
Coroner of Jefferson County.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY THE COUNTY CLERK DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

WHITE.		COLORED.	
September, 1898	108	September, 1898	17
October, "	143	October, "	26
November, "	153	November, "	20
December, "	101	December, "	26
January, 1899	93	January, 1899	14
February, "	101	February, "	12
March, "	71	March, "	21
April, "	127	April, "	22
May, "	187	May, "	20
June, "	149	June, "	22
July, "	84	July, "	20
August, "	93	August, "	13
Total	1,410	Total	233

Total number of marriage licenses issued for fiscal year 1,643
Licenses issued for year ending August 31, 1898 1,350

MARRIAGES REPORTED TO THIS OFFICE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

	WHITE.	COLORED.	TOTALS.
September, 1898	67	7	74
October, "	96	15	111
November, "	61	8	69
December, "	66	9	75
January, 1899	64	4	68
February, "	32	6	38
March, "	35	3	38
April, "	32	2	34
May, "	18	4	22
June, "	48	2	51
July, "	31	5	36
August, "	28	2	30
Totals	578	68	646

It will be observed that there were only 646 marriages reported to the Health Department, while there were 1,643 marriage licenses obtained. It is obvious that ministers have failed

to comply with the ordinance which requires them to make reports to this office. They have either been extremely careless or they do not appreciate the importance of vital statistics. I shall endeavor to get their co-operation for the coming year, by some means, as they should above all others be law-abiding.

It is painful to me to be compelled to report such dereliction of duty on the part of this class of men.

BIRTHS REPORTED TO THIS OFFICE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

	Males.	Females.	Sex Not Stated.	White.	Colored.	Total.
September, 1898	207	202	5	379	35	414
October, "	168	163	5	300	32	332
November, "	181	145	. .	299	27	326
December, "	159	161	. .	275	45	320
January, 1899	155	191	. .	299	47	346
February, "	128	100	. .	184	44	228
March, "	133	139	. .	255	17	273
April, "	140	131	. .	238	33	271
May, "	120	120	. .	208	32	240
June, "	135	131	. .	242	24	266
July, "	141	129	. .	245	25	270
August, "	110	112	. .	199	23	222
Totals	1,777	1,724	6	3,123	384	3,507

Of this number there were twenty-nine twins as follows:

Female white, 14. Male white, 13. Female colored, 2.

While there were only 3,507 births as against 3,519 deaths, I think that we can feel that we have accomplished very much for the first year, in an effort to secure to our Health Department statistics which will be invaluable in years to come. It is my impression that the physicians of the city have generally reported as required by ordinance, and that the shortage is the result of a few white and colored midwives who are secretly practicing midwifery with the view of evading the paying of a license, and from whom we receive no reports. I shall continue to follow up these persons and compel them to comply with the law.

Our registration of births has already demonstrated the great value of statistics of this character, as we have frequently been called upon for copies of record in order to establish settlements of insurance and pensions.

COMPARATIVE MORTUARY STATISTICS.

The total number of deaths for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899, was 3,519. This includes all the deaths that have occurred in Louisville with its annexed territory during the current year. Of this number 2,590 were white and 929 were colored; 1,773 were male and 1,746 were female. The social relations were as follows: 2,145 were single, 1,120 were married, and not stated 254. The nativity was as follows:

Louisville	1,643
Other parts of United States	968
Germany	390
Ireland	175
England	11
France	5
Other foreign countries	39
Unknown	283
Total	3,519

The principal diseases from which death occurred were as follows:

Phthisis Pulmonalis	438	Cancer, all forms	98
Pneumonia	326	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	59
Heart Disease	180	Nephritis	47
Inanition	152	Entero Colitis	34
Paralysis	150	Peritonitis	34
Bronchitis	96	Congestion of the Brain	33
Convulsions	78	Marasmus	32
Meningitis	71	La Grippe	32
Asthma	66	Dysentery, Chronic	28
Apoplexy	53	Dysentery, Acute	26
Bright's Disease	50	Inflammation of the Liver	29
Uraemia	49	Enteritis	28
Cholera Infantum	26	Tubercular Meningitis	28
Septicaemia	23	Obstruction of the Bowels	30

The estimated population of this city according to Caron's directory is 226,678; white 186,567, colored 40,111. This gives us a total death rate of 15.52 per 1,000 of entire population. The death rate (white) per 1,000 inhabitants, 13.93. Death rate (colored) per 1,000 inhabitants, 23.16.

It will be observed that our death rate has increased over that of 1898. To my mind this can be accounted for by the fact that since the ordinance requiring undertakers to obtain a certificate of qualification from the Health Department, they have become more closely allied with the Health Office and are now assisting us in obtaining complete death returns.

It is well known to health authorities that the severity of the past winter materially increased the death rate all over the country.

The mortality in extremes of age was very great, there being 819 deaths under the age of five years as against 768 for 1898.

There were 886 deaths over the age of sixty years, or 184 more than for 1898. It will be noticed that the deaths under five years and over sixty years taken together, comprise nearly 50 per cent of the total death rate.

In 1898 there were 372 deaths from consumption as against 402 in 1899; there were 326 deaths from pneumonia in 1899 while there were only 274 deaths from this disease in 1898; there were 96 deaths from bronchitis in 1899 as against 73 in 1898. It will be observed that there were 105 more deaths from these three diseases alone than for the same period last year.

While the death rate in the white population was increased, the rate in the colored was very materially increased.

Our high death rate amongst the colored population is due to several very well known and potent causes, which applies to the greater portion of their number. Many of them are improvident, ignorant, uncleanly in person and indifferent to hygienic precautions. They are subjected to much exposure from the cold, because of their improvidence, and they have inherited tendencies to scrofulous and tubercular diseases. A clear con-

ception of the truth of what has just been said can be gained by a reference to the mortality tables.

Mortality from Typhoid Fever for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1898.		Mortality from Typhoid Fever for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899.	
September, 1897	15	September, 1898	11
October, "	13	October, "	5
November, "	15	November, "	10
December, "	10	December, "	15
January, 1898	4	January, 1899	2
February, "	12	February, "	7
March, "	7	March, "	15
April, "	7	April, "	7
May, "	8	May, "	10
June, "	5	June, "	16
July, "	8	July, "	11
August, "	14	August, "	13
Total	118	Total	122

On December 4, 1898, the ordinance requiring physicians to report to the Health Department all cases of typhoid fever, consumption and whooping cough went into effect. In compliance with this ordinance physicians have made a report of the following number of cases of typhoid fever on blanks furnished from this office:

December, 1898	34
January, 1899	12
February, "	8
March, "	10
April, "	6
May, "	4
June, "	7
July, "	12
August, "	85
Total cases	179
Total deaths during this period	75

MORTALITY FROM CONSUMPTION AND CASES REPORTED AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1899.

	DEATHS.		CASES REPORTED.
September, 1898	38	December, 1898	20
October, "	23	January, 1899	30
November, "	36	February, "	8
December, "	42	March, "	5
January, 1899	45	April, "	7
February, "	35	May, "	1
March, "	48	June "	4
April, "	42	July, "	3
May, "	32	August, "	28
June, "	32		
July, "	30	Total	106
August, "	30		
Total	433		

WHOOPING COUGH WAS NOT FATAL UNTIL MARCH DURING THIS FISCAL YEAR.

DEATHS.		CASES REPORTED.	
March	2	February	3
April	0	March	2
May	0	April	16
June	0	May	6
July	2	June	0
August	1	July	14
	—	August	11
Total	5		—
		Total	52

SCARLET FEVER.

Mortality From Scarlet Fever Compared With Cases Reported.

	DEATHS.		CASES REPORTED.
September, 1898	2	September, 1898	39
October, "	0	October, "	49
November, "	10	November, "	45
December, "	0	December, "	46
January, 1899	0	January, 1899	21
February, "	0	February, "	15
March, "	0	March, "	8
April, "	0	April, "	19
May, "	0	May, "	7
June, "	0	June, "	5
July, "	0	July, "	8
August, "	0	August "	11
Total	12	Total	253

DIPHTHERIA.

Mortality From Diphtheria Compared With Cases Reported.

	DEATHS.		CASES REPORTED.
September, 1898	3	September, 1898	30
October, "	4	October, "	29
November, "	1	November, "	36
December, "	5	December, "	23
January, 1899	2	January, 1899	16
February, "	2	February, "	5
March, "	1	March, "	14
April, "	1	April, "	7
May, "	1	May, "	5
June, "	1	June, "	5
July, "	0	July, "	3
August, "	1	August, "	9
Total	22	Total	152

It will be observed from the above tables that physicians have not reported all cases of typhoid fever, consumption, or whooping cough, as the ratio of deaths to cases reported is entirely too

great and not in keeping with the usual mortality from these diseases. As the ordinance requiring the reporting of these diseases has only been in existence for a few months this may account in a measure for non-compliance with its provisions. It is my impression that during the coming year physicians will more fully comprehend the importance of statistics of this character and report these diseases as promptly and accurately as they now do diphtheria, scarlet fever and variola.

YEARLY MORTALITY REPORT.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Abscess of Brain	7	Colic	1
Abscess of Liver	8	Complication Diseases	1
Abscess of Lungs	4	Congestion	3
Abscess, all others	10	Congestive Chill	3
Anasarca	1	Consumption	295
Angina Pectoris	18	Convulsions	79
Addison's Disease	2	Corea	2
Album	1	Cystitis	3
Alcoholism	5	Cholera Morbus	1
Aneurism	4	Croup	22
Anaemia	9	Cyanosis	5
Apoplexy	53	Delirium Tremens	1
Asthenia	8	Diarrhœa, Chronic	6
Ascites	2	Diabetes	12
Asphyxia	14	Diphtheria	26
Asthma	66	Dysentery, Acute	28
Atelectasis Pulmonum	3	Dysentery, Chronic	7
Appendicitis	15	Dyspepsia	1
Atheroma	1	Dropsy	39
Blood Poisoning	1	Debility, General	39
Bowels, Obstruction of	30	Eclampsia	1
Bowels, Inflammation of	7	Enteritis	28
Brain, Congestion of	33	Endocarditis	5
Brain, Inflammation of	11	Entero-colitis	34
Brain, Softening of	23	Epilepsy	9
Bronchitis	96	Erysipelas	3
Colitis, Tubercular	2	Ether Anæsthesia	1
Cancer of Breast	4	Emphysema	7
Cancer of Liver	17	Eczema	1
Cancer of Womb	8	Embolism	1
Cancer of Stomach	20	Endocarditis	7
Cancer, all others	53	Encephalosis	1
Carbuncle	1	Empyema	1
Catarrh	13	Exhaustion	6
Cerebral Embolism	1	Femur Fracture	2
Cellulitis	2	Fracture Skull	1
Cerebritis	13	Fever, Malarial	1
Chicken Pox	1	Fever, Pernicious	2
Childbirth	3	Fever, Puerperal	5
Cholera Infantum	26	Fever, Remittent	7
Cholesteræmia	1	Fever, Scarlet	3
Chlorosis	1	Fever, Typhoid	122

Gangrene	9
Gastritis	19
Gastro Enteritis	4
Goitre	1
Heart Disease	62
Heart, Fatty Degeneration	7
Heart Failure	33
Heart Disease, Organic	74
Hemorrhage of Bowels	3
Hemorrhage of Lungs	10
Hemorrhage, all others	30
Hemiplagia	7
Hernia	6
Hydrocephalus	10
Hepatitis	8
Inanition	152
Influenza	2
Insanity	2
Intemperance	2
Intersurption	1
Intestinal Toxemia	1
Icterus	2
Jaundice	5
Kidneys, Bright's Disease of	50
Kidneys, Inflammation of	3
La Grippe	32
Lung, Oedema of	1
Laryngitis	8
Leukaemia	1
Liver, Cirrhosis of	29
Liver, Inflammation of	4
Liver, Congestion	6
Lungs, Congestion of	18
Locomotor Ataxia	1
Malnutrition	1
Mania	3
Marasmus	37
Measles	9
Melvitis	1
Meningitis	71
Meningitis, Cerebral	22
Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal	59
Meningitis, Tubercular	28
Mitral Insufficiency	4
Mitral Regurgitation	3
Morphine, Chronic	1
Myelitis	3
Natural Decline	1
Nervous Prostration	1
Neurasthenia	11
Nephritis	47
Oedema	4
Œsophagus, Stricture of	1
Old Age	170
Paralysis	150
Paresis	1
Peritonitis	34
Pleurisy	5
Pneumonia	326
Pyæmia	1
Pyonephritis	1
Pericarditis	4
Premature Birth	9
Puerperal Eclampsia	1
Rheumatism	7
Rickets	1
Sarcoma	3
Sclerosis	3
Scrofula	1
Senile Atrophy	1
Senility	2
Septicaemia	23
Small-pox	3
Sporadic Cholera	1
Strangulation	1
Sunstroke	5
Shock	1
Syphilis	11
Spinal Disease	5
Tabes Mesenterica	3
Tabes Dorsalis	1
Thrombosis	2
Toxemia	1
Tumor, Ovarian	3
Tumor, Brain	3
Tumor, all others	5
Tuberculosis	143
Trismus Nascentium	7
Thrush	1
Teething	3
Tetanus	9
Typhlitis	1
Ulceration of Bowels	1
Ulceration of Stomach	7

Ulceration, all others	2	Accident, Drowning	12
Uraemia	49	Accident, Burns and Scalds	16
Unknown	6	Accident, all others	27
Valvular Disease of Heart	3	Accident, Railroad	25
Variola	8	Homicide and Murder	26
Varicose Veins	1	Poisoning	6
Whooping Cough	5	Spasms	9
Not Listed	1	Suicide	33

SEX.

Male	1,773	Female	1,746

COLOR.

White	2,590	Colored	929

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Single	2,145	Not stated	254
Married	1,120		

NATIVITY.

Louisville	1,648	England	11
Other Parts of the U. S.	968	France	5
Ireland	175	Other Foreign Countries	39
Germany	390	Unknown	283

AGES.

Under 1 year	508	From 30 to 40 years	393
From 1 to 2 years	157	From 40 to 50 years	310
From 2 to 3 years	74	From 50 to 60 years	386
From 3 to 4 years	52	From 60 to 70 years	366
From 4 to 5 years	28	From 70 to 80 years	298
From 5 to 10 years	107	From 80 to 90 years	127
From 10 to 20 years	201	From 90 to 100 years	210
From 20 to 30 years	417	Not stated	74

WARDS.

First Ward	376	Tenth Ward	302
Second Ward	238	Eleventh Ward	467
Third Ward	244	Twelfth Ward	518
Fourth Ward	203	City Hospital	125
Fifth Ward	238	Eruptive Hospital	4
Sixth Ward	160	Other Institutions	77
Seventh Ward	130	Not Stated	35
Eighth Ward	178		
Ninth Ward	224	Total	3,519

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1898–1899.

MONTH.	Atmospheric Pressure. (In Inches.) Reduced to Sea Level.					Temperature. (In Degrees Fahrenheit.)							Precipitation. (In Inches.)			No. of Days.				Prevailing Wind Direction.	Total Wind Movement (Miles.)
	Mean.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Monthly Mean.	Normal.	Departure.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Total.	Normal.	Departure.	With .01 or More Rain.	Clear.	Partly Cloudy.	Cloudy.		
Sept., 1898.	30.06	30.41	10th	29.77	22d	74	69	+ 5	97	2d	52	11th	2.97	2.82	+ .15	9	14	7	9	S W	4887
Oct., 1898.	30.09	30.36	31st	29.72	17th	58	58	0	90	2d	31	27th	2.85	2.81	+ .04	12	7	7	17	S E	6200
Nov., 1898.	30.15	30.48	25th	29.67	21st	45	45	0	74	4th	14	26th	2.55	4.06	—1.51	11	9	5	16	S E	6528
Dec , 1898.	30.16	30.84	9th	29.46	4th	35	38	— 3	62	29th	7	14th	2.61	3.87	—1.26	10	12	7	12	S W	7144
Jan., 1899.	30.17	30.77	1st	29.70	24th	35	34	+ 1	64	4th	4	31st	4.30	4.02	+ .28	12	6	4	21	S	7514
Feb., 1899.	30.12	30.62	10th 12th	29.52	21st	27	38	—11	65	26th	—14	9th	1.84	4.34	—2.50	13	6	6	16	S	6775
March, 1899.	29.98	30.54	7th	29.39	18th	43	44	— 1	73	11th	3	7th	7.02	4.03	+2.99	19	2	11	18	S W	8541
April, 1899.	30.05	30.39	5th	29.74	7th	58	56	+ 2	89	29th	27	2d	3.50	4.46	— .96	10	11	7	12	S	6470
May, 1899.	30.03	30.33	14th	29.78	12th	69	66	+ 3	90	16th	49	23d	3.17	3.72	— .55	14	9	6	16	S	5937
June, 1899.	30.06	30.33	17th	29.90	28th	77	75	+ 2	96	5th	56	17th	3.80	4.32	— .52	10	14	6	10	S W	5232
July, 1899.	29.99	30.21	1st	29.84	15th 24th	79	78	+ 1	95	14th	59	10th	2.09	3.76	—1.67	9	10	11	10	S W	3643
August, 1899.	29.96	30.10	28th	29.75	10th	79	76	+ 3	98	3d	63	8th	2.72	3.55	— .83	9	15	8	8	N	1950

Louisville, Ky., September 5, 1899.

H. B. Hersey, *Local Forecast Official and Section Director.*

Comparative Statement of Mortality From 1874 to 1899.

YEAR.	Estimated Population.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Deaths From Typhoid.	Percentage of Typhoid Deaths to Total Deaths.	Typhoid Deaths Per 10,000 Inhabitants.
1874	110,022	2,476	22.5	68	2.7	6.0
1875	112,339	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1876	114,656	1,775	24.2	46	1.7	4.0
1877	116,974	1,989	17 0	44	2.2	3.6
1878	119,291	2,221	18.6	59	2.7	4.8
1879	121,608	2,580	21.2	75	2.9	6.1
1880	123,762	2,775	22.4	81	3.0	6 5
1881	127,475	2,761	22.7	135	5.0	10.0
1882	131,188	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1883	134,901	2,288	16 9	58	2.6	4.4
1884	138,614	2,851	20.6	155	5.4	11.2
1885	142,327	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1886	146,040	2,742	18.8	117	4.2	8.0
1887	149,753	2,862	19.0	120	4.2	8.0
1888	153,466	3,101	20.0	133	4 3	8.7
1889	157,179	3,192	20.3	144	4.5	9.0
1890	161,129	3,162	19.0	142	4.5	9.0
1891	165,500	3,087	18.6	130	4.2	7.8
1892	170,000	3,384	19.9	116	3.4	6.8
1893	175,500	3,266	18.6	135	4.1	6.7
1894	200,000	3,140	15.7	145	4.6	7.2
1895	205,000	3,369	16.4	126	3.7	6.1
1896	211,100	3,295	15.5	131	4.0	6.1
1897	215,572	3,105	14.4	93	2.9	4.3
1898	225,000	3,058	13.59	118	3.8	5.1
1899	226,678	3,519	15.52	75	2 1	3.3

Comparative Mortality in Various Cities in the United States for 1898.

	Population.	Rate Per 1,000.
New York City	3,438,899	19.28
Philadelphia	1,240,266	19.18
Chicago	1,619,226	14.07
St. Louis	600,000	14.20
Baltimore	541,000	19.19
Boston	541,827	20.09
Cincinnati	405,000	13.79
Cleveland	370,000	13.62
San Francisco	370,000	19.41
Pittsburg	298,772	17.10
Nashville, Tenn	110,834	14.49
Paterson, N. J.	110,288	16.53
Richmond, Va.	90,000	19.41
Lowell, Mass.	87,000	20.78
Reading, Pa	76,000	14.00
Hartford, Conn.	74,000	17.66
Wilmington, Del.	73,000	18.89
Utica, N. Y.	55,000	18.47
San Antonio, Texas	55,000	14.05
Burlington, Vt.	18,500	16.38
Albany, N. Y.	. . .	19.03
Louisville	225,000	13.59

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY WORKHOUSE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

I. N. VETTER,
Superintendent.

COLEMAN A. FREDERICK,
Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 1, 1899.

To the Honorable Board of Public Safety:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit to you my annual report of the City Work House, for the year ending August 31, 1899. The accompanying schedule and statements marked respectfully A, B, C, D, E and F, exhibit fully the transactions pertaining to the institution during the year.

The many valuable and necessary improvements made in the past year, have exceeded any previous year. One new boiler and boiler house at a cost of $2,498.65, new boilers in prison kitchen and residence, $98.55, radiators for heating female closet, $155; repairing derrick, $300; new barn, $125; and other minor repairs, total $4,693.23, against 1898, of $1,089.16, making an expenditure for repairs over 1898 of $3,604.07. We also had nineteen prisoners per day more in 1899 than the previous year. Considering the appropriation for the two years we lived more economically in 1899 than in 1898.

As to the health and sanitary condition of the prison, I respectfully refer you to the report of the city physician, Dr. J. W. Guest, who has been faithful in the discharge of his duties at all times.

Religious services are conducted every Sunday afternoon by Mr. J. T. Burkhart, who is assisted by a corps of Christian ladies and gentlemen.

The quarry is in good condition, being properly equipped with tools and implements necessary to work to advantage. We had to do more stripping in the past year than has been done for years, the reason is that we are getting to the end of our quarry on the north and south sides. We had one accident in the quarry, our large derrick falling, but fortunately nobody was hurt. The damage caused amounted to $300.

For a detailed statement of receipts, expenditures and other statistics of prisoners I respectfully refer you to the secretary's report.

I desire to return my thanks to Mr. Frederick, our secretary, and all officers and employes connected with the institution for the prompt discharge of their various duties. In conclusion, allow me to thank your honorable board for the many favors extended me personally, and the assistance rendered me in the discharge of my duties.

Yours respectfully,

I. N. VETTER,
Superintendent.

SCHEDULE A.

SHOWING EXPENSES OF LOUISVILLE CITY WORKHOUSE FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

MONTHS.	Officers' Salaries.	Repairs	Provisions	Shoes and Clothing	Drugs	Hardware and Tools	Fuel	Lights	Provender	Powder and Fuse	Office Stationery.	Sundries	Total Expenses.
September, 1898	$897 00	$ 177 51	$418 52	$ 69 34	$ 7 98	$54 47		$ 9 74	$25 19	$35 80	$13 75	$62 40	$1,777 70
October, 1898	905 35	415 62	297 81	105 90	8 18	20 10	$ 82 00	13 00	35 52	33 30		27 53	1,934 31
November, 1898	907 00	2,688 31	635 91	139 36	31 05	20 71	64 64		41 39	11 65		56 61	4,596 63
December, 1898	917 00	382 31	242 38	112 54	36 45	51 64	118 91	14 94	36 12	11 65		39 62	1,963 56
January, 1899	917 00	82 34	418 14	69 22	1 50	8 50	144 13	32 36	48 82	23 30		27 48	1,772 79
February, 1899	917 00	115 36	418 22	88 17	34 75	7 57	151 08	15 58	41 78			11 30	1,800 81
March, 1899	917 00	65 85	171 35	59 10		15 27	156 33	16 33	40 50	12 50		22 45	1,476 68
April, 1899	917 00	87 10	519 43	65 38	37 70	11 59	78 75		35 73	11 65		48 40	1,812 73
May, 1899	917 00	193 37	106 51	100 80	8 38	77 24	65 00	17 54	41 28			41 53	1,568 65
June, 1899	917 00	235 04	463 34	10 80	8 64	21 40	72 75		36 94			56 90	1,822 81
July, 1899	917 00	64 09	358 34	76 82	12 80	11 42		12 34	56 94	16 05		18 61	1,544 41
August, 1899	917 00	61 49	354 61	55 50	8 90	2 29	34 38	7 92	34 12		3 75	43 34	1,523 30
Total	$10,962 35	$4,668 39	$4,404 56	$952 93	$196 33	$302 20	$967 97	$139 75	$474 33	$145 90	$17 50	$456 17	$23,588 38

SCHEDULE B.

SHOWING RECEIPTS OF LOUISVILLE CITY WORKHOUSE FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

MONTHS.	BROKEN STONE.			GUTTER FLAGGING AND CURBING.			BLOCK STONE.			SUNDRIES.		TOTAL RECEIPTS.
	Number of Yards	Price	Value	Number of Feet	Price	Value	Loads	Price	Value			
September, 1898												
October, 1898	3,136	$0 65	$2,038 40	879	$0 25	$219 75	10	$2 00	$ 20 00			$2,278 15
November, 1898	762	65	495 30	2,858	25	714 50	15	2 00	30 00	500 loads spawls @ 40c. . . $200 00 30 perch building stone @ 1.00, 30 00	$230 00	1,469 80
December, 1898	648.8	65	421 72	440	25	110 00				500 loads spawls at @ 40	200 00	731 72
January, 1899	413.8	65	268 97									268 97
February, 1899							50	2 00	100 00			100 00
March, 1899	609	65	395 85	1,395	25	348 75				2 18-inch corner stones	3 00	747 60
April, 1899	813.4	65	528 68	560	25	140 00				350 feet coping, @ 35c	122 50	791 18
May, 1899	899.3	65	584 22	748	25	119 50						703 72
June, 1899	502.3	65	326 50									326 50
July, 1899	965.7	65	627 70	300	25	75 00						702 70
August, 1899	408.8	65	265 72	6,000	25	1500 00						1,765 72
Total												$9,886 06

SCHEDULE C.

SHOWING EXPENSES OVER RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

Amount paid for current expenses as shown per Schedule A			$23,588 38
RECEIPTS.			
Stone sold from September 1, 1898 to September 1, 1899, as shown by Schedule B		$9,886 06	
Additional Stone on hand August 31, 1899:			
1,800 cubic yards broken stone @ 65c .	$1,170 00		
1,000 gutter flagging @ 25c	250 00		
2,800 cubic yards spawls @ 40c	700 00		
50 loads paving rock @ $2.00	100 00		
32 boundary line stones @ $1.50 . . .	48 00		
9 corner stones @ $2.00	18 00		
		$2,286 00	
		$12,172 06	
Deduct stone on hand August 31, 1898		3,212 00	
			8,960 06
Balance expenses on receipts			$14,628 32

SCHEDULE D.

SHOWING COMMITMENTS AND RECAPTURES OF PRISONERS AT CITY WORK-HOUSE FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

MONTHS.	MALES.			FEMALES.			Recaptured.	Grand Total.
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.		
September, 1898	43	85	128	19	31	50	. . .	178
October 1898	52	71	123	9	22	31	. . .	154
November, 1898	58	80	138	19	24	43	. . .	181
December, 1898	47	66	113	7	14	21	. . .	134
January, 1899	45	75	120	6	18	24	. . .	144
February, 1899	39	28	67	11	15	26	. . .	93
March, 1899	49	71	120	8	17	25	. . .	145
April, 1899	34	63	93	4	32	36	. .	133
May, 1899	33	79	112	11	23	34	1	147
June, 1899.	30	48	78	5	39	44	. . .	122
July, 1899	46	145	191	14	58	72	3	266
August, 1899	66	127	193	14	58	72	. . .	265
Total	542	938	1,480	127	351	478	4	1,962

RECAPITULATION.

Prisoners on hand September 1, 1898	227	
Prisoners committed during the year	1,958	
Prisoners recaptured	4	
		2,189
Prisoners discharged during the year	1,972	
Prisoners escaped during the year	5	
Prisoners died during the year	0	
		1,977
Prisoners on hand September 1, 1899		212

SCHEDULE E.

SHOWING DISCHARGES AND ESCAPES OF PRISONERS AT CITY WORKHOUSE FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

MONTHS.	MALES.			FEMALES.			Escaped	Grand Total
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total		
September, 1898	50	98	148	17	33	50	. . .	198
October, 1898	50	83	133	14	34	48	. . .	181
November, 1898	45	76	121	20	26	46	. .	167
December, 1898	59	64	123	5	15	20	. . .	143
January, 1899	37	74	111	8	23	31	. .	142
February, 1899	45	95	140	5	14	19	. . .	159
March, 1899	39	50	89	13	20	33	. . .	122
April, 1899	44	72	116	5	27	32	1	149
May, 1899	48	70	118	9	25	34	. . .	152
June, 1899	29	50	79	4	24	28	1	108
July, 1899	36	109	145	13	48	61	2	208
August, 1899	63	119	182	13	52	65	1	248
Total	545	960	1,505	126	341	467	5	1,977

SCHEDULE F.

SHOWING CHARGES AGAINST PRISONERS OF CITY WORKHOUSE FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

CHARGES.	1898				1899								Total
	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	
Disorderly conduct	97	58	67	47	64	45	70	67	74	66	135	141	931
Drunk and disorderly conduct	38	50	44	39	27	18	25	15	35	25	55	39	410
Drunk	13	13	16	8	13	9	11	3	4	2	6	19	117
Security warrants	10	14	10	15	6	12	12	16	8	5	27	23	158
Breach of peace	9	2	6	2	4	1	5	11	..	..	4	4	48
Loitering	4	6	17	6	18	1	12	12	11	17	23	26	153
Contempt of court	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5
Attachment	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carrying c. and d. weapons	1	4	6	4	5	2	3	3	2	2	7	5	44
No license	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Begging	1	..	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	19
Grand larceny	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	11
Neglect of children	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shooting in city limits	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Striking with intent to kill	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Malicious cutting	..	1	4	4	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	15
Fast driving	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Cruelty to animals	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Housebreaking	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Receiving stolen property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Willful murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Petit larceny	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Robbery	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Neglect of children	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Destroying property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Malicious shooting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Exposure of person	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	6
Fornication	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	176	154	180	134	144	91	145	131	146	122	263	260	1,946

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

ROBERT TILFORD, *Inspector of Buildings.*
E. H. SHERLEY, *Deputy Inspector of Buildings.*
FRANK WALKER, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF BUILDING INSPECTOR.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 1, 1899.

To the Honorable Board of Public Safety;

Gentlemen: The attached tables showing in detail the work done by this department during the year ending August 31, 1899, are presented for your consideration.

The amount expended in the erection, alteration and repair of buildings for the year is $1,584,299, an increase of $19,131 over the period extending from September 1, 1897, to August 31, 1898.

This increase arises not from the erection of buildings, for there is a falling off in this respect of $147,661, but from their repair, the amount of which for the year just closed is $260,023 against $93,281 for the preceding one, an increase of $166,742.

The decrease in number of brick structures was eighteen (18), whilst the increase in frames was two hundred and twenty (220), the total number of the latter being twelve hundred and one (1201), the former two hundred and twenty-two (222).

A good idea of the character of frames being erected in the city may be had by considering that, whilst the actual increase in the number of buildings of all kinds erected in 1898-1899 over 1897-1898 is two hundred and two, they cost $147,661 less than those built in 1897-1898, or in other words, twelve hundred and twenty-one (1221) houses constructed in 1897-1898, cost $1,471,-937 whilst fourteen hundred and twenty-three (1423) built in 1898-1899, cost $1,324,276 and yet building material was fully 33 per cent higher in 1898-1899, than in 1897-1898.

The increase in the repair account is marked, and the vast sum of money represented by it has been in most cases, I regret to say, very unwillingly expended by property-owners, and has only been brought about by persistent effort upon the part of this de-

partment, to compel them to put their houses in a safe, if not in a comfortable condition.

Experience leads me to believe that buildings are the most neglected of all property, especially those occupied by tenants, and I often wonder if it arises from an inability upon the part of the owners to recognize decay, or from a desire to make the tenants keep them in repair; but be that as it may, I have found since taking charge of the office, January 1, 1897, twelve hundred and sixty-five (1265) houses which I deemed unsafe, and consequently ordered torn down or repaired, and the thanks of many longsuffering tenants are due to the wisdom that established within the city government a power sufficiently great to cause landlords to keep their houses in at least fair condition.

I regret to note that no action has been taken by the General Council upon the ordinance suggested by me, and prepared by you relating to a fire district, the limits of which were to be Preston street on the east, Fourteenth street on the west, the river on the north, and Chestnut on the south.

The excess of frames over brick buildings grows each year, and soon, if it keeps up, we will have a city of frames.

No action has been taken upon the suggestion made by this office as to the enactment of an ordinance regulating the proximity of seats in public halls, width of aisles in same, or the entrance to and from them. Also the lining of all flues with terra-cotta, and the covering the tops of fire walls with cement or terra-cotta.

These are very important measures looking to the protection of both life and property, and indirectly saving much money and annoyance to the fire department by putting an end to very many small fires caused by defective flues, which undoubtedly would be the case if all flues hereafter built were so lined.

Being charged with the duty of enforcing the laws relative to the prevention of fires, and the erection of fire escapes on such buildings as require them, has caused me to give such matters considerable thought; and as a result I have concluded that it is next to impossible to afford by means of fire escapes inmates of tenement, apartment houses and hotels, adequate protection in

case of fires in such buildings; therefore, I would suggest to your honorable board in the interest of humanity, and indirectly the protection of property, that you offer to the council an ordinance requiring that all such structures hereafter built in the city be thoroughly equipped with automatic sprinklers.

Such an ordinance would impose no hardships upon the owners as the saving in the cost of insurance would soon reimburse them for the outlay; whilst those residing under such roofs would be as fully and thoroughly protected from fire as human ingenuity could suggest.

The records show seven hundred and sixty-nine (769) fire alarms sounded during the year; of this number fifty-eight (58) were false. Two hundred and seventy-seven (277) were caused by fires in dwellings, and eighty-two (82) in stables and outhouses attached to them, making a total of three hundred and fifty-nine (359), slightly more than one-half of all fires occurring within the city limits. Two hundred and one (201) fires are put down as "cause unknown;" in my judgment this is but another name for wooden ash barrel or box, for in nearly every such case, that portion of the dwelling or outhouse where the ash barrel or box was located, shows the greatest damage, and the said barrel or box entirely consumed by the flames.

I again suggest to you the propriety of preparing an ordinance prohibiting the use of wooden receptacles for ashes; such an ordinance would reduce the number of fires greatly, and like the automatic sprinkler serve to reduce the insurance rate.

Sparks falling on shingle roofs caused fifty-five (55) fires, and this has caused me to make, lately, a ruling that all roofs other than gable shall be of metal, or some other incombustible material and all shingle roofs destroyed by fire or damaged to the extent of 50 per cent from any cause (other than gable) must be removed entirely, and replaced with metal or composition.

Defective flues were responsible for ninety-one (91) fires; ninety were accidental, forty-five explosion of gasoline, thirty-seven incendiary, thirty-one lamp explosions, twelve caused by hot ashes, whilst the remainder, one hundred and forty-nine are charged to minor causes.

I deem it my duty to inform you that during the year my office has been fairly flooded with citizens complaining of damage to their property, and injury to their happiness and comfort caused by what is commonly known as the smoke nuisance, I have been powerless to render them any assistance in a large majority of cases, the building law taking notice only of the height and dimensions of flues, and not what passes through them.

The law makes it my duty to see that chimneys extend two feet beyond the ridge of gable, and five feet above the top of flat roofs, that are smaller than 9 x 13 inches.

Chimneys or flues of this size, and less in extent than 25 x 20 inches must extend five feet above the roofs of all buildings within a radius of fifty feet of such flues, and all that are 20 x 25 inches and larger must extend ten feet above the roofs of all houses within this radius, and when these conditions are complied with, my authority is at an end.

The office issued twenty-four hundred and ten (2410) permits: eighty-one (81) for repair of cellar doors condemned, nine hundred and six (906) for repair of buildings, twelve hundred and one (1201) for the erection of frame and two hundred and twenty-two (222) for brick structures.

There are within our city limits of twenty-one square miles, twenty-five thousand (25,000) buildings exclusive of stables and outhouses attached to them. The condition of these buildings has to be looked after, the erection of twelve to fourteen hundred yearly to be overlooked, houses to be sought for and examined as to the necessity for fire escapes to be erected thereon, and all cellar doors to be looked after and caused to be kept in safe condition, and to do this work there are three men employed, myself and two deputies one of whom must be in the office at all times.

We have used our utmost endeavors to do the work well, and trust it has been done to your satisfaction. Thanking you for your uniform courtesy, kindness and support in the conduct of this department, I am very respectfully,

ROBT. J. TILFORD,
Inspector of Buildings.

RECAPITULATION

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

MONTH.	YEAR.	R'PAIRS	FRAME.	BRICK.	COST OF REPAIRS. Brick and Frame.	COST OF FRAME. New Buildings.	COST OF BRICK. New Buildings.
September.	1898	73	106	31	$11,182	$40,371	$ 96,774
October.	1898	62	114	23	56,299	48,704	53,179
November	1898	73	77	11	5,174	27,471	27,640
December.	1898	60	37	11	6,377	12,199	31,550
January	1899	54	67	12	22,034	24,155	30,505
February.	1899	44	59	8	6,627	23,855	71,000
March	1899	100	142	20	11,141	40,710	61,810
April.	1899	107	182	28	15,132	59,926	100,851
May	1899	104	133	22	63,121	42,703	148,210
June	1899	79	118	7	27,844	29,797	38,800
July	1899	86	69	20	23,827	45,352	111,879
August.	1899	64	97	29	11,265	51,860	104,975
Total	. . . .	906	1,201	222	$260,023	$447,103	$877,173

CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS.

	Cost.
29 warehouses	$ 82,648
86 stores	179,773
7 churches	98,010
10 factories	71,500
84 brick dwellings	294,850
415 frame dwellings	329,160
1,698 miscellaneous	528,358
Number of permits issued.	2,168

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY POUNDKEEPERS

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

POUNDKEEPERS' REPORT.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

LOUISVILLE, SEPT. 1, 1899.

To the Honorable Board of Public Safety:

Gentlemen: The following is a full report of the East End Pound for the year ending August 31, 1899:

Dogs and bitches taken in	2,146
Smothered	2,008
Sold and redeemed	72
Given per order S. F	3
Given per order B. of S.	5
Given per order of Mayor	1
Left over September 1, 1899	57
Horses and mares	82
Mules	31
Cows	28
Hogs	3
Calves	3
Goats	1

Very respectfully,

TONY STELTENKAMP,
Poundkeeper, Eastern District.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 1, 1899.

To the Honorable Board of Public Safety:

Annual report of poundkeeper of the Western District for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899:

Total number of dogs and bitches pounded from September 1, 1898 to August 31, 1899	1,837
Total number of dogs and bitches redeemed	107

Total number of dogs and bitches delivered free	4
Total number of dogs and bitches slain	1,726
Total of money paid Mr. J. M. Terry, $2,675.	
Horses and mares pounded	50
Horses and mares redeemed	46
Horses and mares delivered free	3
Horses and mares slain by Humane Society	1
Mules pounded	3
Mules redeemed	3
Cows pounded	23
Cows redeemed	23
One red and white heifer, pounded August 3, advertised and sold to pay cost on August 23.	
Hogs pounded	25
Hogs redeemed	4
Hogs delivered free (were stolen)	21
Sheep pounded	1
Sheep redeemed	1

Respectfully,

JOHN C. ABRAHAM,
Poundkeeper Western District.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Home of the Aged and Infirm

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

JOHN K. WESTFALL,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Hon. Chas. P. Weaver, Mayor, and Board of Public Safety:

Gentlemen: It is with pleasure I submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899.

The total expenditures are $17,515.43. We have due from the state $276.80, for keeping pauper idiots and have received from the state $1,000 for keeping pauper idiots; and have received from the city $49.50 for the burial of pauper dead.

After deducting the amount received from the city and state and also the amount due from the state with the amount expended for necessary repairs during the year, including $200, the cost of purchasing of two acres of ground adjoining our property, our actual net expense its $11,542.49, and our per diem 8 5-10 cents.

This includes salaries, feeding, clothing, drugs and liquors furnished, and also leaves a balance of $234.57.

We have fifty-one head of hogs, three horses, eight mules, twenty-six milch cows, ten heifers and one bull.

We are having a new roof put on the house (it is now under construction), and will be completed in about ten days or two weeks and after it has been finished we will paint the entire building. After the work has been completed the building will be in a first class condition. I have also built a new dry room out of the appropriation besides purchasing two acres of land.

The officers have taken a great deal of interest in the institution and I thank them in behalf of the board for the interest they have taken.

Allow me to thank the members of the board for the kindness and assistance they have rendered me during the past year.

I remain, with great respect,

J. K. WESTFALL,
Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

SHOWING THE NUMBER ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, DIED, AND THE TOTAL EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

MONTHS.	Adults admitted.	Adults discharged.	Total number adults admitted.	Total number adults discharged.	Adults died.	Total number adults died.	Total number remaining.	Officers and employes.	Family.	Total number days.	Monthly expense.
September	11	8	11	8	1	1	323	17	3	10,704	$1,314 83
October	15	10	15	10	2	2	328	17	3	11,275	1,172 88
November	16	7	16	7	1	1	336	17	3	10,989	1,633 38
December	21	5	21	5	4	4	348	17	3	11,837	1,442 53
January	14	9	14	9	3	3	350	17	3	11,883	1,506 40
February	13	7	13	7	3	3	353	17	3	10,789	1,317 50
March	14	18	14	18	2	2	347	17	3	11,813	1,711 88
April	7	15	7	15	1	1	338	17	3	11,105	1,252 59
May	11	21	11	21	1	1	327	17	3	11,141	1,273 53
June	15	9	15	9	2	2	331	17	3	10,952	1,663 41
July	10	12	10	12	2	2	327	17	3	11,079	1,243 65
August	12	10	12	10	5	5	324	17	3	11,175	1,782 85
Total	159	131	159	131	27	27	4,032	204	36	134,742	$17,315 43

Total monthly expense	$17,315 43
Cost of purchasing two acres of land	200 00
Total expense	$17,515 43
Balance due from state for keeping pauper idiots	$276 80
Received from city for burial of pauper dead	$ 49 50
Received from state for keeping pauper dead	1,000 00
Total	$1,049 50
Gross expense	$17,515 43
Received from city and state	1,049 50
Balance	$16,465 93
Amount due from state	276 80
Total net expense	$16,189 13
Average cost per diem each person	$12\frac{1}{10}$c.
Average daily attendance each person	356

TABLE No. 2.

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF INMATES REMAINING AUGUST 31, 1899.

American	84
Ireland	97
Germany	75
England	43
Negro	25
Total	324

TABLE No. 3.

SHOWING AGES OF INMATES REMAINING AUGUST 31, 1899.

Number of inmates between 10 to 20 years	6
Number of inmates between 20 to 30 years	20
Number of inmates between 30 to 40 years	48
Number of inmates between 40 to 50 years	66
Number of inmates between 50 to 60 years	62
Number of inmates between 60 to 70 years	64
Number of inmates between 70 to 80 years	40
Number of inmates between 80 to 90 years	10
Number of inmates between 90 to 100 years	8
Total	324

TABLE No. 4.

SHOWING THE CURRENT EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

MONTHS.	Salary, Wages, etc.	Drugs, Paints and Oils.	Groceries, Diet, etc.	Merchandise and Repairs.	Total.
September, 1898 . .	$505 63	$50 74	$418 85	$339 61	$1,314 83
October, 1898 . . .	513 00	25 76	416 09	218 03	1,172 88
November, 1898 . .	513 00	33 04	445 87	641 47	1,633 38
December, 1898 . .	513 00	59 20	513 98	356 35	1,442 53
January, 1899 . . .	513 00	37 62	491 73	464 05	1,506 40
February, 1899 . .	513 00	31 10	401 79	371 61	1,317 50
March, 1899	513 00	58 45	483 38	657 05	1,711 88
April, 1899	513 00	24 20	424 25	291 14	1,252 59
May, 1899.	513 00	51 01	463 18	246 34	1,273 53
June, 1899.	513 00	52 39	522 55	575 47	1,663 41
July, 1899	509 50	26 97	470 80	236 38	1,243 65
August, 1899 . . .	518 50	69 61	486 63	708 11	1,782 85
Total	$6,150 63	$520 09	$5,539 10	$5,105 61	$17,315 43

Monthly total expense for merchandise and repairs	$5,105 61
Cost of two acres of land	200 00
Total expense for merchandise and repairs for year	$5,305 61

Monthly total expense	$17,315 43
Cost of two acres of land	200 00
Total expenses for year	$17,515 43

TABLE No. 5.

SHOWING ACTUAL EXPENSES, DEATHS, ADMITTANCES, DISCHARGES, NUMBER OF DAYS, PER DIEM OF YEARS 1897–98, 1898–99.

Actual expenses of 1897–98	$17,193 04
Total number of days 1897–98	136.356
Per diem	12½c.
Actual expenses of 1898–99	$17,315 43
Total number of days, 1898–99	134,742
Per diem, 1898–99	$12\frac{1}{10}$c.
Increase of admittances, 1898–99	3
Increase of discharges, 1898–99	1
Increase of deaths, 1898–99	4
Increase number of days, 1898–99	1,614
Increase number of inmates since August 31, 1898	1

	Admittances		Discharges.		Deaths.		Total No. of Days.	
	97-98	98-99	97-98	98-99	97-98	98-99	97-98	98-99
September	11	11	5	8	3	1	10,563	10,704
October	14	15	7	10	3	2	11,071	11,275
November	29	16	5	7	2	1	11,594	10,989
December	25	21	8	5	1	4	12,356	11,837
January	13	14	15	9	0	3	12,407	11,883
February	7	13	9	7	1	3	10,865	10,789
March	10	14	14	18	2	2	12,083	11,813
April	5	7	15	15	1	1	11,281	11,105
May	7	11	19	21	2	1	11,344	11,141
June	9	15	13	9	4	2	10,725	10,952
July	15	10	12	12	3	2	11,095	11,079
August	10	12	8	10	1	5	10,972	11,175
Total	156	159	130	131	23	27	136,356	134,742

TABLE No. 6.

SHOWING PRODUCE RAISED ON FARM DURING THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

Five hundred barrels corn, at 35 cents.	$ 175 00
Eight tons oats, at $10.	80 00
Sixty tons timothy, at $15	900 00
Ten tons millet, at $10.	100 00
Forty barrels onions, at $1.50	60 00
Eighteen barrels onion sets, at $5.	90 00
Five hundred barrels potatoes, at $1.30	650 00
Three hundred barrels cabbage, at $1.25	375 00
Thirty barrels sweet potatoes at $2.25	67 50
Twenty-five barrels beans, at $2	50 00
Five barrels Boston beans, at $2	10 00
Two hundred and fifty tubs tomatoes, at 75 cents.	187 50
One hundred and twenty-five barrels turnips, at 75 cents	93 75
Ten barrels peas, at $1.25	12 50
Beets, at $10	10 00
Fifty barrels roasting ears, at $1.50	75 00
Lettuce, at $7.50	7 50
Twenty-five dozen chickens, at $3	75 00
Three hundred and twenty-five dozen eggs, at 10 cents	32 50
Seven thousand five hundred gallons milk, at 20 cents	1,500 00
Total	$4,551 25

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

SHOWING NAME, AGE, DATE, NATIVITY AND CAUSE OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

NAME.	AGE.	DATE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEATH.
Fred O'Bannon . .	68	Sept. 27, 1898.	Negro.	Atheroma.
Wm. Gaither . . .	78	Oct. 19, 1898.	Negro.	Old Age.
Phil Nichols. . . .	50	Oct. 25, 1898.	German.	Gastritis.
Nancy Sweeny . .	118	Nov. 9, 1898.	Ireland.	Old Age.
Martha Higgins . .	65	Dec. 11, 1898.	Negro.	Paralysis.
Mrs. Noon	70	Dec. 15, 1898.	Ireland.	Old Age.
C. Ryans. . . .	54	Dec. 17, 1898.	Ireland.	Typhoid.
D. Tucker	84	Dec. 22, 1898.	Ireland.	Heart Disease.
Hugh Fox	96	Jan. 2, 1899.	Ireland.	Old Age.
Mrs. Shanks. . . .	86	Jan. 2, 1899.	Ireland.	Old Age.
Mrs. McClain . . .	56	Jan. 27, 1899.	American.	Consumption.
Wm. Ahrens . . .	45	Feb. 1, 1899.	German.	Pneumonia.
Tom Cravens . . .	66	Feb. 6, 1899.	Ireland.	Old Age.
Mr. Frogg	. . .	Feb. 9, 1899.	American.	La Grippe.
Mary Middlehurst.	82	Mar. 5, 1899.	England.	Senile Debility.
Melvin Grigsby . .	75	Mar. 18, 1899.	England.	Pneumonia.
Jennie Beech . . .	65	April 9, 1899.	American.	Old Age.
Jos. Bowerman . .	. . .	May 12, 1899.	Negro.	Old Age.
Frank Carson . . .	37	June 25, 1899.	Ireland.	Consumption.
Mrs. Clark	65	June 27, 1899.	Ireland.	Dysentery.
Jno. Stopher . . .	. . .	July 14, 1899.	American.	Anæmia.
Mrs. Enright . . .	68	July 4, 1899.	American.	Old Age.
Phyllis Clark . . .	. . .	Aug. 14, 1899.	Negro.	Old Age.
Chas. Wilson . . .	. . .	Aug. 19, 1899.	American.	Cirrhosis of Liver.
Cassie Anderson. .	. . .	Aug. 21, 1899.	American.	Acute Inf. Dysen'y.
Mrs. Layha. . . .	60	Aug. 22, 1899.	Ireland.	Old Age.
Alice Kelly. . . .	26	Aug. 28, 1899.	American.	Anæmia.

TABLE No. 8.

TOTAL INVOICE AT ENDING OF THE FISCAL YEAR AUGUST 31, 1899.

Amount in officers and employes department	$1,242 35
Amount in general household	3,643 72
Amount in public kitchen	289 50
Amount in dining room	106 45
Amount in miscellaneous	8,865 00
Amount in stock	3,455 00
Total	$17,602 02

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ST. JOHN'S ERUPTIVE HOSPITAL

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

ST. JOHN'S ERUPTIVE HOSPITAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 31, 1899.

To the Honorable Board of Public Safety:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit my annual report as superintendent of St. John's Eruptive Hospital, for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899.

Our city has during this time passed through the severest epidemic of smallpox in the history of the municipality. We can point with pride to the record made at the hospital, our death rate being the lowest in any city of the United States. This has been attained by a perfect system of disinfection and treatment. In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to your honorable body for your kind treatment during the epidemic. Below is the report of the hospital:

Total number of cases	548
Total number of deaths	6
Total number of recoveries	542
Percentage of deaths	1.1
White	91
Colored	457

The epidemic began December 4, 1898, and lasted until August 29, 1899, when the last patient was discharged cured.

Below is a list of admissions by months:

December, 1898	4
January, 1899	46
February, 1899	118
March, 1899	135
April, 1899	119
May, 1899	73
June, 1899	25
July, 1899	20
August, 1899	8
Total	548

Besides the smallpox cases, the following contagious diseases were treated at the hospital:

Name.	Number.	Deaths.
Scarlet fever	2	0
Erysipelas	6	0
Diphtheria	1	0

Very respectfully,

HARRIS KELLY,
Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT

LOUISVILLE CITY HOSPITAL

FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

ELLIS DUNCAN, M. D.,
Superintendent.

A. W. SMYTH, M. D.,
Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, AUGUST 31, 1899.

To the Honorable Board of Public Safety:

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure of submitting herewith the annual report of the City Hospital for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899:

Current expenses have been	$40,025 12
Amount received from pay patients, clinic tickets, etc	$1,006 10
Actual cost	$39,019 12
Daily average number of patients	136.5
Admitted during the year	1,828
Born	77
Discharged	1,660
Died	245
Remaining September 1, 1899	136
Death rate	12.86

The most notable differences between the statistics of the year just ended, and the year previous are first, decrease in the receipts, this being due to the much smaller number of clinical tickets and clinical certificates sold, there being on the other hand a slight increase of amount received for pay patients. This can be more plainly shown by comparing the tables of receipts for the respective years. Second, the apparent increase in the death rate, on account of the greater number of fatal accidents and hopeless cases which have been cared for. Of the 245 deaths, 135 of them were malignant disease, consumption and fatal accidents; and if these are eliminated, the death rate is reduced to the low rate of 6.20 per cent.

The service in all departments of the hospital has progressed satisfactorily during the past year, many improvements have been made and the institution is being operated on a much better basis as a result. All the officers, staff and employes at the hospital,

have attended to their duties satisfactorily, faithfully and with credit to the institution.

Besides the regular appropriation of $40,000 for the past year, there was allowed an additional amount of $5,000 for improvements. This was a very wise provision, and has enabled us to make some long needed improvements, including a complete electric light plant, which supplies light to all of the hospital buildings and the grounds and operates two large exhaust ventilating fans, which ventilate all the wards of the hospital; and this plant can also be used for many useful purposes in the wards, in which may soon be included the operating of an X-Ray apparatus. Another great improvement, and one long needed, was the removal of nineteen asphalt floors, which were very unsatisfactory, and the laying instead, of eleven cement floors, in bath rooms and surgical dressing rooms, and eight maple floors, in wards and sculleries. There have also been added in the hospital by partitioning off heretofore useless space, two wards for children, one for white, and one for colored; and two new emergency wards in connection with the operating room, for dangerous surgical and emergency cases. Another long felt need has been supplied by the building of a most excellent cold storage addition, which is divided into three compartments, one for general storage of vegetables, etc., one for milk and butter, and one for meats. This enables us to buy in larger quantities and at better prices, and to obviate the loss that has heretofore been suffered from spoiling of suppiies. Among other improvements has been the painting of the interior of all the wards and auxiliary rooms, which have heretofore been calcimined; the fitting up, complete, of a male surgical dressing room; a much more complete outlay of instruments; important plumbing and gutter repairs; furnishing two of the rooms occupied by resident physicians, etc.

The cost of operating the electric light plant will be found to be much less than the cost of gas, and the light is very far superior to the gas light. This plant has not been quite completed, but we are able to use it at present for lighting purposes. Of the

$5,000 appropriated for improvements, the following disposition was made:

Cement and maple floors, cold storage rooms, and partitions for children's and emergency wards	$1,514 00
Electric light plant (not yet paid)	2,850 00
Total amount expended	$4,364 00
Remaining	636 00
Total	$5,000 00

All other improvements beside these were paid for out of the regular appropriation.

While a great deal has been done for the hospital in the past year, there still remain many important improvements to be made, among which may be enumerated the following: First, a separate building with good roomy wards for tubercular patients, many of whom are admitted to the hospital wards, and who necessarily must come in contact with many other patients, who on account of their lowered powers of resistance, are particularly susceptible to tubercular infection. A year ago the Cincinnati Hospital established a branch for consumptives, primarily for the purpose of relieving the main hospital of all patients affected with that disease, and generally to give better facilities for scientific treatment under improved hygienic surroundings, etc. A comparatively inexpensive, but specially planned building was furnished. One nurse, one male and one female attendant were first placed in charge. Medical attention was furnished by the regular hospital internes and staff. The experiment, a Cincinnati paper says, has proven so successful and satisfactory that the hospital directors have been petitioned to enlarge its scope, and provide for the admission of pay patients, alleging that it might, with its prospects, be made self-sustaining.

An improvement of this kind in connection with our hospital is very much needed, and would be productive of much good.

Second, another needed improvement is a building separate from other wards, for treatment of the infectious and contagious diseases of childhood, such as scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria,

etc. These diseases are very common, especially among the poor, where hygiene and sanitation are often defective.

Third, the ambulance service at the city hospital badly needs improvement on account of the rapid increase in the demands upon this department in the last few years. Last year 1,138 runs were made by the ambulance; this year 1,429 runs were made. The ambulance stable, which is old, and far from modern, is arranged to accommodate one ambulance. I would recommend as a very necessary improvement in this service, the erection of a new and modern stable, so arranged that two ambulances can be constantly ready for use. In order to render the service perfectly efficient for the increased and increasing demands on this department, it will be necessary to purchase another ambulance, in addition to the one now in use.

Fourth, I would also recommend that the hospital buildings be given an outside coat of paint, as soon as possible, as they are badly in need of it. There are other minor improvements which could well be made, as the building of a new fumigator; building of a bake oven, that we may bake our own bread; the installation of a small electrical plant, for operation during the day, etc. The amount of money necessary for the current expenses of the hospital for the coming year will be $40,000.

I desire to thank the Mayor and the Board of Safety for the courtesies shown me, and the assistance rendered me in the administration of affairs at the hospital.

Very respectfully,

ELLIS DUNCAN, M. D.,
Superintendent.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 15, 1899.

To the Honorable Board of Public Safety:

Gentlemen: Appended you will find the annual report of statistics of the Louisville City Hospital for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899.

You will notice that the number of patients receiving medical and surgical treatment at this institution during that period has been 146 more than the number treated during the previous year.

I wish to call your special attention to the death rate, which though slightly higher than the last one, will upon careful examination, be found to be in reality very small.

The total number of deaths for the past twelve months is 245. This includes 60 cases of consumption and 12 cases of malignant disease, all incurables, none of which are hospital cases, and should be deducted in estimating the death rate. Likewise moribund cases that were past human art and skill, 45 of whom died within 24 hours after admission, and 18 within 48 hours.

Subtracting these 135 cases, there is left a total of 110 deaths, giving the extremely low death rate of 6.21 per cent for the fiscal year just concluded.

Yours respectfully,

A. W. SMYTH, M. D.,
Secretary.

Number of patients remaining in the hospital September 1, 1898	136
Number of patients admitted during this fiscal year	1,828
Number of births during this fiscal year	77
Total	2,041
Number of patients discharged during this fiscal year	1,660
Number of patients died during this fiscal year	245
Total	2,041
Number of patients remaining in the hospital September 1, 1899	136

DEATH RATE.

Death rate for all the patients	12.86
Death rate for all the white patients	9.78
Death rate for all the colored patients	19.93
Death rate for all the male patients	14.41
Death rate for all the female patients	10.00
Death rate for all the male white patients	10.77
Death rate for all the female white patients	7.89
Death rate for all the male colored patients	23.14
Death rate for all the female colored patients	14.48

DAILY EXPENSE STATEMENT.

MONTHS.	Number of Days for Officers, Employes and Patients.	Number of Days of Relief for Patients.	Daily Average Number of All.	Daily Average Number of Patients.	Daily Average Cost of Patients.	Daily Average Cost of All.	Daily Average Cost of Diet for All.
September	5,936	3,956	$197\frac{26}{30}$	$131\frac{26}{30}$	$0 $44\frac{92}{100}$	$0 $47\frac{92}{100}$	$0 $15\frac{96}{100}$
October	6,080	4,034	$196\frac{4}{31}$	$130\frac{4}{31}$	$49\frac{75}{100}$	$50\frac{51}{100}$	$15\frac{59}{100}$
November	5,983	3,973	$199\frac{13}{30}$	$132\frac{13}{30}$	$39\frac{76}{100}$	$45\frac{26}{100}$	$11\frac{59}{100}$
December	6,844	4,767	$220\frac{24}{31}$	$153\frac{24}{31}$	$58\frac{23}{100}$	$56\frac{35}{100}$	$21\frac{93}{100}$
January	6,958	4,931	$226\frac{2}{31}$	$159\frac{2}{31}$	$51\frac{53}{100}$	$53\frac{76}{100}$	$13\frac{35}{100}$
February	6,090	4,186	$218\frac{14}{28}$	$149\frac{14}{28}$	$56\frac{46}{100}$	$57\frac{67}{100}$	$18\frac{44}{100}$
March	5,589	3,574	$180\frac{9}{31}$	$115\frac{9}{31}$	$46\frac{23}{100}$	$48\frac{66}{100}$	$10\frac{40}{100}$
April	6,044	4,034	$201\frac{14}{30}$	$134\frac{14}{30}$	$58\frac{67}{100}$	$60\frac{71}{100}$	$19\frac{67}{100}$
May	6,181	4,166	$199\frac{12}{31}$	$134\frac{12}{31}$	$62\frac{34}{100}$	$62\frac{55}{100}$	$19\frac{46}{100}$
June	5,863	3,823	$195\frac{13}{30}$	$127\frac{13}{30}$	$77\frac{70}{100}$	$68\frac{98}{100}$	$18\frac{33}{100}$
July	5,962	3,916	$192\frac{10}{31}$	$126\frac{10}{31}$	$47\frac{62}{100}$	$48\frac{93}{100}$	$11\frac{70}{100}$
August	6,492	4,477	$209\frac{13}{31}$	$144\frac{13}{31}$	$59\frac{59}{100}$	$58\frac{76}{100}$	$18\frac{12}{100}$
Totals	74,022	49,837	$202\frac{58}{73}$	$136\frac{197}{365}$	$0 $52\frac{91}{100}$	$0 $53\frac{87}{100}$	$0 $16\frac{29}{100}$

MONTHLY EXPENDITURES.

MONTH.	Chinaware.	Coal.	Diets.	Drugs.	Dry Goods.	Furniture.	Gas.	Hardware.	Horse feed.	Horse-shoeing.	Ice.
September	.....	.....	$ 947 57	$381 64	$172 08	$26 00	$ 73 57	$17 45	$26 97	$ 5 60	$65 61
October	$ 8 35	$101 86	942 68	246 89	227 53	.....	100 95	28 32	28 46	8 80	50 98
November	10 88	219 96	693 82	386 73	174 19	6 50	.....	17 80	33 07	8 00	37 62
December	8 20	318 31	1,501 53	407 71	173 76	12 20	131 84	8 09	32 11	15 80	33 90
January	8 10	404 55	929 51	387 00	164 43	6 75	322 11	81 80	31 30	17 55	28 87
February	.....	438 82	1,123 07	288 03	107 83	.....	143 79	10 78	30 22	16 60	19 14
March	9 03	378 63	581 48	230 65	164 76	.....	141 57	9 55	35 73	11 40	.....
April	.....	307 00	1,189 42	412 12	171 75	.....	.....	17 20	31 55	4 80	71 77
May	18 60	211 55	1,203 38	273 71	90 05	94 00	197 83	62 42	34 28	5 60	54 28
June	9 70	158 71	1,075 11	117 95	82 86	.....	.....	45 79	29 35	.....	82 86
July	3 55	179 99	697 56	234 08	98 55	.....	124 59	7 61	35 08	12 00	62 61
August	15 30	173 46	1,176 47	224 63	90 28	37 00	39 59	10 20	34 04	8 00	66 84
Total	$91 71	$2,745 81	$12,061 60	$3,829 33	$1,753 16	$182 45	$1,275 85	$322 60	$382 16	$114 15	$574 48

MONTHLY EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

MONTH.	Instruments.	Liquor.	Miscellaneous.	Paints and oils.	Repairs.	Rubber Goods.	Salaries.	Sawdust.	Telephone.	Totals.
September	$18 80	.....	.....	$ 19 51	$ 17 15	$ 2 16	$1,067 75	$3 00	.....	$2,844 86
October	.....	$ 78 99	$45 46	111 10	70	20 70	1,064 00	1 50	$4 00	3,071 27
November	.....	.....	39 48	17 80	66 05	2 50	1,038 00	3 00	4 00	2,764 99
December	4 50	62 49	10 68	5 97	8 25	33 90	1,081 00	3 00	4 00	3,857 24
January	60	48 14	11 36	13 90	63 17	3 60	1,210 06	4 50	4 00	3,741 31
February	27 09	59 97	17 81	56 14	7 25	7 40	1,149 00	1 50	8 00	3,512 44
March	.....	.....	27 91	33 19	20 89	7 50	1,059 00	4 50	4 00	2,719 79
April	3 75	.....	50 46	58 90	37 47	9 25	1,302 70	1 50	.....	3,669 64
May	10 60	102 15	1 00	32 28	189 34	11 75	1,264 00	1 50	8 00	3,866 32
June	5 10	.....	85 40	47 26	154 35	.....	1,074 00	3 00	.. ..	3,244 72
July	50	.....	38 61	44 70	274 65	41 65	1,052 23	1 50	8 00	2,917 46
August	.....	69 16	70 04	37 90	516 42	91 80	1,147 05	3 00	4 00	3,815 18
Total	$70 94	$420 90	$398 21	$478 65	$1,355 69	$232 21	$13,508 79	$31 50	$48 00	$40,025 22

RECEIPTS.

Clinical tickets	$745 00
Private patients	239 00
Slops	10 00
Stable receipts	5 50
Hospital certificates	5 00
Barrels	3 60
Total	$1,008 60
Less expressage paid on books from Wm. Wood & Co.	2 50
Balance	$1,006 10
December 7, 1898, treasury receipt for	391 10
August 31, 1899, treasury receipt for	615 00
Total	$1,006 10

ADMISSIONS.

MONTHS.	Male, White.	Female, White.	Male, Colored.	Female, Colored.	Total.
September	58	37	29	13	137
October	64	28	24	14	130
November	71	30	22	12	135
December	111	32	36	21	200
January	67	38	24	14	143
February	75	43	30	18	166
March	59	33	39	13	144
April	63	43	35	12	153
May	69	30	27	18	144
June	47	38	28	17	130
July	66	39	27	26	158
August	84	46	39	19	188
Total	834	437	360	197	1,828

BIRTHS.

MONTH.	Male, White.	Female, White.	Male, Colored.	Female, Colored.	Total.
September	3	4	....	1	8
October	3	2	....	....	5
November	2	3	....	1	6
December	1	1	2	1	5
January	6	3	....	4	13
February	3	3	....	2	8
March	1	1	....	....	2
April	2	2	....	1	5
May	3	2	....	2	7
June	1	4	....	....	5
July	2	1	1	2	6
August	3	3	1	....	7
Total	30	29	4	14	77

DISCHARGES.

Months.	Male, White.	Female, White.	Male, Colored.	Female, Colored.	Total.
September	51	31	24	13	119
October	62	31	17	14	124
November	66	33	20	8	127
December	83	24	17	13	137
January	73	33	21	19	146
February	87	37	34	24	182
March	47	49	18	14	128
April	48	25	29	12	114
May	66	38	32	11	147
June	58	35	23	17	133
July	61	36	18	13	128
August	76	48	26	25	175
Total	778	420	279	183	1,660

DEATHS.

Months.	Male, White.	Female, White.	Male, Colored.	Female, Colored.	Total.
September	6	3	11	1	21
October	10	2	7	1	20
November	6	3	5	2	16
December	18	2	6	6	32
January	10	5	11	0	26
February	5	7	6	0	18
March	4	4	7	2	17
April	10	4	7	1	22
May	5	0	7	6	18
June	4	1	7	7	19
July	6	2	4	1	13
August	10	3	6	4	23
Total	94	36	84	31	245

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS.

Kentucky	1,107
Indiana	116
Tennessee	78
Ohio	40
New York	38
Virginia	38
Missouri	26
Pennsylvania	24
Illinois	22
Georgia	18
North Carolina	12
Alabama	12
Maryland	8
South Carolina	7
Louisiana	7
New Jersey	6
West Virginia	6
Wisconsin	5
Massachusetts	5
Mississippi	4
Arkansas	4
Iowa	3
Kansas	3
Michigan	3
District of Columbia	2
Florida	2
Texas	2
Maine	2
Connecticut	2
Oregon	1
Arizona	1
California	1
Germany	90
Ireland	79
Switzerland	14
Russia	6
England	5
Italy	5
Canada	4
France	3
Scotland	3

Porto Rico	2
Prussia	2
Norway	2
Sweden	2
Greece	2
Mexico	1
Austria	1
Hungary	1
Bavaria	1

DRUGS.

Amount of medicines on hand September 1, 1898	$ 605 03
Amount of liquors on hand September 1, 1898	90 44
Value of medicines purchased during the year	3,829 33
Value of liquors purchased during the year	420 90
Value of medicines on hand September 1, 1899	744 08
Amount of liquors on hand September 1, 1899	84 95

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Number of prescriptions filled in Hospital Department	29,087
Number of prescriptions filled in Dispensary Department	3,680
Average cost of each prescription	$11\frac{1}{16}$ cts.
Number of prescriptions for liquor filled during the year	5,883
Value of drug room fixtures September 1, 1899	140 55

AMBULANCE REPORT.

Runs to and from City Hospital	685
Runs to and from Norton Infirmary	82
Runs to and from Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital	71
Runs to and from St. Joseph's Infirmary	67
Runs to and from Gray-street Infirmary	54
Runs to and from Deaconess Hospital	14
Runs to and from Medical colleges	34
Runs to and from depots, wharves, hotels, etc	422
Total	1,429

SHOWING SEX AND COLOR FOR EACH MONTH.

	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total
Male white	40	46	47	76	52	55	40	40	56	43	47	55	597
Female white	24	27	27	31	35	31	36	22	23	26	35	39	356
Male colored	17	12	14	15	13	16	27	27	12	16	10	25	204
Female colored	7	6	10	11	13	12	9	6	20	13	12	11	130
False	11	9	10	18	7	8	13	18	19	11	11	7	142
Total	99	100	108	151	120	122	125	113	130	109	115	137	1,429

Total number of runs made last year 1,138

INVENTORY.

Wards, operating, dressing, clinic and auxiliary rooms	$4,594 75
Laboratory	225 00
Dead room and autopsy room	119 20
Nurses' room and reception room	676 05
Chapel, halls, office and reception room	172 50
Private dining room	76 60
Matron's store room and dry goods	154 95
Private bed linen	60 80
Officers' and doctors' rooms	291 00
Private parlor	48 00
Steward's department and basement	1,650 95
Engineer's department	5,763 00
Ambulance stable	1,455 90
Drug department	969 58
Total	$16,258 28

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT AND COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

LOUISVILLE SINKING FUND

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,

WM. F. MAYER,

(To November 3, 1899.

F. J. HERRMANN,

(From November 18, 1899.)

COMMISSIONERS,

WM. F. MAYER, C. E. OVERSTREET, GEO. T. WOOD,
F. J. HERRMANN, BASIL DOERHOEFER,
HON. CHAS. T. BALLARD, *President B. A.*,
HON. A. J. ROSS, *President B. A.*,
HON. CHAS. P. WEAVER, *Mayor.*

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

J. M. TERRY.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
ROOMS 27 AND 28, CITY HALL,
LOUISVILLE, KY., January 1, 1900.

To the Mayor and General Council:

GENTLEMEN—I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Sinking Fund for the year ending December 31, 1899. The accompanying statements and tables, embraced in the report of the secretary and treasurer, will give its operations in detail.

During the year three Sewer bonds, due July 1, 1898, and seven Jail bonds, due October 1, 1898, have been retired; also one Old Liability bond of the issue of August 1, 1886. This leaves an outstanding indebtedness of $8,237,000, with an annual interest of $419,830.

The income from licenses varied little from the receipts of last year, there being an increase of $492.04. There was also an increase in the revenue derived from the Sinking Fund tax, amounting to $12,561.57.

During the past year, as in the year preceding, the Commissioners, in anticipation of their revenue, have had to borrow money to meet their current interest, and, as will be seen by the secretary's statement, some $93,000 have been borrowed to meet the interest falling due January 1, 1900.

To avoid a repetition of this in the future, our late President, Wm. F. Mayer, recommended the enacting of a law by the General Assembly whereby a fixed annual tax for a stated number of years should be levied for the benefit of the Sinking Fund. A bill of this character is now pending before the legislature. Its passage will remedy the evil referred to and afford the Commissioners an opportunity of exercising some discretion as to the proper course to pursue in the future in the matter of refunding or payment of maturing bonds.

There are no bonds maturing the present year. There are outstanding, however, $500,000 of Old Liability 20-40 bonds,

issued May 1, 1880, and bearing 5 per cent interest. It would be good policy, I think, to refund these bonds. A four per cent bond could now be readily sold at a premium. Even if sold at par, a saving of $5,000 per annum would be accomplished in the matter of interest. I think the attention of the Mayor and General Council should be called to this matter in order that the proper ordinance be passed authorizing the issue of $500,000 of bonds for the purpose of refunding the above issue, such number to be issued and sold as will realize the amount needed for the retirement of said bonds.

It is with feeling of deepest sorrow that I call attention to the death of our late President and brother Commissioner, WILLIAM F. MAYER. Mr. MAYER became a member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners in 1895. In 1896 he was elected its President, and served in that capacity up to the date of his death, November 3, 1899. Prior to his election as a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund he was a member of the General Council for a number of years, the greater portion of the time being the President of the Board of Councilmen. Successful as a business man, his practical mind kept pace with the spirit of the times, and his administrative abilities were duly recognized by his brother Commissioners. Modest, unassuming in manner, approachable by every one, he endeared himself to all who became acquainted with him, and a friend made in life remained a friend till the parting summons came. No death ever caused deeper regret in the city of Louisville, and his integrity, uprightness, fealty, and sincerity will long be cherished in the memory of many a sorrowing heart. Suitable resolutions were adopted in respect to his memory, which have been enrolled on the minutes of the Board.

Respectfully,

F. J. HERRMANN, *President.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
ROOMS 27 AND 28 CITY HALL,
LOUISVILLE, KY., January 1, 1900.

F. J. Herrmann, President Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith the Thirty-third Annual Report, giving a full and detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements for the year 1899, and showing the condition of the Sinking Fund on the 31st day of December, 1899. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. TERRY, *Sec'y and Treas.*

STATEMENT No. I,

SHOWING THE RECEIPTS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Cash on hand January 1, 1899	$ 4,217 16	
Receipts from all sources	746,354 90	
		$750,572 06
Disbursements during the year		745,161 18
Cash on hand December 31, 1899		5,410 88

LICENSES.

Butchers and retail dealers in fresh meats	$ 11,833 50
Junk dealers and traders	1,018 25
Wagons	13,579 75
Hacks	736 00
Carts and drays	1,619 20
Liquor licenses	132,909 90
Insurance companies	30,772 70
Shows, theaters, exhibitions, etc.	1,657 50
Stock, bond, merchandise, ticket and pawnbrokers	5,289 75
Livery stables and stock yards	1,455 00

Buggies and carriages	$ 5,343 80	
Billiard and pool tables and bowling alleys	2,091 25	
Hucksters	874 55	
Boarding houses, lodging houses and hotels	1,425 50	
Pork and tanking houses and fertilizer works	1,425 00	
Peddlers	12,359 05	
Real estate and house agents	3,639 75	
Dealers in live stock	1,080 00	
Claim agents and claim buyers	25 00	
Architects and contractors	585 00	
Dentists	810 00	
Auctioneers	635 00	
Physicians	4,423 00	
Lawyers	3,241 50	
Scavengers	175 00	
Chiropodists	40 00	
Intelligence offices	275 00	
Photographers	320 50	
Laundries, towel supply companies, bath-houses, and branch laundry offices	6,813 50	
Tobacco brokers, refrigerating and cold storage plants, warehouses, and grain elevators	2,679 25	
Eating-houses and restaurants	1,936 50	
Balls and dances	525 00	
Mercantile and advertising agents	610 00	
Veterinary surgeons	110 00	
Dogs	8,448 00	
		$260,762 70

CITY WHARF.

Of F. I. Brocar, Wharfmaster, per reports	$11,280 50	
Lou. & Jeff. Ferry Co., ferry privilege for quarter ending December 31, 1898	200 00	
Lou. & Jeff. Ferry Co., ferry privilege to September 30, 1899	600 00	
Oneil Coal & Coke Co., rent of wharf property from July 1 to December 31, 1898	126 75	
Oneil Coal & Coke Co., rent of wharf property to September 30, 1899	190 13	
Pacific Coal Co., rent of wharf property from July 1 to December 31, 1898	165 00	
Pacific Coal Co., rent of wharf property to September 30, 1899	247 50	
Jos. Walton & Co., rent of wharf property from July 1 to December 31, 1898	172 50	
Jos. Walton & Co., rent of wharf property to September 30, 1899	258 75	

W. J. Watkins, rent of wharf property from July 2, 1898, to July 2, 1899	$100 00	
Lou. & Nash. R. R. Co., rent of wharf property from October 23, 1898, to October 23, 1899	50 00	
Of Lou. & Nash. R. R. Co., rent of wharf property from October 23, 1899, to October 23, 1900	50 00	
C. C. Stoll, rent of wharf property from February 14 to August 14, 1899	41 00	
C. C. Stoll, rent of wharf property from August 14, 1899, to August 14, 1900	82 00	
B. J. Campbell & Sons, rent of wharf property from May 26, 1898, to May 26, 1899	100 00	
Illinois Central R. R. Co., rent of wharf property from January 1 to June 30, 1899	630 00	
		$14,294 13

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

Of City of Louisville, balance in full of note dated August 8, 1888,		21,000 00

CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

To pay interest due May 1, 1899, on $50,000 South Louisville Bonds	$1,500 00	
To pay interest due November 1, 1899, on $50,000 South Louisville Bonds	1,500 00	
		3,000 00

INTEREST.

On Bank deposits	$1,527 36	
Note City of Louisville, dated August 8, 1888	627 33	
85 Mun. Imp. Bonds, due January 1, 1899	850 00	
85 " " July 1, 1899	850 00	
128 " " January 1, 1899	2,560 00	
128 " " July 1, 1899	2,560 00	
		8,974 69

DOGS.

Of Tony Steltenkamp, Pound-keeper	$16 00	
John C. Abrahams, Pound-keeper	21 75	
		37 75

SINKING FUND TAX, 1899.

Of S. R. Young, city treasurer		208,768 68

BILLS PAYABLE.

Note of Commissioners to—		
Bank of Commerce, dated June 26, 1899	$90,000 00	
German Insurance Bank, dated Dec. 26, 1899	25,000 00	
German Security Bank, dated Dec. 26, 1899	25,000 00	
Bank of Commerce, dated Dec. 29, 1899	43,000 00	
		183 000 00

BACK TAXES.

Of Jas. B. Camp, tax receiver, 1885 to 1893, inclusive	$ 2,277 41	
S. R. Young, city treasurer, 1885 to 1893, inclusive	1,134 78	
S. R. Young, city treasurer, 1896 to 1898, inclusive	41,356 77	
		$44,768 96

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC—ACCOUNT OF L. & N. R. R. CO.

This amount transferred to close account	1,747 99
Total	$746,354 90

STATEMENT No. II,

SHOWING THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

BONDS BURNED IN 1899.

3 Sewer Bonds, due July 1, 1898	$3,000 00	
7 Jail Bonds, due October 1, 1898	7,000 00	
		$10,000 00

[MEMORANDUM.—1 City 5 per cent Bond, No. 500, dated August 1, 1886, due August 1, 1911, with coupons attached from February 1, 1887, to August 1, 1911, both inclusive, was, by resolution of the Board, destroyed by fire March 14, 1899. Said bond had not been signed by Mayor, Auditor, seal attached, nor sold.]

CITY WHARF.

Salary of Wharfmaster	$2,500 00
Salary of Assistant to Wharfmaster	100 00
Pay-rolls	4,727 45
Chas. Hegewald Co., repairing boiler on dredge "Wabash"	7 55
United States Government, dredging	446 08
Eclipse Coal Company, coal	4 75
F. J. Schneider, iron work	48 00
A. N. Struck, building Wharfmaster's office	479 00
J. A. Zimmerman, hardware "	12 00
Neider Bros., stove "	14 75
Bullitt Bros., insurance "	17 88
Lang Bros., insurance "	11 50
Norman & Taylor, carpet "	37 90
David Welch, plumbing "	14 00

Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., merchandise	$ 1 15	
Bradley & Gilbert Co., printing and stationery	16 33	
John M. Settle, broken stone	544 90	
Ohio River Sand Co., broken stone and gravel	22 75	
Jas. McCullough, furniture for Wharfmaster's office.	9 00	
W. B. Belknap Co., merchandise	2 05	
		$ 9,017 04

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, N. Y., GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Remittance to pay interest due—		
February 1, 1899, on 469 City 5 per cent Bonds	$ 11,725 00	
March 1, 1899, on 938 Municipal Bonds, 1,353 Municipal Bonds	14,468 00	
March 15, 1899, on 495 Refunding Bonds	9,900 00	
April 1, 1899, on 149 City Hall Bonds	5,215 00	
May 1, 1899, on 340 City 5 per cent 20-40 Bonds,	8,500 00	
June 1, 1899, on 718 Municipal Bonds, 1,230 Municipal Bonds, 412 Sewer Improvement Bonds,	27,438 00	
July 1, 1899, on 861 Municipal Bonds, 804 Municipal Bonds, 587 Park Bonds, 318 Refunding Bonds, 922 E. & P. R. R. Bonds, 586 Reconstruction Bonds, 334 Road-bed Bonds	107,260 00	
August 1, 1899, on 494 City 5 per cent Bonds	12,350 00	
September 1, 1899, on 925 Municipal Bonds, 1,358 Municipal Bonds	14,505 00	
September 15, 1899, on 494 Refunding 4 per cent Bonds	9,880 00	
October 1, 1899, on 198 City Hall Bonds	6,930 00	
November 1, 1899. on 383 City 5 per cent 20-40 Bonds	9,575 00	
December 1, 1899, on 907 Municipal Bonds, 1,206 Municipal Bonds, 408 Sewer Improvement Bonds	27,247 00	
January 1, 1900, on 841 Municipal Improvement Bonds, 803 Municipal Improvement Bonds, 576 Park Bonds, 316 Refunding 4 per cent Bonds, 852 E. & P. R. R. Bonds, 569 Reconstruction Bonds, 305 Road-bed Bonds	102,730 00	
		367,713 00

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Sundry office expenses	2,346 24

PREMIUMS.

New York exchange	87 67

SALARIES.

Salaries of officers and employes	23,365 00

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Books, stationery, printing and advertising		$ 814 75

CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

20 South Louisville Coupons, due May 1, 1899, $15 each	$300 00	
25 South Louisville Coupons, due May 1, 1899, $30 each	750 00	
150 South Louisville Coupons, due May 1, 1899, $3 each	450 00	
20 South Louisville Coupons, due November 1, 1899, $15 each	300 00	
25 South Louisville Coupons, due November 1, 1899, $30 each	750 00	
150 South Louisville Coupons, due November 1, 1899, $3 each	450 00	
		3,000 00

DOGS.

Paid orders of Tony Steltenkamp and John C. Abrahams, pound-keepers		947 00

LICENSES.

Refunded Wagon licenses	$ 2 50	
" Carts and dray licenses	22 50	
" Liquor licenses	1,386 60	
" Buggies and carriage licenses	18 75	
" Architects and contractors licenses . . .	1,900 00	
" Lawyers licenses	10 00	
" Barber shop licenses	872 00	
		4,212 35

INTEREST.

Paid 30 City 5 per cent Coupons, due Feb. 1, 1899.	$ 750 00	
1 Mun. Imp. Coupon, due Jan. 1, 1898 . . .	10 00	
1 City 5 per cent 20-40 Coupon, due May 1, 1898	25 00	
2 City 5 per cent 20-40 Coupons, due May 1, 1898	50 00	
1 City 5 per cent 20-40 Coupon, due Nov. 1, 1898	25 00	
1 City 5 per cent 20-40 Coupon, due Nov. 1, 1897	25 00	
On note dated October 1, 1898	1,190 60	
Paid 62 Municipal Coupons, due March 1, 1899 . .	62 00	
1 Municipal Coupon, due Dec. 1, 1898 . .	10 00	
34 Municipal Coupons, due March 1, 1899 . .	340 00	

	1	Mun. Imp. Coupon, due July 1, 1898 . . .	$ 10 00
	1	Mun. Imp. Coupon, due Jan. 1, 1899 . . .	10 00
	5	Mun. Imp. Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1899 . . .	100 00
	7	Jail Coupons, due Oct. 1, 1898	210 00
	3	Sewer Coupons, due July 1, 1898	90 00
	5	Municipal Coupons, due June 1, 1894 . .	5 00
	5	" " Sept. 1, 1894 . .	5 00
	5	" " Dec. 1, 1894 . .	5 00
	5	" " March 1, 1895 . .	5 00
	5	" " June 1, 1895 . .	5 00
	5	" " Sept. 1, 1895 . .	5 00
	5	" " Dec. 1, 1895 . .	5 00
	5	" " March 1, 1896 . .	5 00
	5	" " June 1, 1896 . .	5 00
	5	" " Sept. 1, 1896 . .	5 00
	5	" " Dec. 1, 1896 . .	5 00
	5	" " March 1, 1897 . .	5 00
	5	" " June 1, 1897 . .	5 00
	5	" " Sept. 1, 1897 . .	5 00
	5	" " Dec. 1, 1897 . .	5 00
	5	" " March 1, 1898 . .	5 00
	5	" " June 1, 1898 . .	5 00
	5	" " Sept. 1, 1898 . .	5 00
Paid	5	Municipal Coupons, due Dec. 1, 1898 . . .	5 00
	5	" " March 1, 1899 . .	5 00
	51	City Hall Coupons, due April 1, 1899 . .	1,785 00
	10	Road-bed Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1899 . .	350 00
	5	Old Liability Coupons, due Oct. 1, 1898 .	175 00
	5	Refunding 4 per cent Coupons, due March 15, 1899	100 00
	145	City 5 per cent 20-40 Coupons, due May 1, 1899	3,625 00
	5	City 5 per cent 20-40 Coupons, due Nov. 1, 1898	125 00
	101	Old Liability Coupons, due April 1, 1899 .	3,535 00
On note to German Bank, dated Dec. 30, 1898 . .			820 00
Paid	4	Municipal Coupons, due June 1, 1894 . . .	4 00
	10	" " Sept. 1, 1894 . .	10 00
	10	" " Dec. 1, 1894 . .	10 00
	10	" " March 1, 1895 . .	10 00
	10	" " June 1, 1895 . .	10 00
	10	" " Sept. 1, 1895 . .	10 00
	10	" " Dec. 1, 1895 . .	10 00
	10	" " March 1, 1896 . .	10 00
	10	" " June 1, 1896 . .	10 00
	10	" " Sept. 1, 1896 . .	10 00
	10	" " Dec. 1, 1896 . .	10 00

10	Municipal Coupons, due		March 1, 1897 . .	$ 10 00
10	"	"	June 1, 1897 . .	10 00
10	"	"	Sept. 1, 1897 . .	10 00
10	"	"	Dec. 1, 1897 . .	10 00
10	"	"	March 1, 1898 . .	10 00
10	"	"	June 1, 1898 . .	10 00
10	"	"	Sept. 1, 1898 . .	10 00
10	"	"	Dec. 1, 1898 . .	10 00
10	"	"	March 1, 1899 . .	10 00
88	"	"	June 1, 1899 . .	88 00
170	"	"	June 1, 1899 . .	1,700 00
11	Sewer Imp.	"	June 1, 1899 . .	385 00
5	City Hall	"	April 1, 1899 . .	175 00
7	Old Liability	"	April 1, 1899 . .	245 00
6	E. & P. R. R.	"	July 1, 1899 . .	210 00
Paid 139	Refunding Coupons, due		July 1, 1899 . . .	2,780 00
44	Mun. Imp.	"	July 1, 1899 . . .	440 00
68	"	"	July 1, 1899 . . .	1,360 00
13	Park	"	July 1, 1899 . . .	260 00
76	E. & P. R. R.	"	July 1, 1899 . . .	2,660 00
14	Reconstruction	"	July 1, 1899 . . .	490 00
8	Road-bed	"	July 1, 1899 . . .	280 00
8	Road-bed	"	July 1, 1899 . . .	280 00
5	Reconstruction	"	July 1, 1899 . . .	175 00
5	E. & P. R. R.	"	July 1, 1899 . . .	175 00
3	Old Liability	"	April 1, 1899 . .	105 00
5	City 5 per cent	"	Aug. 1, 1899 . . .	125 00
4	E. & P. R. R.	"	July 1, 1899 . . .	140 00
1	Old Liability Coupon, due		April 1, 1899 . .	35 00
1	Jail	"	Oct. 1, 1898 . .	30 00
On note to Bank of Commerce, dated June 29, 1899.				480 00
Paid 2	Municipal Coupons, due		March 1, 1896 . .	2 00
2	"	"	June 1, 1896 . . .	2 00
2	"	"	Sept. 1, 1896 . . .	2 00
2	"	"	Dec. 1, 1896 . . .	2 00
2	"	"	March 1, 1897 . .	2 00
2	"	"	June 1, 1897 . . .	2 00
2	"	"	Sept. 1, 1897 . . .	2 00
2	"	"	Dec. 1, 1897 . . .	2 00
2	"	"	March 1, 1898 . .	2 00
2	"	"	June 1, 1898 . . .	2 00
2	"	"	Sept. 1, 1898 . . .	2 00
2	"	"	Dec. 1, 1898 . . .	2 00
2	"	"	March 1, 1899 . .	2 00
2	"	"	June 1, 1899 . . .	2 00
47	"	"	Sept. 1, 1899 . . .	47 00
1	"	Coupon, due	June 1, 1899 . . .	10 00

39	Municipal Coupons, due Sept. 1, 1899. . .	$ 390 00
1	Mun. Imp. Coupon, due Jan. 1, 1899 . . .	10 00
1	" " July 1, 1899 . . .	10 00
2	" Coupons, due July 1, 1899 . . .	40 00
1	Old Liability Coupon, due April 1, 1899 .	35 00
3	E. & P. R. R. Coupons, due July 1, 1899 .	105 00
1	City 5 per cent 20-40 Coupon, due May 1, 1898.	25 00
Paid 11	City 5 per cent 20-40 Coupons, due Nov. 1, 1898.	275 00
5	City 5 per cent 20-40 Coupons, due May 1, 1899.	125 00
6	Refunding Coupons, due Sept. 15, 1899 . .	120 00
2	City Hall " Oct. 1, 1899 . . .	70 00
8	Sewer Imp. " June 1, 1899 . . .	280 00
6	Reconstruction " July 1, 1899 . . .	210 00
1	Old Liability Coupon, due Oct. 1, 1898 . .	35 00
1	" " April 1, 1899 . .	35 00
1	Municipal " March 1, 1894 .	1 00
1	" " June 1, 1894 . .	1 00
1	" " Sept. 1, 1894 . .	1 00
9	" Coupons, due Dec. 1, 1894. .	9 00
9	" " March 1, 1895 .	9 00
9	" " June 1, 1895 . .	9 00
9	" " Sept. 1, 1895 . .	9 00
9	" " Dec. 1, 1895 . .	9 00
9	" " March 1, 1896 .	9 00
9	" " June 1, 1896 . .	9 00
9	" " Sept. 1, 1896 .	9 00
9	" " Dec. 1, 1896 . .	9 00
9	" " March 1, 1897 .	9 00
9	" " June 1, 1897 . .	9 00
9	" " Sept. 1, 1897. .	9 00
9	" " Dec. 1, 1897 . .	9 00
9	" " March 1, 1898 .	9 00
9	" " June 1, 1898 . .	9 00
9	" " Sept. 1, 1898 . .	9 00
1	" Coupon, due Dec. 1, 1898 . .	1 00
1	" " March 1, 1899 .	1 00
1	" " June 1, 1899 . .	1 00
2	" Coupons due Sept. 1, 1899 . .	2 00
2	Jail " April 1, 1898. .	60 00
2	" " Oct. 1, 1898 . .	60 00
4	E. & P. R. R. " July 1, 1899 . .	140 00
5	Old Liability " April 1, 1899 . .	175 00
114	" " Oct. 1, 1899 . .	3.990 00
107	City 5 per cent 20-40 Coupons, due Nov. 1, 1899.	2,675 00

Paid 194	Municipal Coupons, due Dec. 1, 1899 . .	$1,940 00		
1	" Coupon, due March 1, 1899 .	1 00		
1	" " June 1, 1899 . .	1 00		
1	" " Sept. 1, 1899 . .	1 00		
15	Sewer Imp. Coupons, due Dec. 1, 1899 . .	525 00		
3	Old Liability " Oct. 1, 1890 . . .	105 00		
90	Municipal " Dec. 1, 1899 . . .	90 00		
85	Mun. Imp. " Jan. 1, 1899 . . .	850 00		
85	" " July 1, 1899. . . .	850 00		
128	" " Jan. 1, 1899 . . .	2,560 00		
128	" " July 1, 1899 . . .	2,560 00		
61	" " Jan. 1, 1900 . . .	610 00		
69	" " Jan. 1, 1900 . . .	1,380 00		
24	Park " Jan. 1, 1900 . . .	480 00		
141	Refunding 4 per cent Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1900	3,820 00		
13	Road-bed Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1900 . . .	455 00		
32	" " Jan. 1. 1900 . . .	1,120 00		
34	Reconstruction " Jan. 1, 1900. . . .	1,190 00		
4	E. & P. R. R. " July 1, 1899. . . .	140 00		
2	Old Liability " Oct. 1, 1899. . . .	70 00		
142	E. & P. R. R. " Jan. 1, 1900. . . .	4,970 00		
24	Sewer Imp. " Dec. 1, 1899. . . .	840 00		
5	City 5 per cent 20-40 Coupons, due Nov. 1, 1899	125 00		
2	Municipal Coupons, due Dec. 1, 1899. . . .	20 00		
2	" " Sept. 1, 1899. . . .	2 00		
8	" " Dec. 1, 1899. . . .	8 00		
			$	59 149 60

BILLS PAYABLE.

Note of Commissioners to—		
Bank of Kentucky, dated Oct. 1, 1898 . . .	$75,000 00	
German Bank, dated Nov. 26, 1898	30,000 00	
German Bank, dated Dec. 30, 1898	60,000 00	
Bank of Commerce, dated June 29, 1899 . .	90,000 00	
		255,000 00

DIVIDENDS.

Darwin W. Johnson, Receiver Jefferson Circuit Court, Willis & Fox attorney fees in full for collecting claim from U. S. Government	9,508 53
Total	$745,161 18

STATEMENT.

FACE OF LEDGER SINKING FUND CITY OF LOUISVILLE, DECEMBER 31, 1899.

	Dr.	*Cr.*
Cash	$ 5,410 88	
Bonds		$8,237,000 00
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company		3,073 98
Profit and loss	6,763,416 29	
Stock in Louisville Water Company	1,274,600 00	
The National Bank of the Republic, New York	119,116 81	
Four per cent Municipal Improvement Bonds. "Investment"	170,500 00	
Bills payable		93,000 00
Bank of Kentucky	30 00	
	$8,333,073 98	$8,333,073 98

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE ASSETS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Cash	$ 5,410 88
85 City 4 per cent Bonds, $500 each	42,500 00
128 City 4 per cent Bonds, $1,000 each	128,000 00
Stock in Louisville Water Company	1,274,600 00
	$1,450,510 88

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF FUNDED DEBT FALLING DUE EACH YEAR.

Due in the year	1894	$ 2,000 00	
" "	1897	1,000 00	
" "	1898	2,000 00	
" "	1901	692,000 00	
" "	1903	1,998,000 00	
" "	1910	500,000 00	
" "	1911	499,000 00	
" "	1920	491,000 00	
" "	1923	1,495,000 00	
" "	1928	1,500,000 00	
" "	1930	600,000 00	
" "	1937	457,000 00	
			$8,237,000 00

Four per cent Bonds	$4,552,000 00	
Five " "	990,000 00	
Six " "	3,000 00	
Seven " "	2,692,000 00	
		$8,237,000 00

CONTINGENT DEBT FOR LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.

1 City Bond to L. & N. R. R. Co., due April 1, 1887	$1,000 00
1 City Bond to Leb. Br. Ext. R. R., due October 15, 1893	1,000 00
	$2,000 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

OF RECEIPTS FOR LICENSES FOR YEARS 1898 AND 1899.

SOURCE	1898.	1899.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Butchers and retail dealers in fresh meat	$ 10,895 00	$ 11,833 50	$ 938 50	.....
Junk dealers and traders.	1,210 25	1,018 25	.....	$ 192 00
Wagons	17,514 10	13,579 75	.....	3,934 35
Hacks	855 90	736 00	.....	119 90
Carts and drays	2,124 90	1,619 20	.....	505 70
Liquor licenses	133,926 60	132,909 90	.....	1,016 70
Insurance companies	31,015 71	30,772 70	.....	243 01
Shows, theaters, and exhibitions	2,408 25	1,657 50	.....	750 75
Brokers, stock, bond, merchandise, ticket, and pawnbrokers	5,232 50	5,289 75	57 25	.....
Livery stables and stock yards	1,539 75	1,455 00	.....	84 75
Buggies and carriages	5,012 05	5,343 80	331 75	.....
Billiard and pool tables and bowling alleys	1,978 75	2,091 25	112 50	.....
Hucksters	913 25	874 55	.....	38 70
Boarding and lodging houses and hotels	1,429 75	1,425 50	.....	4 25
Pork and tanking houses and fertilizer works	1,300 00	1,425 00	125 00	.....
Peddlers	13,605 15	12.359 05	.....	1,246 10
Real estate and house agents	3,769 75	3,639 75	.....	130 00
Dealers in live stock	880 00	1,080 00	200 00	.....
Claim agents and claim buyers	675 00	25 00	.....	650 00
Architects, civil engineers, and contractors	1,320 00	585 00	.....	735 00
Dentists	710 00	810 00	100 00	.....
Auctioneers	200 00	635 00	435 00	.....
Clairvoyants	400 00	.....	.....	400 00
Physicians and surgeons.	4,080 00	4,423 00	343 00	.....
Lawyers	3,040 00	3,241 50	201 50	.....
Scavengers	225 00	175 00	.....	50 00
Intelligence offices and bill posters	200 00	275 00	75 00	.....
Photographers	220 50	320 50	100 00	.....
Laundries, towel supply companies, and bath houses	340 50	6,813 50	6,473 00	.....
Tobacco brokers, refrigerating and cold storage plants, etc.	2,630 00	2,679 25	49 25	.....
Eating-houses and restaurants	1,758 00	1,936 50	178 50	.....
Balls and dances	275 00	525 00	250 00	.....
Mercantile agents and advertising agents	345 00	610 00	265 00	.....
Shooting galleries	30 00	.....	.....	30 00
Dogs	8,050 00	8,448 00	398 00	.....
Carried forward	$260,110 66	$260,612 70	$10,633 25	$10,131 21

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—Continued.

SOURCE.	1898.	1899.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Brought forward	$260,110 66	$260,612 70	$10,633 25	$10,131 21
Veterinary surgeons and dentists.....	120 00	110 00	.....	10 00
Chiropodists.....	40 00	40 00	.....	.....
	$260,270 66	$260,762 70	$10,633 25	$10,141 21
Net increase, 1899...	492 04	.....	.....	492 04
	$260,762 70	$260,762 70	$10,633 25	$10,633 25

The following is a statement of the taxable property of the city of Louisville for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899, as valued by the City Assessor:

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Land	$42,017,833	$43,123,196	$42,561,113	$42,728,156
Improvements	44,116,495	44,461,988	45,072,036	45,258,431
Railroad property	.....	.....	.....	1,650,000
Total real estate.....	.....	.....	.....	$89,636,587
Personal property.....	.....	.....	.....	30,059,360
Franchises.....	.....	.....	7,300,000	.....
Personal property ... Investments ..... Franchises.....	32,703,692	28,625,334	*22,423,204	.....
Railroad property, estimated.....	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....
Total	$120,238,020	$117,710,518	$118,856,353	$119,695,947

* Franchises for this year given in separate item above.

BOND TABLE No. I.

SHOWING FUNDED DEBT OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, DECEMBER 31, 1899, FOR WHAT PURPOSE ISSUED AND WHERE PAYABLE.

DATE.	No. Issued.	Denomination.	TO WHOM PAYABLE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE ISSUED.	Time—Years.	Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Paid.	Unpaid.	AMOUNT UNPAID.
July 1, 1867	500	$1000	Bearer	Bank of America, N.Y.	Water Works	30	6	1897	$500,000	499	1	$ 1,000
May 14, 1868	175	1000	Rowan's heirs	Sinking Fund Office	Wharf	30	6	1898	175,000	174	1	1,000
July 1, 1868	154	1000	Bearer	" "	Sewers	30	6	1898	154,000	153	1	1,000
April 1, 1871	200	1000	"	" "	Old Liabilities	30	7	1901	200,000	81	119	119,000
June 1, 1871	425	1000	"	Bank of America, N.Y.	Sewer Improvement	30	7	1901	425,000	2	423	423,000
July 1, 1871	150	1000	"	" "	Road-bed	30	7	1901	150,000		150	150,000
January 1, 1873	1000	1000	"	" "	Stock in E. & P. R. R.	30	7	1903	1,000,000	2	998	998,000
April 1, 1873	200	1000	"	" "	City Hall	30	7	1903	200,000		200	200,000
July 1, 1873	600	1000	"	" "	Reconstruction	30	7	1903	600,000		600	600,000
July 1, 1873	200	1000	"	" "	Road-bed	30	7	1903	200,000		200	200,000
March 1, 1874	400	1000	"	" "	Old Liabilities	20	7	1894	400,000	398	2	2,000
May 1, 1880	500	1000	"	" "	" " 10-40s	40	5	1920	500,000	499	1	1,000
May 1, 1880	500	1000	"	" "	" " 20-40s	40	5	1920	500,000	10	490	490,000
July 1, 1883	1000	500	"	U. S. Nat. Bank, N.Y.	Municipal Improvements	40	4	1923	500,000	10	990	495,000
July 1, 1883	1000	1000	"	" "	" "	40	4	1923	1,000,000		1000	1,000,000
August 1, 1886	500	1000	"	Nat Bank of R'p'blic, N.Y.	Old Liabilities	25	5	1911	500,000	1	499	499,000
December 1, 1888	1000	100	"	" "	Municipal Improvements	40	4	1928	100,000		1000	100,000
December 1, 1888	1400	1000	"	" "	" "	40	4	1928	1,400,000		1400	1,400,000
July 1, 1890	600	1000	"	" "	Parks	40	4	1930	600,000		600	600,000
September 15, 1890	500	1000	"	" "	Old Liability—Refunding	20	4	1910	500,000		500	500,000
July 1, 1897	457	1000	"	" "	Refunding	40	4	1937	457,000		457	457,000
												8,237,000

BOND TABLE No. I—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Old Liability Bonds unpaid	$1,612,000 00
Bonds for Railroads unpaid	1,348,000 00
Sewer Bonds unpaid	423,000 00
Water Bonds unpaid	1,000 00
Wharf Bonds unpaid	1,000 00
Street Improvement Bonds unpaid	600,000 00
Bonds for Public Buildings unpaid	200,000 00
Municipal Improvement Bonds unpaid	2,995,000 00
Park Bonds unpaid	600,000 00
Refunding Bonds unpaid	457,000 00
	$8,237,000 00

Four per cent. Bonds	$4,552,000 00
Five per cent. Bonds	930,000 00
Six per cent. Bonds	3,000 00
Seven per cent. Bonds	2,692,000 00
	$8,237,000 00

Debt bearing interest	$8,231,000 00
Debt on which interest has ceased, 5 per cent.	1,000 00
" " " 6 per cent.	3,000 00
" " " 7 per cent.	2,000 00
	$8,237,000 00

Interest payable in 1899	$419,880 00
" " 1900	419,830 00

BOND TABLE No. II.

SHOWING THE ORDER IN WHICH BONDS MATURE.

DATE.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE ISSUED.	Denomination.	Per cent.	Number Unpaid.	When Due.	WHERE PAYABLE.	AMOUNT.
March 1, 1874.	Old Liabilities	$1000	7	2	1894	Bank of America, N.Y.	$ 2,000
July 1, 1867 .	Water Company . . .	1000	6	1	1897	" " .	1,000
May 14, 1868 .	Wharf	1000	6	1	1898	Sinking Fund Office .	1,000
July 1, 1868 .	Sewers	1000	6	1	1898	" " .	1,000
April 1, 1871 .	Old Liability	1000	7	119	1901	" " .	119,000
June 1, 1871 .	Sewer Improvement .	1000	7	423	1901	Bank of America, N.Y.	423,000
July 1, 1871 .	Road-bed	1000	7	150	1901	" " .	150,000
Jan. 1, 1873 . .	E. & P. R. R.	1000	7	998	1903	" " .	998,000
April 1, 1873 .	City Hall	1000	7	200	1903	" " .	200,000
July 1, 1873 .	Reconstruction	1000	7	600	1903	" " .	600,000
July 1, 1873 .	Road-bed	1000	7	200	1903	" " .	200,000
Sept. 15, 1890.	O. L.—Refunding . . .	1000	4	500	1910	Nat. B'k of Rep., N.Y.	500,000
Aug. 1, 1886 .	Old Liabilities	1000	5	499	1911	" " "	499,000
May 1, 1880 .	Old Liability, 10-40s . .	1000	5	1	1920	Bank of America, N.Y.	1,000
May 1, 1880 .	" 20-40s . .	1000	5	490	1920	" " .	490,000
July 1, 1883 .	Municipal Impr'nts . .	500	4	990	1923	U. S. National Bank .	495,000
July 1, 1883 .	" " . .	1000	4	1000	1923	" " .	1,000,000
Dec. 1, 1888 .	" " . .	100	4	1000	1928	Nat'l B'k Repub., N.Y.	100,000
Dec. 1, 1888 .	" " . .	1000	4	1400	1928	" " "	1,400,000
July 1, 1890 .	Parks	1000	4	600	1930	" " "	600,000
July 1, 1897 .	Refunding	1000	4	457	1937	" " "	457,000
							8,237,000

BOND TABLE No. III.

SHOWING BONDS ISSUED BY THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE TO BE PAID BY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Rate per ct.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Years . . .	DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	AMOUNT.	PAID.	UN-PAID.	AMOUNT UNPAID.
April 1, 1857	250	L. & N. R. R. . .	6	L. & N. R. R. . . .	30	1887	Bank of America, N. Y. . .	$250,000	249	1	$1,000
October 15, 1863	600	" " . .	6	Leb. Br. Ex. R. R. .	30	1893	Sinking Fund Office . . .	600,000	599	1	1,000
	850							$850,000	848	2	$2,000

TABLE

SHOWING INTEREST UPON FUNDED DEBT CITY OF LOUISVILLE, ACCRUING EACH MONTH IN 1900.

DATE.	Number Bonds.	KIND OF BOND.	Denomination.	Rate.	WHERE PAYABLE.	PAYABLE BY S. FUND.	TOTAL.
January 1 . . .	990	Municipal Improvem't.	$ 500	4	U. S. Nat. Bank, N.Y.	$ 9,900	
" 1 . . .	1000	" "	1,000	4	" "	20,000	
" 1 . . .	600	Park	1,000	4	Nat. B'k of Rep., N.Y.	12,000	
" 1 . . .	457	Refunding	1,000	4	" "	9,140	
" 1 . . .	998	E. & P. R. R.	1,000	7	Bank America, N.Y.	34,930	
" 1 . . .	600	Reconstruction	1,000	7	" "	21,000	
" 1 . . .	350	Road-bed	1,000	7	" "	12,250	
							$119,220
February 1 . .	499	Old Liability	1,000	5	Nat. B'k of Rep., N.Y.	$12,475	
							12,475
March 1 . . .	1000	Municipal	100	4	Nat. B'k Rep., N.Y.	$ 1,000	
" 1 . . .	1400	"	1,000	4	" "	14,000	
" 15 . . .	500	Refunding	1,000	4	" "	10,000	
							25,000
April 1	200	City Hall	1,000	7	Bank America, N.Y.	$7,000	
" 1	119	Old Liability	1,000	7	" "	4,165	
							11,165
May 1	490	City 5 per ct. 20-40s . .	1,000	5	Bank America, N.Y.	$12,250	
							12,250
June 1	1000	Municipal	100	4	Nat. B'k Rep., N.Y. .	$ 1,000	
" 1	1400	"	1,000	4	" "	14,000	
" 1	423	Sewer Improvement .	1,000	7	Bank America, N.Y.	14,805	
							29,805
July 1	990	Municipal Improvem't.	500	4	U. S. Nat. Bank, N.Y.	$ 9,900	
" 1	1000	" "	1,000	4	" "	20,000	
" 1	600	Park	1,000	4	Nat. B'k Rep., N.Y .	12,000	
" 1	457	Refunding	1,000	4	" "	9,140	
" 1	998	E. & P. R. R.	1,000	7	Bank America, N.Y.	34,930	
" 1	600	Reconstruction	1,000	7	" "	21,000	
" 1	350	Road-bed	1,000	7	" "	12,250	
							119,220
August 1 . . .	499	Old Liability	1,000	5	Nat. B'k Rep., N.Y.	$12,475	
							12,475
September 1 . .	1000	Municipal	100	4	Nat. B'k Rep., N.Y.	$ 1,000	
" 1 . .	1400	"	1,000	4	" "	14,000	
" 15 . .	500	Refunding	1,000	4	" "	10,000	
							25,000
October 1 . . .	200	City Hall	1,000	7	Bank America, N.Y.	$7,000	
" 1 . . .	119	Old Liability	1,000	7	" "	4,165	
							11,165
November 1 . .	490	City 5 per ct. 20-40s . .	1,000	5	Bank America, N.Y.	$12,250	
							12,250
December 1 . .	1000	Municipal	100	4	Nat. B'k Rep., N.Y.	$ 1,000	
" 1 . .	1400	"	1,000	4	" "	14,000	
" 1 . .	423	Sewer Improvement .	1,000	7	Bank America, N.Y.	14,805	
							29,805
Total interest payable in 1900							$419,830

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

CHAS. F. GRAINGER, Chairman.
T. L. JEFFERSON.
T. P. SATTERWHITE, Jr.
THOS. P. CRAIG, Secretary. LOUIS SUMMERS, Bookkeeper.
ROGER G. McGRATH, Apportionment Clerk.
FRED CRONK, Timekeeper.

HEADS OF BUREAUS.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING.
C. W. PARSONS, Chief Engineer.

BUREAU OF STREET CLEANING.
L. B. REDD, Superintendent.

BUREAU OF GASOLINE LIGHTING.
ED J. DALTON, Superintendent.

BUREAU OF PUMPS AND WELLS.
JOHN RYAN, Superintendent.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
WM. M. OGLE, Engineer.

BUREAU OF STREET REPAIRS.
C. W. McFARLAND, Superintendent, Eastern Division.
WILLIAM SMALL, Superintendent, Western Division.

INSPECTORS STREETS, ALLEYS, SIDEWALKS, ETC.
BENJ. DuBARRY. MAX STIEBEL.
W. D. C. LLOYD, Inspector Gas and Water Repairs, Asphalt and Granite Repairs.

REPORT OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 31, 1899.

Hon. Chas. P. Weaver, Mayor City of Louisville :

Dear Sir: We hand you the second annual statement of the present Board of Public Works, for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899, covering the work done by the various departments, under said board, and containing the usual tabulated reports showing work of each department in detail, all of which is respectfully submitted.

STREETS.

During the year just ended we have improved 4,944 miles of streets, which covers both original and reconstruction, and of this mileage 3,271 has been asphalt, the remainder being of vitrified brick or block and macadam. The board adheres to its original opinion, that asphalt when properly laid makes the best street for all purposes, is the most sanitary and lasting and when put down in strict accordance with the city's specifications is, as evidenced by the streets built by us, the most satisfactory material for street construction. The total mileage of paved streets of every description in the city at present is 162,184.

ALLEYS.

In alley construction the board has found that vitrified brick or block is the most satisfactory material for the purpose, the total mileage for the year being 1,856 and this added to that already built gives Louisville 56,164 miles of paved alleys embodying all materials used for such construction.

In making both streets and alleys the board has deemed it proper to provide same with the necessary sewers when possible.

REPAIRS.

Under the head of the repair department it will be seen that we have repaired about 29 miles of streets, and over three miles of alleys, it being the policy of the board to keep in good condition all such work heretofore constructed.

SIDEWALKS.

The board realizes the importance of having good sidewalks, and as fast as possible it is endeavoring to renew old walks and construct new ones. During the year 4,050 miles have been built. Granitoid has proved to be an excellent material for sidewalk construction, and the board favors its use in certain portions of the city where trees are not numerous and not affected by it.

SEWERS.

The disposition of sewage is a most important matter, and the subject of the necessary sewerage system to meet the demands of a city like Louisville, has been given much attention by this body. The extension of the city limits imposes the very heavy duty of protecting property from damage by overflow. The sewers that are required may be mentioned as follows: The extension of the Twenty-fourth street outfall through what is known as Happy Hollow, a low lying territory between the Louisville and Portland Canal and High avenue, to the present outfall of the Twenty-first street sewer. This would afford drainage to the territory north of Bank street and west of Twenty-first street. The estimated cost $60,000. Also the northwestern outfall from the Ohio river via Bank street, and Thirty-fourth, and Grayson to Twentieth street, affording drainage to all of the territory west of Twentieth, south of Bank and north of Walnut street. The estimated cost is $200,000. Also the southwestern outfall by way of Gibson lane to Third and Hill streets, affording drainage for the southwestern portion of the city. The estimated cost $350,000. Bardstown pike extension from Rosewood avenue to Sherwood avenue taking care of drainage of that part of the city. The estimated cost is $6,500; the

supplemental sewers in what is known as the Highlands are estimated at $12,140. The total estimated cost of the foregoing sewers is about $500,000, but the estimated cost of these immediately needed is about $350,000.

STREET CLEANING.

It is the duty of this department to clean and keep clean about 218 miles of paved streets and alleys, and the appropriation for this purpose being much less than is allowed for other cities of similar size, it is therefore necessary that the greatest economy be practiced. New and up-to-date machines for street cleaning purposes are sorely needed by the department and it is hoped that some provision will be made for the purchase of same during the coming year. We respectfully call your attention to a letter from the superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department sent with his report setting forth the needs of the department.

Since our last report the cleaning of catch-basins has been placed under the supervision of the Street Cleaning Department. The basins are now cleaned at a less expense to the city than formerly (by contract), and to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Public Works; very few complaints are registered relative to filthy basins, and we consider the change an admirable one.

PUBLIC LIGHTS.

The city of Louisville is as well lighted as any city of its size in the United States. On August 31, 1899, there were 1,489 two-thousand candle power arc lamps and 1,006 gasoline lamps, the latter lighting the outlying districts of the city. The service is good. The board is being constantly petitioned to erect more electric lights, and in certain portions of the city where localities are thickly populated, more arc lamps should be installed. The appropriation for the ensuing year should be adequate to pay for at least 1,600 electric lights.

GARBAGE.

Since our last report a big improvement looking to the disposition of garbage has been practically decided upon. It being the intention of the board to install in the near future two fifty ton garbage incinerators. It is hoped that these destructors will be in operation by next May, when the old system of using dumps will be discontinued.

PUMPS AND WELLS.

There have been 2,199 pumps repaired during the past twelve months, and four new wells apportioned to property owners; in addition to this work of the pump department, the waterways are also given the proper attention and repairs made when necessary.

FIRE HYDRANTS.

At the expense of the property holders, 27 fire hydrants have been erected, and it is the intention of the board to erect several hundred during the coming year, believing that they are a modern city improvement useful not only in case of fires, but for flushing gutters and catch-basins.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. F. GRAINGER, *Chairman*,
T. L. JEFFERSON,
T. P. SATTERWHITE, JR.,
Board of Public Works.

THOS. P. CRAIG, *Secretary*.

STATEMENT FROM CHIEF ENGINEER.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 1, 1900.

To the Board of Public Works:

Gentlemen: In presenting my report of work done by the Bureau of Engineering, during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899, the following recommendations are submitted:

STREETS.

In view of the necessity of the work and the fact that the city will be visited by a number of strangers, especially during the years 1900 and 1901, Broadway, from Third to Tenth streets should be laid with asphaltum. The granite blocks now in the street between Ninth and Tenth, are sufficient to pave more then the length of a square the width of Main or Market street. The present granite paving on Fifth and Sixth streets, from Jefferson to Market, and on Jefferson street between Fifth and Sixth streets, around the Court House is, on account of the noise, disturbing to the courts. It should be paved with asphaltum. The granite blocks if taken up, would be sufficient to extend granite paving on Shelby street, from Broadway to Breckinridge or on Preston from College to St. Catherine.

BRICKS OR BLOCKS.

Vitrified brick is an excellent material for alley construction or reconstruction, but not for street paving, except in suburbs, or for streets subject to very light traffic.

SIDEWALKS.

For sidewalks on the principal streets, the material used should be granitoid; for other streets, hard burned cherry-red bricks answer admirably. Where sidewalks are to be reconstructed, the curbing should be reset to line and grade.

SEWERS.

Sewers are highly necessary for sanitation and proper drainage. A new system of outfalls for drainage should be established in the northwestern and the southwestern portions of the city. The extension of the city boundary makes this an absolutism. Our present outfall system in the western portion of the city, with the exception of what is known as the intercepting sewer discharging at Thirty-fourth street, has now all the work imposed on it that it should perform. The intercepting sewer is now simply an outfall and can be used to drain the north portion of the city west of Third street; by its extension through what is known as "Happy Hollow" to Twentieth street; cross drainage could then be made, and the problem, in this locality, would be solved. The approximate cost of this extension is $60,000.

What may be called the middle west drainage area, bounded by Bank street, Broadway, Twentieth street and the river on the west, should have an outfall, established at Bank street (extended), and the Ohio river, then extending east in Bank street to Thirty-fourth street, or Stokes avenue; thence south in Thirty-fourth street, or Stokes avenue, to Grayson street; thence east in Grayson to Twentieth street. The estimated cost of which is $200,000.

The next outfall, in the west, made necessary by the new city boundary should begin near what is known as the mouth of Paddy's run, at the Ohio river, then following the line of Gibson's lane to Third street. The estimated cost of this is $350,000.

The construction of these three outfalls would effectually solve the drainage problem in the west for years, affording by constructing cross sewers ample drainage for all streets that are as yet unimproved.

In the eastern part of the city the construction of what are known as the southeastern outfall, or St. Louis cemetery sewer, and the enterprise sewer has solved the problem of drainage in its greater part, the exception being that portion bounded by Everett avenue, Transit avenue and the Work House road. This is now drained by an open way extending through Cave

Hill cemetery, from Transit avenue to the Work House road. To remedy this would require a sewer through Cave Hill cemetery grounds, from Transit avenue to the Work House road in the lowest valley and discharging into Beargrass creek near the Work House. A sewer to relieve the surface drainage at Third street and Magnolia avenue, should be constructed, as in heavy rainfalls this point is somewhat overflowed. Estimated cost is $4,000.

In the construction of sewers more catch-basins, with larger inlet pipes should be built; what is often called a sewer defect is really a lack of basin points for surface drainage. The storm water not entering the sewer rapidly enough to overcome the possibility of gutter overflow.

The following named persons have been connected with the department during the year: C. W. Parsons, chief engineer; J. B. F. Breed, first assistant engineer; J. P. Claybrook, assistant engineer; S. B. Rankin, assistant engineer; W. M. Benedict, assistant engineer; E. Pragoff, assistant engineer; C. J. O'Connor, assistant engineer; R. O. Harney, leveler; August Bronger, leveler; Julius Bronger, leveler; E. L. McCall, leveler; E. F. Mandeville, leveler; Fred. Knecht, leveler; Theo. Cowherd, leveler; C. S. Potter, leveler; Guy Nevin, transitman; J. U. Trabue, transitman; E. M. Meffert, transitman; Coleman Merriwether, transitman; T. O. Atkinson, rodman; Fred. J. Zahner, rodman; Harry Lindenberger, rodman; Lee Simons, rodman; W. L. Bax, rodman; H. C. Pendleberry, rodman; Harry Redman, rodman; D. Stiebel, rodman; Erle M. Wilson, rodman; Peter Marconnot, rodman; Dan Creedon, rodman; M. E. Hopkins, draughtsman; C. W. Forster, draughtsman; Percy Wilson, inspector of maps; E. R. Costigan, calculator; Fred. Cronk, calculator; W. E. Kaye, clerk engineer's department; M. G. Craig, clerk sewer and drains; W. W. Crawford, assistant calculator; John Ryan, superintendent pump repairs; C. W. McFarland, inspector street repairs, eastern district; Wm. Small, inspector street repairs, western district; Sim Levy, inspector sidewalks, eastern district; Max. Stiebel, inspector sidewalks, western district; W. D. C. Lloyd, inspector of asphalt and street car repairs;

Andrew Schuble, superintendent sewer repairs; Jas. B. Kelly, inspector gas, water and telephone repairs; John D. Rudd, inspector private drains, eastern district; Jas. P. Phalen, inspector private drains, western district; Chas. H. Conway, inspector streets, eastern district; Benj. DuBarry, inspector streets, western district; Albert H. Charlton, inspector of cement; J. E. Wright, inspector cleaning catch-basins; Stephen Dunigan, inspector street repairs, western district.

RECAPITULATION.

STREET AND ALLEY CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS, ALSO SIDEWALKS AND SEWERS, BUILT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

	Sq. Yds.	Miles.
Streets—		
Vitrified brick or block, original construction	27,578	1.218
Macadam, original construction	4,888	0.242
Asphalt, original construction	47,093	2.215
Total	79,559	3.675
Vitrified brick or block, reconstructed	...	...
Asphalt, reconstructed	26,710	1.056
Granite, reconstructed	4,851	0.203
Total	31,561	1.259
Alleys—		
Vitrified brick or block, original construction	15,438	1.856
Grading only	...	0.173
Total	15,438	2.029
Street repairs—		
Vitrified brick or block	...	1.358
Asphalt	4,512.61	...
Granite	...	1.275
Macadam	...	17.460
Bowlders	...	2.624
Gravel	...	8.029
Total	4,512.61	29.388
Alley repairs—		
Vitrified brick or block		0 868
Macadam		0.457
Bowlders		0.277
Block stone		0.563
Brick gutters		1.074
Total		3.239
Sidewalks—		
New sidewalks		4.050
Sewers—		
New sewers constructed		5.437

Fire hydrants—	
Number of fire hydrants erected	27
Breaks in street covers—	
Louisville water company	348
Telephone conduits	5
Gas connections	878
Ordinances, streets, alleys, sidewalks, wells and fire hydrants	180
Resolutions, grade of streets and alleys	25
Apportionments, streets, alleys, sidewalks, etc	92
Legal department—	
Cases on docket	70
Cases disposed of	28
Pump department—	
Number of pumps repaired	2,199
New wells apportioned to property owners	4
Repaired tools for Eastern Dist. (labor at shop)	$400 00
Repaired tools for Western Dist. (labor at shop)	400 00
Repaired tools for Sewer Dept. (labor at shop)	200 00
Sewer connections enforced under ordinance	1,012
Cement—	
Number of sacks inspected	44,800
Number of barrels inspected	6 500
Number of sacks used	40,300
Number of barrels used	5,543

MILES OF PAVED STREETS AND ALLEYS IN THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE TO AUGUST 31, 1899.

Streets—	Sq. Yds.	Miles.
Bowlder	. . .	8.200
Macadam	. . .	95.717
Granite	529,706	21.217
Asphalt	247,208	11.155
Gravel	. . .	.380
Vitrified brick and block	582,552	25.515
Total miles of streets	. . .	162.184
Alleys—		
Bowlder		3.864
Macadam		14.091
Block stone		22.000
Granite		.078
Vitrified brick and block		16.131
Total miles of alleys		56.164
Total miles of paved streets in the city		162.184
Total miles of paved alleys in the city		56.164
Grand total		218.348

TABULATED EXPENDITURE OF MONEYS BY THE BUREAU OF ENGINEERING DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

	Miles.	Sq. Yds.	Cost.
Streets—			
Vitrified brick, original construction.	1.218	27,578	$ 50,544 06
Macadam, original construction. . .	0 242	4,888	7,057 25
Asphalt, original construction. . . .	2.215	47,093	101,351 15
Total	3.675	79,559	$158,952 46
Asphalt reconstruction	1.056	26,710	54,106 39
Granite reconstruction	0.203	4,851	11,656 35
Total	1.259	31,561	$65,762 74
Alleys—			
Vitrified brick, original construction.	1.856	15,438	$30,417 28
Grading only	0.173	. . .	164 29
Total	2.029	15,438	$30,581 57
Street repairs—			
Vitrified brick and block	1.358	. . .	$ 7,510 89
Asphalt	. .	4,512.61	5,439 98
Granite	1.275	. . .	2,518 89
Macadam	17.460	. . .	13,337 87
Bowlders	2.624	. . .	5,899 91
Gravel (on macadam)	8.029	. . .	640 26
Total	29.388	4,512.61	$35.347 80
Alley repairs—			
Vitrified brick and block	0.868	. . .	$3,605 13
Macadam	0.457	. . .	207 60
Bowlders	0.277	. . .	883 63
Block stone	0.563	. . .	898 67
Brick gutters	1.074	. . .	821 31
Total	3.239	. . .	$6,416 34
Sidewalks—		Miles.	Cost.
New sidewalks		4.050	$ 14,924 96
Sewers—			
New sewers constructed		5.437	154,964 37
Private drains and catch-basins—			
New catch-basins		85	3,183 20
Sewer repairs		69	1,693 02
Ky. St. Bridge approaches, not completed . .		. . .	. . . .
Catch-basins repaired		65	780 61
Manholes repaired.		42	109 70
Fire cisterns repaired		28	953 88

		Cost.
Unstopping drains	2	$ 56 37
Opening flood gates	3	6 87
Closing flood gates	3	16 00
Flushing sewers	5	38 25
Cleaning catch-basins	1,588	. . . .
Repairing settlements over sewers	135	1,047 51
New track basins	18	353 87
Raising and lowering manhole caps	28	77 55
Repairing catch-basin leads	23	402 16
Cleaning sewers	18	1,704 70
Raising cistern caps	2	15 07
Replacing cistern lids	14	54 06
Cleaning flood gates	2	7 50
Unstopping inlets to sewers	2	45 32
Unstopping sewers	2	249 09
Inspected sewers	6	51 85
Cut-off retaining wall 350 feet from dam to river, and 320 feet from Van Buren street bridge south		7,442 87
Sewer connections enforced under ordinance	1,012	6,594 43
Number of fire hydrants erected	27	3,399 43
Breaks in street covers—		
Louisville Water Company	348	
Telephone conduits	5	
Gas connections	878	
Draughting department—		
Ordinances, streets, alleys, sidewalks, etc	180	
Resolutions, grade of streets and alleys	25	
Apportionments, streets, alleys, sidewalks, etc.	92	
Legal Department—		
Cases on docket	70	
Cases disposed of	28	
Pump Department—		
Number of pumps repaired	2,199	
New wells apportioned to property owners	4	548 79
Repaired tools for Eastern District (labor at shop)		400 00
Repaired tools for Western District (labor at shop)		400 00
Repaired tools for Sewer Department (labor at shop)		200 00
Cement—		
Number of sacks inspected	44,800	
Number of barrels inspected	6,500	
Number of sacks used	40,300	

		Cost.
Number of barrels used	5,642	
Used for private drains, 146 barrels		$ 108 40
Used for street work, 9,685 sacks		6 263 75
Used for sewers and cisterns, 27 sacks and 5,496 barrels		4,067 04
Used in original construction, 30,588 sacks.		
Amount paid by properties	$117,972 10	
Amount paid by city	225,348 75	
Total amount of money expended		343,320 85

Accompanying are the reports from the heads of each of the departments in the Bureau of Engineering for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899.

Very respectfully,

C. W. PARSONS,
Chief Engineer

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

C. W. Parsons, Chief Engineer:

Dear Sir: Herewith I submit a report of my work for the year ending August 31, 1899, under the general assignment for duty with the Legal Department, and under orders from time to time from your office.

Very respectfully,

J. P. CLAYBROOK,
Expert Assistant Engineer.

December 30, 1899.

DAMAGE SUITS vs. CITY.

MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1898.

Date for Trial.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Cause of Action.	Claim.	Verdict.	Remarks.
Oct. 3	Dorris	City . . .	Street construction. . . .	$ 1,000 00	. . . . .	For defend't.
" 3	Bruman . . .	City . . .	Personal injury. .	15,000 00	. . . . .	For defend't.
" 6	Slocomb . . .	City . . .	Personal injury. .	3,883 00	$ 150 00	Compromi'd.
" 12	Norris	City . . .	Street and sewer construction . .	2,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 13	Baldwin. . . .	City . . .	Personal injury. .	2,500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 13	Nierman . . .	City . . .	Street and sewer construction . .	1,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 13	Graham . . .	City . . .	Personal injury. .	5,000 00	1,100 00	For plaintiff.
" 18	Glennon . . .	City . . .	Street construction.	5,000 00	85 00	For plaintiff.
" 18	Barman. . . .	City . . .	Street construction.	1,500 00	. . . . .	For defend't.
" 20	Frey	City . . .	Street construction.	5,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
				$41,883 00	$1,335 00	

DAMAGE SUITS vs. CITY.

Month of November, 1898.

Date for Trial.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Cause of Action.	Claim.	Verdict.	Remarks.
Nov. 9	Barfield . . .	City . . .	Street construction.	$2,000 00	$ 75 00	For plaintiff.
" 11	Gleason. . . .	City . . .	Cut-off	2,500 00	2,000 00	Compromi'd.
" 15	Cooney	City . . .	Sewers	5,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 17	Owings. . . .	City . . .	Sewers	500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 21	Burke.	City . .	Sewers	5,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 21	Schultz	City . . .	Sewers	5,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 21	Connelly . . .	City . . .	Sewers	5,000 00	. . . . .	For defend't.
" 21	Wille.	City . . .	Streets.	2,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 22	Brown & Allen	City . . .	Cut-off	1,500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
				$28,500 00	$2,075 00	

DAMAGE SUITS vs. CITY.

Month of December, 1898.

Date for Trial.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Cause of Action.	Claim.	Verdict.	Remarks.
Dec. 13	Schnippe . . .	City . . .	Streets	$ 1,500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 15	Warren. . . .	City . .	Streets	1,000 00	$ 50 00	Compromis'd
" 15	Nierman . . .	City . . .	Streets and sewers	1,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 20	McDonald . .	City . . .	Streets and sewers	5,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 20	Jackson . . .	City . . .	Personal injury. .	10,200 00	200 00	For plaintiff.
" 21	Monahan . . .	City . . .	Personal injury. .	200 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 22	F.T.&S.V.Co.	City . . .	Sewers	2,500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
				$21,400 00	$250 00	

DAMAGE SUITS vs. CITY.

Month of January, 1899.

Date of Trial.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Cause of Action.	Claim.	Verdict.	Remarks.
Jan. 4	Brewer	City . . .	Personal injury. .	$ 2,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 9	Welsh	City, etc .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Papers lost.
" 10	Horne	City . . .	Streets	1,200 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 13	Hornung . . .	City . . .	Sewers	1,500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 13	Brison	City . . .	Drainage	1,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 17	Murphy . . .	City . . .	Streets and sewers	2,500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 18	Jackson. . . .	City . . .	Sewers	2,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 25	Broman. . . .	City . . .	Personal injury. .	15,000 00	. . . . .	For defend't.
				$25,200 00		

DAMAGE SUITS vs. CITY.

Month of February, 1899.

Date for Trial.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Cause of Action.	Claim.	Verdict.	Remarks.
Feb. 6	Spirit Cured Tob. Co.	City . . .	Sewers	$20,802 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 7	Wille.	City . . .	Streets	2,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 8	Milan	City, &c ..	Personal injury...	5,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 15	Baldwin . . .	City . .	Personal injury . .	2,500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 16	Cooney	Gity . . .	Drainage	5,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 20	Norris	City . . .	Streets & sewers..	2,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 24	Grall.	City . . .	Sewers	1,600 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
				$38,302 00		

DAMAGE SUITS vs. CITY.

Month of March, 1899.

Date for Trial.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Cause of Action.	Claim.	Verdict.	Remarks.
Mar. 1	Norton . . .	City . . .	Sewers	$ 1,500 00	. . . . .	For defend't.
" 2	Furey	City . . .	Sewers	600 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 6	Frey	City . . .	Streets & drainage	5,000 00	. . . . .	For city.
" 6	Kahlert . . .	City . .	Horse injury . . .	125 00	$100 00	Compromis'd
" 9	Morris	City . . .	Sewers	500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 13	Norton & Son.	City . . .	Sewers	900 00	500 00	For plaintiff.
" 13	Owings . . .	City . . .	Sewers	500 00	150 00	Compromis'd
" 14	Miller	City . .	Sewers	850 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 16	Vogt	City . . .	Sewers	2,500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 16	Overberg . .	City . . .	Sewers	3,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 17	Nierman . . .	City . . .	Sewers	1,000 00	250 00	Compromis'd
" 20	Burke	City . .	Drainage	5,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 20	Keil	City . . .	Sewers	2,500 00	. . . . .	For defend't.
" 21	Brown & Co.	City . . .	Cut-off	1,500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 22	Kenealy . .	City . . .	Sewers	1,500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 22	Lane	City . . .	Personal injury . .	10,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 23	Gimple	City . . .	Sewers	2,500 00	500 00	For plaintiff.
				$39,475 00	$1,500 00	

DAMAGE SUITS vs. CITY.

Month of April, 1899.

Date for Trial.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Cause of Action.	Claim.	Verdict.	Remarks.
Apr. 3	Schultz . . .	City . . .	Drainage	$5,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 4	Block	City . . .	Sewers	3,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 5	Shockley . .	City, &c .	Personal injury. .	5,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 6	Murphy . . .	City . . .	Streets and sewers	2,500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 7	Schneppe . .	City . . .	Streets and sewers	1,500 00	. . . . .	Dismissed.
" 10	Eclipse C. Co.	City . . .	Horse injury . . .	120 00	$ 60 co	Compromis'd
" 11	Milan	City, &c .	Personal injury. .	5,000 00	. . . .	Reassigned.
" 11	Jackson . . .	City . .	Sewers	2,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 12	Welle	City . . .	Streets	2,c00 00	250 00	Compromis'd
" 13	McDonald . .	City . . .	Streets and sewers	5,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 13	F.T. & S.V.Co.	City . . .	Sewers	2,500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 13	Monahan . . .	City . . .	Mule injury . . .	200 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 18	Brewer . . .	City, &c .	Personal injury. .	2,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 19	Omalley . .	City . . .	Drainage	1,c00 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 20	Walker . . .	City . . .	Sewers	2,520 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 24	Brison	City . . .	Drainage	1,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 25	Hornung . . .	City . . .	Sewers	1,500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 27	Panke	City . . .	Horse injury . . .	75 00	. . . . .	Dismissed.
				$41.895 00	$310 00	

DAMAGE SUITS vs. CITY.

Month of May, 1899.

Date for Trial.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Cause of Action.	Claim.	Verdict.	Remarks.
May 1	Marchand . .	City . . .	Personal injury .	$ 1,500 00	. . . . .	For defend't.
" 8	Brown	City . . .	Personal injury .	20,000 00	$2,500 00	Verdict for $5,000, compromised for $2,500.
" 8	Horne	City . . .	Streets	1,200 40	. . . . .	For defend't.
" 15	Spirit Cured Tob. Co . .	City . . .	Sewers	20,802 00	1,500 00	Compromis'd
" 16	Grall	City . . .	Sewers	1,000 00	. . . .	Reassigned.
" 24	Merfin	City . . .	Personal injury .	5,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 24	Norris	City . . .	Streets and sewers	2,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 25	Walker . .	City . . .	Sewers	2,500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned
				$54,002 40	$4,000 00	

DAMAGE SUITS vs CITY.

Month of June, 1899.

Date for Trial.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Cause of Action.	Claim.	Verdict.	Remarks.
June 5	Cooney . . .	City . . .	Drainage	$ 5,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 5	Johnson . . .	City . . .	Personal injury. .	2,500 co	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 7	Baldwin . . .	City . . .	Personal injury. .	2,500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 7	Furey	City . . .	Personal injury. .	600 00	. . . . .	Mistrial.
" 7	Hummel . . .	City . . .	Sewers	3,000 09	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 7	Oecholi . . .	City . . .	Sewers	500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 13	Miller	City . . .	Sewers	850 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 15	Brown	City . . .	Personal injury. .	2,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 19	Welch	City, &c .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	
" 19	Morris	City . . .	Sewers	500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 19	Mazzoni . . .	City . . .	Personal injury .	10,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 21	Vogt	City . . .	Sewers	2,500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 21	Overberg . . .	City . . .	Sewers	3,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 22	Burke	City . . .	Drainage	5,000 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
" 28	Horne	City . . .	Streets	2,500 00	. . . . .	Reassigned.
				$40,450 00		

Amount involved in all suits	$217,155 40
Amount involved in all suits tried or compromised	78,530 00
Amount covered by judgment or compromise	9,470 00

I have also investigated and reported on the following matters and claims:

September 3, 1898. Measurement of the center line distance from the old boundary line of the city to the present boundary line on the Shelbyville pike.

September 3, 1898. Measurement of the center line distance from the old boundary line of the city to the present boundary line on the Brownsboro road.

September 21, 1898. Report with sketch explaining and showing the Twenty-fourth street doors of the American Tobacco Co.'s warehouse at the southwest corner of Main and Twenty-fourth streets.

September 21, 1898. Claims for damages for flooded cellars, basements, and ground floors in low-lying districts.

Owens v. City.
Korb v. City.
Grall v. City.
M. Popp v. City.
F. Popp v. City.
Eddleman v. City.
Vogt v. City.
Norton v. City.
Norton & Son v. City.
Overberg v. City.
McGrath v. City.
Miller v. City.
Graviss v. City.
Morrison v. City.
Brown v. City.
Otto v. City.
Helger v. City.
Kenealey v. City.
Durkis v. City.
Block v. City.
Klemt v. City.

September 23, 1898. Examination and report on Baxter avenue, carriage-way between Broadway and Rogers street.

October 12, 1898. Knipes v. City. Claim for damages on account of building an enginehouse on Southgate street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

November 4, 1898. Report on condition of carriage-way and railway tracks at the intersection of Eighth and Jefferson streets.

November 23, 1898. Survey, maps and report on Bardstown road right of way.

February 17, 1899. Pargny v. City. Claim for damages for injury to horse at the intersection of Green and Center streets.

February 20, 1899. Hayes v. City. Claim for damages on account of condition of Bergman street.

March 25, 1899. Bacon & Sons v. City. Claim for damages for injury to horse at the intersection of Green and Center streets.

March 25, 1899. Examination of carriage-way and street railway tracks east of Fourteenth street on Main, on account of an accident to a horse.

March 27, 1899. Examination of carriage-way and street railway at the intersection of Ninth and Market and east of the intersection on Market street.

March 28, 1899. Examination of carriage-way and street railway tracks on Seventh street north of Zane, on account of accident to horse.

March 30, 1899. Examination of carriage-way and railroad tracks at the intersection of Fourteenth and Chestnut streets, on account of an accident to a horse.

April 3, 1899. Description in detail of right of way of Bardstown road from the old city boundary line to the present boundary line.

April 4, 1899. Crum v. City. Claim for damages from the construction of Catalpa street.

April 6, 1899. Peter & Melcher Stone Co. Claim for damages for an accident to horse on Shelby street near Ormsby avenue.

April 20, 1899. Examination of carriage-way and railway tracks at intersection of Third and Walnut streets, on account of alleged accident to a horse.

April 26, 1899. Examination of carriage-way and street railway tracks at the intersection of Sixth and Main streets.

April 29, 1899. Report on right of way for sewer from Chestnut to Broadway, in or near Garr's lane extended.

May 21, 1899. Examination, survey and map showing condition of Twenty-first street sewer at and near head wall north of High avenue.

June, 1899. Reiss v. City. Claim for damages for construction of Snead's branch sewer.

June, 1899. Kapfhammer v. City. Claim for damages for construction of Snead's branch sewer.

June 24, 1899. Henzer v. City. Claim for damages from flooded cellar.

June 27, 1899. Meiers v. City. Claim for damages, repairs to sewer.

June 27, 1899. Hummel v. City. Claim for damages, repairs to sewers.

June 27, 1899. Oecholi v. City. Claim for damages, repairs to sewers.

July 1, 1899. Emmons v. City. Claim for damages for personal injury.

July 10, 1899. Survey and map of Snead's branch sewer outfall.

August 1, 1899. Report on opening Thirty-second street between Chestnut and Broadway, by way of Bohlsen's lane.

August 3, 1899. Claim for damages for personal injury received near Fourteenth street north of High avenue.

August 8, 1899. Claim for damages for personal injury on Twenty-sixth street, between Bainbridge and Broadway.

August 10, 1899. Taylor v. City. Claim for personal injury on Center street, between Green and Walnut streets.

August 10, 1899. Pratt v. City. Claim for damages from construction of an alley.

August 23, 1899. Wald v. City. Claim for damages from construction of Twenty-eighth street, Grand, Greenwood and Bismarck avenues.

August 23, 1899. Laswell v. City. Claim for damages from drainage.

MAPPING AND DRAUGHTING DEPARTMENT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 30, 1899.

C. W. Parsons, Chief Engineer:

Dear Sir: The Mapping and Draughting Department under my charge, has furnished all the original and detail plans and profiles for the construction and reconstruction of streets, sewers and sidewalks and special surveys for the legal branch of the city's service.

I herewith hand you a summary showing number of ordinances, resolutions, and apportionments prepared from September 1, 1898, to August 31, 1899.

Very respectfully,

J. B. F. BREED,
First Assistant Engineer.

STATEMENT.

SHOWING NUMBER OF ORDINANCES, RESOLUTIONS AND APPORTIONMENTS PREPARED FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1898, TO AUGUST 31, 1899.

ORDINANCES

Streets, brick	33	
Streets, asphalt	15	
		48
Sidewalks, brick	48	
Sidewalks, granitoid	7	
Sidewalks, recurbed	6	
		61
Alleys, brick		20
Wells		7
Fire hydrants		44
Total		180

RESOLUTIONS.

Street grade, original	8
Street grade, changed	5
Alley grade, original	10
Alley grade, changed	2
Total	25

APPORTIONMENTS.

Streets	20
Alleys	27
Sidewalks	32
Fire hydrants	2
Apportionments altered by order of City Assessor	11
Total	92

STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 31, 1900.

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Public Works:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit herewith, my report as superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department, showing in detail the work executed by this department during the year ending August 31, 1899. With this report is also a communication in which I respectfully call your attention to the various improvements made during the year mentioned, also some suggestions from me which I earnestly believe, should they meet with your approval, would add very materially to the betterment of the service.

Respectfully,

L. B. REDD,
Superintendent.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 30, 1900.

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Public Works:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your earliest consideration certain suggestions for the department under my control and which I deem will bring about a still further saving to the department.

Louisville is a metropolitan city, at least it is metropolitan in size, and the department is required to keep clean and in good sanitary condition 160 miles of streets and 60 miles of alleys. The appropriation for this purpose in Louisville is at least one-third less than is allowed in other cities of similar size for the same work. Consequently this department is required to prac-

tice the strictest economy and obtain the greatest possible results for the money.

The constant making of new and modern streets increases the work of this department and in order to keep up with it, under the appropriation made, it is absolutely necessary that some action be taken at once upon the suggestion now offered for your consideration.

The city now owns nine sweeping machines; five of them are old and complicated and very expensive in keeping in repair. Two machines are of later date and can be made to answer for some time. Two are of recent pattern, very simple and easy to keep in repair. On the last mentioned machines brooms will last seventy hours per month longer than on the old ones. I would suggest that three new machines of the latest pattern be purchased. I would also suggest the purchase of two or three "pick-up" machines for use on the asphalt streets. With such machines the streets can be kept much cleaner and a great amount of labor dispensed with. In extreme hot weather it is almost impossible for men to work upon the asphalt streets, and consequently such streets can not be kept as clean as they should be. Certain granite streets, particularly Main street from First to Fifteenth, and Fifteenth from Main to Portland avenue, are in such bad condition that it is impossible to sweep them clean with the machines and a great amount of hand sweeping has to be done which increases the cost.

I would suggest the passage of an ordinance, limiting the wagon and hack stands to certain localities, and prohibiting the feeding of stock on the public thoroughfares. Under the present arrangement wagon stands exist on every corner in the business portion of the city and are the cause of filthy gutters and streets. The feeding of stock on the public thoroughfares also produces a great amount of dirt and adds an extra amount of work to this department. In no other city in the United States is such misuse of streets tolerated or allowed.

The cleaning of catch-basins by this department, instead of by contract, which change was made last July, has caused a saving

far beyond any expectation. The basins are now thoroughly cleaned and disinfected at less than half the amount previously expended.

In addition to the work of cleaning the catch-basins, the work of cleaning the covered waterways is also performed by the catch-basin gang.

The filling up of dumps heretofore used has necessitated longer hauls for the scrapings and sweepings every year and the cost of hauling has necessarily increased in proportion. You are aware of the numerous complaints made by parties living in the neighborhood of these dumps, but these complaints will soon be a thing of the past, as you have perfected arrangements for the disposal of all garbage by cremation.

If you decide to act upon the recommendations made, and purchase additional machines and stock for this department it will be necessary to make some improvements in the barn, now being used. Changes can be made at very little cost, but before even such changes are made I would suggest either an extension of lease for a period of years or the purchase by the city of a lot suitable for the purpose of erecting thereon a barn. These improvements should be made before new machines and stock are purchased.

With the suggestions and recommendations I make, I am satisfied that the streets and alleys can be kept thoroughly cleaned and the sanitary condition of the city maintained, at the same time keeping within the appropriation and making of Louisville a city as clean as any other of its size in the Union.

Respectfully submitted,

L. B. REDD,
Supt. Street Cleaning Department.

STATEMENT No. I.

CLEANING BRICK AND GRANITE, FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1898, TO AUGUST 31, 1899.

MONTH.	CITY.	SWEEPERS AND SPRINKLERS.		TEAMS.				SHOVELERS.			SCRAPERS.			DRIVERS.			MILES SWEPT.	TOTAL COST.
	Sweepers and Sprinkl's Days.	Days.	Cost.	Number.	Days.	Loads.	Cost.	Number.	Days.	Cost.	Number.	Days.	Cost.	Number.	Days.	Cost.		
September	. . .	66.2	$225 08	203	169.4	2,333	$550 53	266	224.2	$336 34	549	414.0	$517 47	78	78	$117 00	150	$1,746 38
October	. . .	56.8	193 12	197	168.1	2,356	546 30	265	231.1	346 65	540	437.6	656 38	78	78	117 00	169	1,859 45
November	. . .	63.1	214 54	222	163.8	2,381	532 33	295	227.2	340 80	597	406.4	609 60	78	78	117 00	165	1,814 27
December	75.6	13	44 20	70	51.5	681	167 36	111	81.1	121 65	15	7.5	11 25	81	81	121 50	42	465 96
January	59.9	13.2	44 87	59	53	734	173 25	81	74.6	111 90	. . .	. . . .	. . . . .	78	78	117 00	46	446 02
February	. . .	. . .	. . . . .	50	33.3	823	108 20	67	45.9	68 85	82	51.5	77 25	72	72	108 00	16	362 30
March	. . .	29.8	101 30	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . . .	208	141.2	211 50	81	81	121 50	73	434 30
April	. . .	41 6	141 44	288	109.5	2,907	355 80	301	117.1	175 65	265	227.3	340 95	100	100	150 00	106	1,163 84
May	83.9	12.7	43 18	359	140.5	4,004	457 57	389	160.1	240 15	241	180.7	271 05	236	236	354 00	138	1,365 95
June	97.2	. . .	. . . . .	352	144.7	3,063	470 75	348	147.0	220 50	244	204.9	307 35	259	259	388 50	141	1,387 10
July	104.2	. . .	. . . . .	278	105.1	2,326	341 55	310	117.9	176 85	322	275.4	413 10	208	208	312 00	125	1,243 50
August	140.6	. . .	. . . .	259	113.9	2,546	370 15	305	139.0	208 50	450	341.9	512 85	237	237	355 50	177	1,447 00
Totals	561.4	296.4	$1,007 73	2,337	1,253.1	24,154	$4,072 79	2,738	1,565.2	$2,347 80	3,513	2,688.4	$3,928 75	1,586	1,586	$2,379 00	1,348	$13,736 07

STATEMENT No. II.

CLEANING BOWLDER AND MACADAM, FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1898, TO AUGUST 31, 1899.

MONTH.	TEAMS.				SHOVELERS.			SCRAPERS.			MILES CLEANED.	TOTAL COST.
	Number.	Days.	Loads.	Cost.	Number.	Days.	Cost.	Number.	Days.	Cost.		
September	112	49.4	1,201	$160 50	123	57.4	$ 86 10	285	197.7	$ 247 09	12	$ 493 69
October	81	31.7	782	103 00	87	39.6	59 40	213	145.2	210 76	11	373 16
November	61	17.4	577	56 55	55	16	24 00	113	82.2	123 30	8	203 85
December	26	12.6	142	40 95	43	21.7	32 55	112	168.9	253 35	8	326 85
January	22	15	276	48 75	29	26.7	40 05	150	176.3	264 45	9	353 25
February	16	4.7	45	15 27	10	2.6	3 90	162	112.3	168 45	....	187 61
March	175	145.3	2,639	472 20	193	175.6	255 90	407	287.8	431 70	11	1,159 80
April	233	214.8	3,770	696 47	310	287.0	430 50	809	565.8	848 70	20	1,975 67
May	270	215.8	3,616	701 31	381	308.5	462 75	1,210	930.0	1,395 00	28	2,559 06
June	247	194.4	3,394	631 76	325	286.7	430 05	1,124	903.4	1,355 10	25	2,416 91
July	270	227.4	3,581	739 04	359	304.8	457 20	964	786.4	1,179 60	24	2,375 84
August	243	197.9	2,708	643 15	347	263.6	395 40	837	701.3	1,051 95	23	2,090 50
Totals	1,756	1,325.9	22,731	$4,308 95	2,262	1,785.2	$2,677 80	6,386	5,057.3	$7,529 45	177	$14,516 20

STATEMENT No. III.

COLLECTING ASHES, FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1898, TO AUGUST 31, 1899.

MONTH.	TEAMS.				TIPPERS.			DUMPMEN.			TOTAL COST.
	Number.	Days.	Loads.	Cost.	Number.	Days.	Cost.	Number.	Days.	Cost.	
September	910	520.6	4,812	$1,691 91	910	517.3	$785 95	195	195	$292 50	$2,770 36
October	910	539.6	5,214	1,753 61	910	536.8	817 19	208	208	312 00	2,882 80
November	910	577.1	6,041	1,875 78	910	575.6	873 40	208	208	312 00	3,061 18
December	942	592.2	6,646	1,926 46	948	609.9	926 85	216	216	324 00	3,177 32
January	911	588.7	6,467	1,913 20	911	595.2	902 80	208	208	312 00	3,128 00
February	829	576 7	6,475	1,874 32	840	596.5	902 75	192	192	288 00	3,065 07
March	946	629 6	6 452	2,017 95	945	630.2	945 30	216	216	324 00	3,297 25
April	875	546.4	5,570	1,775 80	875	663.0	994 50	200	200	300 00	3,070 30
May	941	568.5	6,250	1,847 58	943	572.3	876 45	216	216	324 00	3,048 03
June	650	539.6	4,895	1,753 70	650	535.9	813 85	208	208	312 00	2,879 55
July	907	548.9	5,020	1,783 90	910	557.8	846 70	204	204	306 00	2,936 60
August	943	571.8	5.264	1,858 33	944	572.7	870 30	215	215	322 50	3,051 13
Totals	10,674	6,799.7	69,106	$22,072 54	10,696	6,963.5	$10,566 04	2,486	2,486	$3,729 00	$36,367 58

STATEMENT No. IV.

CLEANING ASPHALT, FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1898, TO AUGUST 31, 1899.

MONTH.	TEAMS.				SCRAPERS.					SALARIES.	SUPPLIES.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Number.	Days.	Loads.	Cost.	Number.	Days.	Cost.	Miles.	Total.			
September	78	59.9	353	$191 38	685	620.6	$ 775 71	204	$ 967 09	$695 00	$ 358 42	$7,035 11
October	68	52.8	339	171 50	564	519.4	772 13	195	943 63	695 00	247 55	7,001 59
November	62	45.2	421	146 90	459	396.8	595 20	145	742 10	695 00	234 77	6,751 17
December	34	22.2	198	72 14	229	160.6	240 90	70	313 04	695 00	214 68	5,192 83
January	32	26.5	209	86 12	263	215.9	323 85	84	409 97	695 00	229 35	5,261 59
February	17	12.9	123	41 92	93	68.6	103 40	40	145 32	695 00	103 08	4,558 88
March	50	39.4	275	128 05	398	295 1	442 65	125	570 70	695 00	201 53	6,358 58
April	63	54.2	390	176 15	588	568.8	853 20	165	1,029 35	695 00	349 05	8,283 21
May	72	57	337	185 25	681	605.7	908 55	268	1,093 80	764 00	1,116 39	9,947 23
June	72	61.8	353	200 84	672	647.9	971 85	268	1,172 69	770 00	275 02	8,980 67
										Voucher	80 00	
July	72	64.6	345	209 94	688	660.0	990 00	270	1,199 94	770 00	795 00	9,320 88
August	75	62.6	330	203 45	622	685.0	1,027 60	279	1,231 05	770 00	772 68	9,362 36
											Voucher	10 80
											Voucher	80 00
Totals	695	559.1	3,673	$1,813 64	5,942	5,444.4	$8,005 04	2,113	$9,818 68	$8,634 00	$4,978 02	$38,144 90

Cleaned gutters and crossings	1,110
Cleaned alleys and waterways	660
Total	1,770

Charged to bowlder and macadam.

Number miles brick and granite swept	1,348
Number miles macadam and bowlder swept	177
Number miles asphalt swept	2,113
Total miles	3,638

RECAPITULATION.

Month.	Year.	Amount.
September	1898	$7,035 11
October	1898	7,001 59
November	1898	6,751 17
December	1898	5,192 83
January	1899	5,261 59
February	1899	4,558 88
March	1899	6,358 58
April	1899	8,283 21
May	1899	9,947 23
June	1899	8,980 67
July	1899	9,320 88
August	1899	9,362 36
Miscellaneous	1899	90 80
Grand Total		$88,144 90

STOCK, ETC.

Horses	3
Mules	20
Sweepers	9
Sprinklers	3
Dump wagons	9
Basin carts	4
Basin wagons	2
Buggy	1

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF REFORM

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the General Council of the City of Louisville:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit, herewith, the annual report of the Industrial School of Reform, for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899. There were admitted during the year 115 white boys, 47 white girls, 82 colored boys and 30 colored girls. The number at the institution at the close of the year, was 188 white boys, 89 white girls, 80 colored boys and 36 white girls. The total number in the institution at the close of the previous year was 443. The total number at the close of the present year 393, a loss of 50, this loss mainly being in the white boys' department.

It is the policy of the institution to discharge the inmates of the institution, when good homes can be obtained for them, and at the request of their parents, who may have had them committed when they have shown evidences of reform, and it is gratifying to note that in the great majority of cases where the children are thus discharged, the wisdom of the management in discharging them has been fully justified by the results. The health, the discipline and the training of the children, both morally and intellectually, is up to as high standard of excellence, and we believe we are justified in making the statement that no institution of a similar character in the United States ranks higher, or deserves to rank higher than ours in this respect. It is quite remarkable to note the change in many of these children after they have been in this institution for a little while. A large number of them—in fact, most of them—when we receive them have been without home training and proper surroundings. Yet when we receive them of tender years they are pliable and yield readily to good influences and proper surroundings, and in the majority of cases they do not look like the same children, after they have been in our institution a while.

It affords me pleasure to commend in the highest degree the faithfulness of the Superintendent and Matron, and all of the

officers and employes connected with the institution, and also the watchfulness and able professional attention given the children by the physician of the institution when they need his attention.

It is a matter of special gratification to announce that growing out of some extra funds we received during the year from back taxes, etc., we were enabled by the use of that fund to make back taeis, etc., we were enabled by the use of that fund to make many needed improvements upon the property. We erected, during the current year, a splendid laundry with the latest improved machinery. We have now in course of erection a splendid new building for small white girls, so as to separate that class as far as possible from the larger and more hardened ones. We tried the same experiment the year before with the small white boys, and the results obtained have been truly remarkable. All the buildings and the grounds are in first-class condition, and at no time, perhaps, in the history of the institution has every department of our work, and the condition of the property been in a more gratifying shape, and we feel justified in making the statement that our insitution is the equal of any of its kind in the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. LEATHERS, *President.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers:

In compliance with the charter of the Louisville Industrial School of Reform, I have the honor of presenting to you its thirty-fourth annual report:

STATEMENT A.

NUMBERS, ETC.	White Boys.	White Girls.	Colored Boys.	Colored Girls.
Whole number admitted since opening of school	2,669	747	944	102
Number in school August 31, 1898	233	89	84	37
Admitted during fiscal year	115	47	82	30
In connection with school during the year	348	136	166	67
Honorably released and homes furnished	12	. .	22	1
Returned to parents leaving city	38	17	11	17
Returned to parents at their request	91	27	48	8
Discharged by Judge of City Court	7	1	3	. . .
Time expired United States Court	6	. . .	1	1
Unfit subjects	2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Escaped	. . .	2	. . .	4
Died	4	. . .	1	. . .
Number in school August 31, 1899	188	89	80	36

Total in school during the year	717
Highest number at any one time	425
Lowest number at any one time	375
Average number during the year	400

STATEMENT B.

RECEIVED DURING	White Boys.	White Girls.	Colored Boys.	Colored Girls
September	18	4	7	2
October	10	2	3	2
November	2	3	7	2
December	10	5	4	2
January	19	3	12	2
February	9	3	1	3
March	7	2	7	2
April	6	2	8	2
May	5	4	8	. . .
June	9	10	6	2
July	9	5	10	4
August	11	4	9	7
Total	115	47	82	30

STATEMENT C.

AGES.	White Boys.	White Girls.	Colored Boys.	Colored Girls.
Under two years	. . .	. . .	. . .	1
Four years	1	. . .	. . .	. . .
Five years	1	1	1	. . .
Six years	5	3	3	. . .
Seven years	9	2	4	. . .
Eight years	10	3	3	2
Nine years	8	7	. . .	2
Ten years	5	4	5	2
Eleven years	16	1	9	. . .
Twelve years	9	1	9	3
Thirteen years	17	5	12	2
Fourteen years	7	6	13	15
Fifteen years	16	13	17	1
Sixteen years	7	. . .	5	2
Seventeen years	4	1	. . .	. . .
Unknown	. . .	. . .	1	. . .
Total	115	47	82	30

STATEMENT D.

PARENTAGE.	White Boys.	White Girls.	Colored Boys.	Colored Girls.
Irish	16	2	. . .	. . .
English	4	1		. .
German	30	18	. . .	. . .
American	45	19	. . .	. .
Africo-American	. . .	. . .	82	30
Scotch-Irish	2	1	. . .	. . .
Jew	5	. . .	. . .	. . .
French	2	2	. . .	. . .
Unknown	11	4	. . .	. .
Total	115	47	82	30

STATEMENT E.

NATIVITY.	White Boys.	White Girls.	Colored Boys.	Colored Girls.
Illinois	4	1	. . .	1
Tennessee	1	. . .	2	1
Kentucky	74	31	72	19
Indiana	5	6	2	2
Ohio	5	1	. . .	. . .
Europe	5	. . .	. . .	. .
Arkansas	2	. .	. . .	. . .
Pennsylvania	1	. .	. . .	. . .
Texas	1	. . .	. . .	. . .
Canada	1	. . .	. . .	. . .
Unknown	15	5	6	6
Indian Territory	1	. . .	. . .	. . .
District of Columbia	. . .	. . .	.	1
New York	. . .	1	. . .	. . .
Missouri	. . .	1	. . .	. . .
Virginia	. .	1	. . .	. .
Total	115	47	82	30

STATEMENT F.

OCCUPATION.	White Boys.	White Girls.	Colored Boys.	Colored Girls.
Newsboys	4	. . .	3	. . .
Tobacco factory	4	1	9	3
Farm work	7	. . .	. . .	. . .
No occupation	56	37	41	20
Factory work	4	2	2	. . .
Clerks	2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Errand boys	4	. . .	4	. . .
Inmates of orphanage	3	3	. .	. . .
Attending school	19	. .	6	3
Domestic work	1	3	4	3
Chore work	4	. . .	6	. . .
Stable boys	1	. . .	4	. . .
Apprentices	5	. . .	. . .	. . .
Printer	1	. . .	. . .	. . .
Tramping	. . .	. . .	1	. . .
Bootblack	. . .	. . .	1	. . .
Theater	. . .	. . .	1	. . .
Nurse girl	. . .	. . .	. . .	1
Peddler	. . .	1	. . .	. . .
Total	115	47	82	30

STATEMENT G.

CAUSES OF COMMITMENT.	White Boys.	White Girls.	Colored Boys.	Colored Girls.
Vagrancy	14	. . .	4	. . .
Homeless	49	26	9	3
Incorrigible	34	13	21	6
Grand larceny	2	. . .	2	. . .
Disorderly conduct	7	6	33	9
Robbery	3	. . .	5	2
Suspected felon	1	. . .	. . .	. . .
Violating Internal Revenue Law	5	. . .	. . .	. . .
Petit larceny	. . .	. . .	2	1
Accidental murder	. . .	. . .	1	. . .
Housebreaking	. . .	. . .	1	. . .
Malicious shooting	. . .	. . .	2	. . .
Security warrant	. .	. . .	1	. . .
Breach of peace	. . .	. . .	1	. . .
No proper guardian	. . .	2	. . .	9
Total	115	47	82	30

STATEMENT H.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.	White Boys.	White Girls.	Colored Boys.	Colored Girls.
Lost both parents	13	. . .	10	4
Lost father	33	6	16	6
Lost mother	18	7	11	4
Had stepfather	2	6	3	2
Had stepmother	5	10	. . .	2
Parents separated	17	5	17	11
Parents living	27	6	29	19
Can get no history	5	4	5	1
Total	120	44	91	49

NUMBER OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENTS.	White Boys.	White Girls.	Colored Boys.	Colored Girls.
Broom shop	. . .	. . .	24	. . .
Shoe shop	8	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cane seating	30	. . .	. . .	. . .
Garden and farm	. .	. . .	10	. . .
Engine room	2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Greenhouse	2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Printing office	14	. . .	. . .	. . .
Carpenter shop	16	. . .	. . .	. . .
Paint shop	3	. . .	. . .	. . .
Dining halls	14	5	8	2
Bath rooms	2	2	1	2
Kitchen	3	3	2	1
General work	8	2	6	2
Sewing room	. . .	48	. . .	24
School rooms	5	2	2	2
Dormitories	18	2	8	2
Blacksmith shop	6	. . .	. . .	. . .
Too small to work	57	25	19	3
Total	188	89	80	38

CANE SEATING DEPARTMENT.

Double bottom seats	10,087
Miscellaneous chairs and backs	96

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Half-soled, pairs	1,008
Heeled, pairs	287
Patched, pairs	215
Boys shoes, new, pairs	241

GIRLS' LAUNDRY.

	Washed.	Ironed.
Pillow slips	4,082	4,082
Sheets	3,085	3,085
Undergarments	7,158	7,158
Dresses	5,315	5,315
Towels	2,427	2,427
Handkerchiefs	864	864
Aprons	4,305	4,305
Stockings	2,402	2,402
Spreads	670	670
Bed ticks	19	....
Sunbonnets	65	65
Blankets	184	....
Gowns	558	558
Collars	34	34
Waists	59	59
Cloaks	21	....

BOYS' LAUNDRY.

	Washed.	Ironed.
Underwear	584	....
Single towels	1,922	1,922
Waists	2,189	2,189
Sweaters	2,368	....
Overalls	149	149
Pillow slips	10,144	10,144
Sheets	9,936	9,936
Shirts	12,809	12,809
Spreads	1,297	1,297
Roller towels	4,876	4,876
Aprons	2,492	2,492
Neckties	3,214	3,214
Coats	1,461	....
Pants	4,392	....
Socks (pair)	11,214	11,214
Vests	1,033	....
Blankets	69	69
Bibs	1,320	1,320
Collars	431	431
Citizen shirts	691	691

SCHOOL REPORT.

	White Boys.	White Girls.	Colored Boys.	Colored Girls.
Number under instruction at commencement of year	233	89	84	37
Admitted during the year	115	47	82	30
Total	348	136	166	67
Of those Received During the Year—				
Did not know the alphabet	19	8	9	10
Commenced in Primer	22	22	8	. . .
Commenced in First Reader	19	4	12	4
Commenced in Second Reader	14	5	28	. . .
Commenced in Third Reader	21	5	14	2
Commenced in Fourth Reader	8	3	9	8
Commenced in Fifth Reader	12	. . .	2	6
Total	115	47	82	30
Arithmetic.				
Never studied Arithmetic	60	34	57	14
Studied Primary	35	10	23	10
Studied Practical	20	3	2	6
Total	115	47	82	30
Geography.				
Never studied Geography	60	39	57	16
Studied Primary	35	5	25	14
Studied Modern	20	3	. . .	. . .
Total	115	47	82	30
Writing.				
Had never written	19	30	17	10
Could write their names	41	4	40	4
Could write very well	55	13	25	16
Total	115	47	82	30

CARPENTER AND CABINET DEPARTMENT.

Wagon, iron axle, panel bed	1
Comb and brush cases	8
Benches—hardwood	15
Benches—painted	12
Center tables—hardwood, fancy	7
Altar and railing for Catholic services (carved and ornamented)	1
Wardrobes—hardwood	4
Sideboards	2
Sewing machine table	1
Coal boxes—extra large	4
Coal boxes—small	10
Wash benches	4
Letter box	1
Drain boards	4
Combination book case and desk quartered oak, carved, etc	3
Black-boards	2
Clothing case, 50 compartments	1
Clothing case, 12 compartments	1
Shoe case, 50 compartments	1
Doors and frames	5
Play wagon	1
Horseshoer's tool box	2
Ironing boards	11
Carved signs	14
Wall tables	3
Bracket shelves	9
Partition and fancy doors, carved	2
Clarinet box	1
Double wardrobe—dwarf	1
Sash pieces	5
Meat racks	2
Four panel doors	3
Shaft fans	9
Imitation guns for drilling, etc	250
Window screens	68
Swings—automatic	5
Swings—box	2
See-saws—hardwood	8
Gates	2
Trays—knife and fork	4
Ladders	7
Desks—hardwood	50
Desks—hardwood complete	50
Tables—dining	10

Tables—hardwood	8
Tables—ironing	2
Tables—damping and folding, spring tops	2
Gates—picket	2
Beds—carved and turned	136
Foot racks	4
Rakes—wood tooth	68
Rakes—iron tooth	45
Washstands	4
Cellar doors	5
Flower boxes	50
Sideboards—extra large	2
Cart—two-horse dumping	1
Towel rollers	12
Scroll saw	1
Machine bench	1
Split pulleys	4
Mallets	18
Base-ball bats	47
Table legs—hardwood turned	160
Pieces wood carving	172
Pieces wood turning	6 482
Bread boards	4
Tables—dining for small boys	8
Picture frames	60
Elevator complete	1
Bust of Geo. Washington and pedestal—carved	1

In addition to the foregoing, the boys in this department have done all painting, graining, varnishing, etc., and kept up general repairs of the Institution.

The boys in our classes this year have done well. They have taken interest, and we think tried to better themselves for future usefulness. While we have had much smaller boys than formerly, yet they have worked faithfully, improved their opportunities and we feel have made a creditable showing for themselves and this department. Our idea is to prepare a boy so he can step up higher in the trade after leaving us and we give them every opportunity to perfect themselves in the different varieties of the work as far as it is in our power.

We thank the Superintendent for the interest taken in our de-

partment, being always willing to help our boys in every detail, and to him is due the success of our department.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. Day,
Instructor.

Broom Shop Report.

House brooms (four grades)	816 dozen
Stable brooms	88 dozen
Hearth and whisk brooms	34 dozen
Mops	7 dozen

In addition to the brooms made by this department, the boys were engaged in farm work and cane seating, about eight weeks, at various times when those branches were crowded with work.

Household Dry Goods.

Thread	$90 42
Buttons	19 50
Oilcloth	9 40
Domestic (sheeting)	94 18
Ticking and mosquito bars	91 26
Toweling and crash	62 35
Yarn	59 75
Trimmings	92 76
Needles	2 20
Quilts and spreads	99 00
Thimbles and shears	7 35
Blankets	62 10
Table cloths	36 01
Total	$726 28

Clothing.

Jeans and pants goods	$ 475 55
Hats, caps and gloves	403 95
Hosiery	130 04
Elastic, belts and shoestrings	49 82
Shirting and shirts	40 73
Flannel and flannel shirts	218 68
Shoes	996 90
Clothing	1,283 24

Suspenders	$ 48 15
Neckties, mufflers, etc.	48 31
Handkerchiefs	26 30
Millinery and ladies' headwear	89 67
Dress goods	402 96
Total	$4,204 30

PROVISIONS.

Flour and bread	$3,767 86
Milk	1,623 56
Butter and butterine	394 74
Fruit (fresh and dried)	542 84
Canned goods	466 58
Ice	93 50
Ham, bacon, sides, etc.	531 94
Sugar	370 65
Meal	161 97
Meat	2,901 66
Coffee	290 74
Molasses	385 20
Pepper and mustard	40 78
Ginger	5 25
Barley	23 40
Sausage	97 10
Lard	286 81
Baking powder, yeast, soda, etc.	56 83
Beans and peas	404 22
Vinegar	37 33
Vegetables	542 46
Extracts and spices	30 95
Pickles	50 60
Tea	69 09
Eggs	159 57
Cocoanut	3 00
Salt	28 33
Cheese and macaroni	64 43
Kraut	45 50
Fruit butter	515 45
Fish	53 52
Mincemeat	60 39
Rice and hominy	78 49
Total	$14,184 76

General Expenses.

Printing office and supplies	$ 998 08
Paint, oil and glass	432 90
Telephone rent	60 00
Music and instruments	121 98
Drugs and sundries	504 37
Soap, sapolio, lye, etc.	345 78
Stationery, mucilage, ink, etc.	66 65
Machinery and repairs	98 95
Baskets	11 00
Water	395 07
Hardware, tools, cutlery, lawn mowers, etc.	508 25
Extra services and salaries	551 96
Blacksmithing and supplies	185 04
Returning boys	47 00
Sundries in all departments	302 03
Postage and street car fare	89 90
Repairs	117 80
Coal	1,301 85
Balls and footballs	60 22
Buckets	15 65
Lumber	942 17
Broom and mattress shop	1,481 79
Brushes (scrub, blacking, etc.)	25 40
Return children home	79 88
Festivals, fireworks and entertainments	225 71
Brick, lime, cement, gravel, etc.	76 40
School supplies and furniture	437 00
Combs and brushes	25 88
Leather and shoe supplies	1,152 55
Bluing and washboards	7 25
Books, games, toys, etc.	221 26
Matches	10 25
Extra medical services	27 00
Newspapers	23 40
Boiler compound	18 75
City Directory	6 00
Funerals	20 00
Insect powder and disinfectant	60 30
Clean vaults	108 65
Physician	699 90
Secretary and Treasurer	509 80
Gas	947 55
Janitor	12 00
Insurance	171 00
Interest	9 21

Incidentals, city office	$ 20 00
Examining accounts	75 00
Fidelity Trust Co. box	5 00
Negotiating R. E. lease and stamp	11 00
Salaries, Male Department	11,056 00
Salaries, Female Department	1,460 00
Salaries, Colored Departments	2,050 00
Total	$28,190 00

FURNITURE.

Beds	$ 63 00
Crockery and glassware	150 55
Tinware, kettles and pots	233 39
Stoves, repairs and polish	302 64
Carpets, wall paper and pictures	482 65
Bed springs	30 00
Mirror	5 00
Dresser and rack	14 00
Washstand	1 25
Pillows	1 50
Wardrobe	28 00
Mattresses	100 00
Chairs	146 50
Table	2 00
Knives and forks	13 25
Total	$1,573 73

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Plumbing and supplies	$ 942 97
Laundry building	3,130 38
Junior boys building	3.754 11
Appropriated for new building	11,656 30
Cement floors and walks	1,072 89
Enamel wash troughs	307 80
Hot water heaters	4,746 55
Bathtubs, water closets, etc.	401 78
Telephone connecting all buildings	35 00
Total	$26,047 78

GARDEN AND GROUNDS.

Garden, seed and implements	$144 29
Hay, oats, etc.	396 99
Manure	68 20
Wagons, harness and repairs	84 90
Greenhouse supplies, plants, etc.	156 00
Total	$850 38

RECAPITULATION.

Provisions	$14 184 76
Clothing	4,204 30
Household dry goods	726 28
Garden and grounds	850 38
General expenses	22,190 58
Furniture	1,573 73
Permanent improvements	26,047 78
Total	$75,777 81
Deduct amount for improvements	26.047 78
General expenditure for year	$49,730 03

The fiscal year of the school just closed, has been one of unusual activity and extraordinary, and much needed and long designed improvement, owing to larger resources than the school has customarily enjoyed and for which all connected with the school are properly grateful. A new laundry has been built and thoroughly equipped with all the modern and up-to-date machinery. The building is conveniently located for the joint use of both white and colored female departments. A hot water distributing plant for heating purposes has been placed in the basement of the new laundry building, with pipes under ground, connecting with coils and radiators in both of the female departments. The stoves in the white boys school building and the colored boys main building have all been removed and hot water plants have taken their place. A new concrete sidewalk has been laid in the white and colored girls departments, connecting each building with the new laundry and with each other. The water pipes in the colored boys house and also in the white girls house had on account of age to be removed and renewed. While undergoing these repairs we made a bath room out of old laundry in colored boys building, by putting in a new cement floor and putting in several shower-baths. An entire new cooking outfit has been placed in the white boys kitchen.

The several industrial departments have been kept busy, each fulfilling its purpose and justifying the wisdom of its establish-

ment and the cost of its maintenance. The boys have been, during the year, unusually contented, interested and happy in their respective lines of work. A spirit of rivalry among the shops and the boys as to who could turn out the best and most attractive work, has existed during the entire year. This spirit not only speaks well for the industries and the boys, but highly commends those in the immediate charge of them.

The schools have been taught by the same teachers as during the previous year. The children have all made commendable progress and have apparently enjoyed the school hours with their teachers.

Whenever the way be clear I would recommend a sort of a manual training kindergarten department to be established. We have so many small boys that require lighter work than any we have at present. While the young lad has not much muscular or physical strength, his hand can be trained in the use of tools and at the same time his mind is busy quickened by the development of the idea or concept he has and which he desires to give expression on the material on which he works. Mere physical labor does not necessarily enrich the mind, while working with tools to give expression to ideas or conceptions is the highest form of education and a most effective means of developing the intellect.

The health of the school, all things considered, has been remarkably good. We have had more sickness but fewer deaths among the colored children than among the whites. Why this is the case I make no attempt to explain. They all eat the same kind of food, prepared and cooked in the very same way; sleep in the same kind of a bed, wear the same kind of clothes and receive the same kind of general treatment.

Rev. Father Brady has, every Sabbath morning during the year, continued to give religious instructions to the children of his faith and practice, for which service our thanks are here and now tendered.

To all the members of the Board of Managers and those associated with me in the work together with all those gentlemen who have helped in giving moral and religious instruction to the

children on the Sabbath and to Him who had preserved us in the work during another year I would acknowledge a debt of gratitude too great to be ever able to pay.

Respectfully submitted,

P. CALDWELL.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S REPORT.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit herewith statement of the receipts and disbursements of your institution for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1899:

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 1, 1899.

To the President and Board of Managers Louisville Industrial School of Reform:

Balance September 1, 1898		$2,923 64
Received since September 1, 1899:		
City treasurer	$75,505 77	
Chair shop	508 59	
Broom shop	1,421 76	
Incidental revenue	206 40	77,642 52
Total		$80,566 16
Expended		75,894 83
Balance remaining		$4,671 33

Very respectfully,

WM. F. INGRAM,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Commissioners of the School of Reform:

Gentlemen: Besides the many benefits that the School of Reform accomplishes, there are two serious defects to which I desire to call the attention of the Board, viz.:

First. Caries of the teeth, this is very prevalent among the young, beginning during the nursing period and continuing through the whole of child life. The destruction of teeth is the misfortune of a lifetime, the conjested areas of institutions with more or less restricted ventilation are injected with dental caries. Foul teeth should be remedied by cement filling which is cheap and effective and will lessen the contagious activity of the micro-organism which is produced largely by digestive, rachitic, scorbutic, syphilitic and other troubles. A competent dentist should be employed whose duty should be to make stated examinations of the childrens' mouths and make all dental corrections that are needed.

The other innovation is attention to the eyes. There should be a systematic examination every year of the childrens' vision, Certain abnormal conditions of the sense of seeing is of prime importance to be rectified, for if a child can not see well his or her condition is most unfortunate. I would advise a physical examination of every child on entering the school and not trust to chance to detect serious defects. I believe that children should not be damaged by their education and training, but should emerge from the portals of the school in a better physical, mental and moral condition then when they were entrusted to our care. The eye is the most important physical element in the acquirement of an education and for a child to struggle under an ocular burden is laboring under great disadvantage, causing study to be irksome because of tired eyes, headache, etc. Backwardness in

children is often due to eye strain, the correction of which enables school work to be done more easily and frequently the child is wonderfully changed mentally and physically. In short, many morbid ocular conditions may exist without attracting attention, children thereby acquire the reputation of being dull, stupid and idle.

In closing I will state the health of the institution has been fairly good, we have had our share of the usual variety of diseases, several surgical cases of importance, and not a few minor ones. Mrs. Minnie E. Arteburn, the nurse, takes great interest in her work and I only regret that she has not the responsibility of all the sick children in the institution.

T. P. SATTERWHITE,
Physician and Surgeon.

ASSESSED

Valuation of City Property.

SUBJECT TO TAXATION.

CITY ASSESSOR'S REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 13, 1899.

To His Honor, the Mayor, and the General Council of the City of Louisville:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit for your consideration a statement showing the assessed valuation of all property in the city of Louisville, Ky., subject to taxation for city purposes, for the fiscal year 1900, as assessed by me September 1, 1899:

Value of land	$42,650,000
Value of improvements	44,900,000
Value of railroad property	1,650,000
Value of personalty	22,800,000
Value of corporate franchises	9,000,000
Grand total	$121,000,000
Total net increase over 1899	1,305,000

An examination of this statement shows that realty values have decreased and personalty values increased during the year. The assessment of realty in localities where values are declining have been reduced in a sum aggregating $1,316,000. In other localities, where values are advancing, assessments have been increased to the extent of $300,000. New buildings erected during the year are assessed at $580,000, the difference between these items of increase and $1,316,000, the amount of reduction, shows a net decrease in real estate, under the assessment of 1899, of $436,000. The assessment of franchise, after deducting all tangible property, is fixed at $9,000,000, being the same as that of previous year. The assessment of individual and business personalty aggregated $22,800,000. This is an increase over the assessment of the same property for 1899 of $1,741,000. This is the first advance in the value of this kind of property since the adoption of the law subjecting it to an ad valorem taxation. This proves conclusively that the business industries of the city are keeping pace with the general prosperity of the country.

The operation of the ad valorem system of taxing business personalty is very unsatisfactory, it being impossible to adjust it, with any degree of uniformity, to the varying conditions of trade in a large city. Besides, it checks to some extent the merchants and manufacturers of this city from competing with those of other cities. I, therefore, recommend that your honorable body take the necessary steps to secure a change in the Constitution of the State, so as to substitute a license tax, which is more equitable and is better adapted to protect and foster the business enterprises of the city. I also urge that you secure the passage of an act at the coming session of the Legislature providing for the taxation of National Banks as near as possible like the method employed in taxing the State banks of the city.

Sixty new factories have been established in this city since the law of March 16, 1898, exempting new factories from city taxes for five years. While most of them are small some are very large. The capital invested and labor employed in operating them being very beneficial to the city.

The total assessment, $121,000,000, is all tax-paying property, and should be so considered in determining the tax rate for the year 1900. Very respectfully,

D. F. Murphy, *City Assessor.*

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

REPORT OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 30, 1899.

Hon. Chas. P. Weaver, Mayor, City of Louisville, Ky.:

Under the park law embraced in the city charter for government of cities of the first class in the state of Kentucky, we have the honor herewith to submit to your honor our ninth annual report for the fiscal year ending this day.

On December 20, 1898, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, By the Board of Park Commissioners, that the sincere congratulations of the Board and a most hearty welcome is extended to General Castleman and Colonel Belknap upon their safe return from Puerto Rico.

February 7, 1899. Moved and seconded by his honor, the mayor, that Kenton and Logan Squares located on Market street, be abandoned and turned over to the city for the betterment of street traffic.

February 10, 1899. The president was authorized by the Board to have the Southern Parkway from connection at Third street to entrance of Jacob Park, resurfaced with gravel. This work was commenced at once, but after going over part of the way, it was found in very good condition and only required one-half to be graveled and balance regraded, which put the road in fine condition.

An addition of land was made to Jacob Park, some 83 acres, more or less, known as Finley Woods, a fine tract of land adjoining on West side of Park, which is thickly covered with fine old forest trees, many of them being grand old beeches. One-third each was purchased from Messrs. Lee and Crippen, and the other one-third was very generously given by Mr. Temple Bodley.

May 16, 1899. Col. Morris B. Belknap made a very generous donation to Cherokee Park, to build a fine stone bridge across

Beargrass Creek at a point near Big Rock, at a cost of about $10,000, which was accepted by the Board with many thanks.

The metalling of roads in Shawnee Park commenced last year is now about finished, giving a fine drive to all parts of the park.

Also roads in Cherokee Park, work contracted for last year, are in a measure finished, except the new road named Glen Lily, which runs from southeast of park up Beargrass Creek to Big Rock, where it crosses the creek, making a loop and comes back to main road. This road is about one and one-half miles long and is now almost graded and will be metalled in the next ninety days. The land which it runs through was a very generous gift to the park by Mrs. Sallie R. Carter—some seventeen acres.

On July 18, 1899, an election of officers was had, which resulted as follows: W. H. Wilson, secretary; Columbia Finance & Trust Company, treasurer; Cecil Fraser, engineer; Cary I. Warren, superintendent Cherokee Park; Ernest Kettig, superintendent Shawnee Park; John W. Thompson, superintendent Jacob Park; Gerard Alexander, superintendent Interior Squares.

September 19, 1899, Messrs. Isaac Bernheim and Bernard Bernheim presented to the city of Louisville a heroic statue of Thomas Jefferson, to cost fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars, to be erected in either DuPont Square or one of the parks.

November 29, 1899, Gen. John B. Castleman was elected president for the ensuing year, and Mr. Louis Seelbach was elected vice-president for the same time.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. Wilson, *Secretary.*

SECRETARY'S REPORT

OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE NINTH FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

To balance in Columbia Finance & Trust Co., December 1, 1898	$ 1,595 43
To amount received for December, 1898	4,406 00
" " " January, 1899	1,887 45
" " " February, "	52,643 27
" " " March, "	3,705 31
" " " April, "	3,887 00
" " " May, "	4,573 94
" " " June, "	7,357 76
" " " July, "	8,306 94
" " " August, "	3,512 43
" " " September, "	1,605 35
" " " October, "	11,980 31
" " " November, "	736 40
	$106,197 59

DISBURSEMENTS.

Total paid out in December, 1898	$ 5,642 75
" " January, 1899	4,919 49
" " February, "	7,255 10
" " March, "	9,828 38
" " April, "	7,999 90
" " May, "	10,069 75
" " June, "	9,867 20
" " July, "	15,522 77
" " August, "	9,624 89
" " September, "	11,330 69
" " October, "	10,733 35
" " November, "	3,256 53
To balance in Finance & Trust Co.	146 79
	$106,197 59

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN B. CASTLEMAN, *President.*

Attest: W. H. WILSON, *Secretary.*

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS OF LOUISVILLE, KY., FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, 1891, TO DECEMBER 1, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

City of Louisville bonds	$600,000 00	
Accrued interest on same	17,654 80	
		$617,654 80
Tax assessments collected:		
Account 1892	$24,046 24	
" 1893	33,351 97	
" 1894	47,985 35	
" 1895	51,695 42	
" 1896	75,724 38	
" 1897	81,668 88	
" 1898	77,566 07	
" 1899	72,314 65	
Collected in 1897, account 1894 and 1895	5,018 95	
		469,371 91
Donations		32,040 00
Interest on bank balances (net)		20,892 93
Sale of sheep		797 27
Incidentals (kept under the head of rents.) (Some incidentals have been credited direct to parks).		
Collected in 1891	$1,649 71	
" " 1892	550 82	
" " 1893	494 91	
" " 1894	541 00	
" " 1895	207 30	
" " 1896	262 00	
" " 1897	404 65	
" " 1898	243 35	
" " 1899	157 55	
Of City of Louisville to pay for sprinkling	800 00	
		5,311 29
Total receipts from organization, 1891 to December 1, 1899		$1,146,068 20

EXPENDITURES.

For office furniture	$ 556 38	
For surveying instruments	954 65	
For tools and implements	5,273 88	
For camp engineer's outfit	287 55	
For sentry boxes	463 30	
For sheep	1,119 97	
For guard uniforms	2,212 30	
For salaries, wages, etc.	37,848 44	
For sundry expenses	46,051 31	
For greenhouses	4,948 65	
For gravel pit	2,786 65	
		$102,503 08
For parks, avenues, squares, yards, streets, street trees, viz.:		
Finzer Avenue	$ 10,096 47	
Cherokee Park	365,458 13	
Jacob Park	184,082 31	
Shawnee Park	221,738 79	
Southern Parkway	147,893 26	
Boone Square	48,023 51	
Logan Place	6,830 87	
Kenton Place	3,960 75	
City Hospital grounds	6,329 24	
DuPont Square	6,060 23	
Street Trees	3,118 03	
Eastern Parkway	333 30	
Western Parkway	416 30	
New Broadway	1,700 42	
Chestnut Street	2,322 62	
Courthouse Yard	3,552 48	
Third Street	1,608 85	
Baxter Square	9,219 32	
West Broadway	95 50	
		1,022,840 38
D. E. and T. E. Kline		650 00
Olmstead Bros.		19,927 95
Total expenditures, 1891 to December 1, 1899		$1,145,921 41
Land fund, treasury balance	$14,917 30	
Improvement fund, treasury overdrawn	14,770 51	
Actual cash balance December 1, 1899		146 79
		$1,146,068 20

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 1, 1900.

To the Board of Park Commissioners, Louisville, Ky.:

Gentlemen: I have made a thorough examination of your books for the year ending November 30, 1899, and made full report to you.

Having previously made examination of your books to November 30, 1898, I now give you the actual receipts and expenditures of your Board from organization, 1891, to December 1, 1899.

Receipts, including bonds	$1,046,068 20
Expenditures	1,045,921 41
Balance cash on hand December 1, 1899	$146 79

Every dollar received has been accounted for, vouchers for all expenditures properly filed.

I verified every collection of yours from the city, by personally going to the City Hall (city comptroller's office, city treasurer's office and city tax receiver's office), and found everything to tally with your books.

Your books as kept by your secretary Mr. W. H. Wilson are in fine condition, neatly and well kept and I believe to be correct in every respect. I have been shown every attention by your secretary and he has facilitated my investigation in every way possible.

Yours respectfully,

BEN. C. WEAVER,
Public Accountant.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY GAS INSPECTOR.

GAS INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 20, 1900.

To the Hon. Mayor and General Council of the City of Louisville:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the City Gas Inspector, for the year ending December 31, 1899. The work of the department is shown in tabulated form at the end of this report.

CANDLE POWER OF THE GAS.

The candle power of the gas has been satisfactory, the average for the year being 19.21 candles at the City Hall, while the charter of the Louisville Gas Company, requires but 16 candles.

At no time during the year did the candle power fall below the requirements, the lowest during the year being 17.11 candles, which was taken on December 11, 1899, and the highest being 22.66 candles, which was taken on August 30, 1899.

The candle power of the gas was better during the year 1899 than it was during the year previous, the average for 1898 being 18.23 candles, which is .98 candles less than the average candle power for 1899.

The candle power is taken by the Bunsen disc-photometer, using the genuine spermaceti candle, made for this purpose, as a standard.

The burner best adapted for the gas and at the same time suitable for domestic use, while burning at the rate of five (5) cubic feet of gas per hour, is the burner used, which in this office is a 2 4 hole Argand burner known as the improved Sugg's London Argand.

All candle powers are given, corrected to the legal rates of burning, five (5) feet of gas and one hundred and twenty (120) grains of sperm per hour.

Many complaints are made about the quality of the gas when the real cause of the trouble is generally water in the meter, a trapped service, a sticking meter or defective burners.

Results of tests for candle power are shown in Table III.

IMPURITIES IN THE GAS—SULPHUR.

The maximum amount of sulphur allowed in the gas is twenty (20) grains per 100 cubic feet, and at no time during the year has it exceeded that amount, the average found being 15.708 grains per 100 cubic feet.

The maximum amount found during the year was 19.96 grains per 100 cubic feet and the minimum 7.47 grains per 100 cubic feet.

The average amount of sulphur found in the gas during the year 1899 is 5.328 grains per 100 cubic feet in excess of what it was the previous year.

The sulphur is determined by burning the gas in an atmosphere containing ammonia, the resulting ammonic sulphate, held in solution by the condensed water, being analyzed.

AMMONIA.

At no time during the year has this impurity exceeded the maximum amount allowed, which is five (5) grains per 100 cubic feet.

The amount of ammonia found during the year was extremely small, the average for the year being only 0.1182 grains per 100 cubic feet, the maximum being 0.238 grains and the minimum 0.04 grains per 100 cubic feet.

The amount of ammonia is determined by bubbling the gas through sulphuric acid of known strength.

SULPHURETED HYDROGEN.

Sulphureted hydrogen should be taken out of the gas completely and its presence indicates carelessness or imperfect apparatus.

It is easily detected by exposing paper, moistened with basic plumbic acetate, to a stream of the gas. At no time during the year has sulphureted hydrogen been found in the gas.

Results of tests for impurities are shown in Table II.

INSPECTION OF GAS METERS.

During the year, 868 gas meters were tested, of which 168 registered fast, the average error being 1.26 per cent; 605 registered slow, the average error being 1.95 per cent and 95 were absolutely correct.

To pass inspection meters must register accurately within the limits of 2 per cent fast or 3 per cent slow, the gas delivered at about the rate of six (6) cubic feet per hour, for each light the meter is marked to supply, especial attention being paid to temperature.

Of the 868 meters tested, 678 were new meters tested for the Louisville Gas Company, as required by their charter, and 190 were meters tested upon complaint of consumers; 56 meters or 6.45 per cent of the meters tested were rejected, 23 being fast and 33 being slow.

Of the 190 meters tested from service, 59 were fast, the average error being 2.08 per cent; 120 were slow, the average error being 3.55 per cent and 11 registered correctly; 55 meters or 28.95 per cent of the meters tested from service were rejected, 22 being fast and 33 being slow.

All of the new meters, except one, passed inspection; this meter was opened at the meter-shop of the Louisville Gas Company and adjusted.

It was then retested and passed inspection.

The average error of all meters tested was 1.12 per cent slow and the average error of the 190 meters tested from service was 1.60 per cent slow.

The fastest meter found during the year was 8 per cent, and the slowest meter was 45 per cent.

One hundred and ninety-one more meters were tested during the year, than were tested during the year previous.

Of the 678 new meters tested for the Louisville Gas Company, 75 were what is known as the pre-payment meter, which is a meter having an attachment by which, through the use of a coin, a stop is set to shut off the supply, after an amount of gas equal to the value of the coin has passed through the meter.

No distinction has been made in testing these meters, as the attachment is a device to aid in the settlement of the bill and not to the measurement of the gas.

The exact standing of the consumer's account is determined by the register of the regular dials, as in the usual form of meter.

The object of this form of meter is to make the "prepayment" for gas to be used necessary to the supply of same.

It may also increase the consumer's acquaintance with a gas meter—a much to be desired relation—from being obliged to visit the meter once or twice a week, to insert a quarter or other coin, the consumer may begin to read the meter and thus notice the amount of gas consumed from day to day or week to week.

All meters passing inspection are sealed and a record of all meters is kept in this office.

Results of meter tests are shown in Table I.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

The specific gravity of the gas is determined by the Effusion method.

The average specific gravity for the year was .4913, the maximum being .535 and the minimum .452.

Results are shown in Table IV.

STREET LIGHTING—GAS.

At the beginning of the year 1899, there were ten (10) gas lamps in service and during the month of April these ten (10) lamps were discontinued, as arc lamps were erected in these locations by order of the Board of Public Works, so since April there have been no gas lamps in service.

The cost of gas lamps was $14.43 per lamp per annum, the lamps to consume not less than five (5) feet of gas per hour.

The lamps were lighted and extinguished in accordance with a time schedule, furnished by the City Gas Inspector, on a basis of four thousand (4,000) burning hours per annum, and were cleaned and kept in repair by the Louisville Gas Company at no extra charge.

The price of gas per lamp post is fixed every five (5) years by a Board of Arbitration, and is fixed as nearly as possible at the cost of gas consumed and the maintenance thereof, in accordance with Section 12 of "An Act to incorporate the now existing Louisville Gas Company," approved March 16, 1888.

The report of the Board of Arbitrators fixing the price of gas per lamp post for the years 1899 to 1903, both inclusive, was received and filed by the General Council on January 12, 1899.

The total cost of street lighting with gas, for the year was $42.91.

No complaints were filed and no lamps were reported out by the Police Department during the time the gas lamps were in service.

STREET LIGHTING—ELECTRIC.

During the year, 77 arc lamps were erected, making a total of 1,523 arc lamps in service on December 31, 1899, the total cost of lighting with electricity being $124,094.23 for the year.

In accordance with "An Act for the government of cities of the first class," the Board of Public Works has control over the street lighting and all new arc lamps are put in service by order of the Board of Public Works.

The city of Louisville is now working under a contract with the Louisville Gas Company, and under this contract $84 per lamp per annum is paid for 2,000 candle power arc lamps.

The lamps are lighted and extinguished according to a time schedule which was approved by the Board of Public Works and according to same the arc lamps burn 3,760 hours and 44 minutes during the year.

The exact number of hours the street lamps fail to burn during lighting hours is reported to this office by the Police

Department and a record is kept, and for each hour a lamp is out a sum equal to the price of two hours' burning is deducted from the lighting bill, provided the intermission is of more than one hour's duration.

During the year the lamps were out 1,439 hours and 33 minutes, but the Board of Public Works agreed to charge no penalty for the 497 hours and 32 minutes the lamps were out on the night of April 25th, 1899, but to deduct only the actual time the lamps were out, as on that night there was an accident to the boilers at the Louisville Electric Light plant.

The total amount of the outage for the year amounted to $53.20, which was less than last year, when the outage amounted to $71.98.

At the beginning of each month, the City Gas Inspector goes in person to the different locations and checks all arc lamps put in service during the previous month before marking same on a map, kept in this office, showing the exact location of every lamp in service.

After checking the lamps, the monthly bill for street lighting is checked and if same is correct it is approved by the City Gas Inspector and a record kept in this office.

During the year 1899, arc lamps were erected at the following locations, viz.:

January	17th,	one	arc lamp	at intersection of Jane and Sycamore streets.
"	18th,	"	"	" Short and Owen streets.
"	19th,	"	"	in Newton street, at first alley North of Walnut.
February	6th,	"	"	at intersection of Hill and First streets.
March	16th,	"	"	" Payne St. and Cavewood Ave.
"	17th,	"	"	" Jackson and Oak streets.
"	23d,	"	"	on Lytle street, between 27th and 29th streets.
"	23d,	"	"	at intersection of Wilson and 18th streets.
April	1st,	"	"	" Joseph St. & Mellwood Ave.
"	1st.	"	"	" Ferndale Av. & Newburg Rd.
"	13th,	"	"	" Brook and Hill streets.
"	18th,	"	"	" Lower 17th & Kentucky Sts.
"	21st,	"	"	on Baxter Ave., bet. Green St. & Hamilton Ave.
"	21st,	"	"	on Marshall, bet. Preston & Jackson streets.
"	26th,	"	"	at intersection of Twentieth and Olmstead Sts.
"	26th,	"	"	" 21st and Olmstead streets.

April 26th, one arc lamp at intersection of 22d and Olmstead streets.
" 28th, " " on Wilson St., bet. Baxter Ave. & 2d alley West.
May 1st, " " at intersection of Fourteenth and Oak streets.
" 3d, " " " Fifteenth and Dumesnil Sts.
" 18th, " " on Oak, between 17th and 18th streets.
" 22d, " " at intersection of Preston and A streets.
" 22d, " " on Preston, between A and Cox streets.
" 22d, " " at intersection of Preston and Cox streets.
" 22d, " " " Preston and Lynn streets.
" 22d, " " " Preston and F streets.
" 24th, " " " Rowan and 29th streets.
June 21st, " " " Clay and Bergman streets.
" 21st, " " " Hancock & Bergman streets.
July 3d, " " on Southgate, between 15th and 16th streets.
" 6th, " " at intersection of Hill and 11th streets.
" 6th, " " " Hill and 12th streets.
" 11th, " " " Shelby and Jacob streets.
" 13th, " " " 18th and Short Green streets.
" 15th, " " " Hill and McClosky streets.
" 15th, " " " McClosky and Bayless Sts.
" 15th, " " " Burnett Ave. & McClosky St.
" 22d, " " " 22d and Maple streets.
" 22d, " " on Lytle, between 20th and 21st streets.
August 15th, " " at intersection of Clay St. and Burnett Ave.
" 15th, " " " Wilson and 17th streets.
" 16th, " " " 28th and Rowan streets.
" 17th, " " " Campbell & Ballard streets.
September 1st, " " " Hancock and Oak streets.
" 1st, " " " Clay and Oak streets.
" 15th, " " " Ferndale & Norris avenues.
" 15th, " " on Newburg Rd., bet. Ferndale Ave. & city lim.
" 20th, " " on Gray, between Clay and Shelby streets.
October 25th, " " at intersection of Grayson and 27th streets.
" 25th, " " " Grayson and 28th streets.
" 26th, " " " 23d and Olmstead streets.
November 1st, " " on Hill, between McClosky and 18th streets.
" 1st, " " on Bayless, between McClosky & 18th streets.
" 1st, " " at intersection of 18th and Hill streets.
" 2d, " " " 29th street and Grand Ave.
" 2d, " " " 14th and Rowan streets.
" 18th, " " " 8th street and Oakland Ave.
" 18th, " " " 4th and N streets.
" 18th, " " " 4th and M streets.
" 18th, " " " 4th and P streets.
" 18th, " " " 4th and K streets.
" 18th, " " " 5th and O streets.
" 18th, " " " 4th and L streets.

November	18th,	one	arc	lamp	at intersection of 5th and M streets.
"	18th,	"	"	"	5th and L streets.
"	18th,	"	"	"	4th and O streets.
"	18th,	"	"	"	5th and P streets.
"	18th,	"	"	"	3d and L streets.
"	18th,	"	"	"	3d and M streets.
"	18th,	"	"	"	3d and N streets.
"	18th,	"	"	"	3d and O streets.
"	18th,	"	"	"	3d and P streets.
"	25th,	"	"	"	Hoertz Ave. and Ash street.
December	8th,	"	"	"	28th and Grand avenue.
"	9th,	"	"	"	18th and Standard avenue.
"	9th,	"	"	"	5th and N streets.
"	9th,	"	"	on Jacob St., bet. Jackson & Hancock streets.	

The service during the year has been good and any complaint sent to the office of the Louisville Gas Company, at any time during the night, received prompt attention by men kept on duty all night for that purpose.

Cost of street lighting is shown in Table VI.

CONSUMPTION OF GAS IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The total cost of gas consumed in public buildings during the year was $5,549.45 of which $5,428.38 was for illuminating purposes and $121.07 for fuel purposes.

The cost of gas consumed by the several departments was $2,386.45 for the Fire Department; $1,306.78 for the City Hospital, $141.81 for the Work House; $675.11 for the Police Department and $1,039.30 for the City Hall.

During the year an electric light plant was put in service at the City Hospital, and many gas lights were displaced by electric lights in the City Hall, so these bills should be greatly reduced for the present year.

The states of all city meters, which include the meters in all engine houses, all police stations, the City Hospital, the Work House and the City Hall, are taken by the City Gas Inspector every month or two, which is often enough to discover any mistake made by the statement-takers of the Louisville Gas Company in the reading of the meters.

All city bills are approved by the City Gas Inspector and a record kept.

Cost of gas consumed in public buildings is shown in Table V.

At the request of the Board of Public Works, the City Gas Inspector checks the states of the seven electric meters in the City Hall and approves the bills.

The total cost of electric lighting in the City Hall for the year was $1,432.08.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Police Department for their assistance in reporting lights out and also the officers of the Louisville Gas Company for prompt compliance with all requests from this office.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Henry Hoertz,
City Gas Inspector.

TABLE No. I.

SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF METERS TESTED.

MONTHS.	Total Number.	Number Fast	Average Per Cent Fast.	Number Slow.	Average Per Cent Slow	Number Correct.	METERS REJECTED.					
							Total Number.	Fast	Slow	Fastest Meter Per Cent.	Slowest Meter Per Cent.	Per Cent Condemned
January	26	12	1.96	13	3.42	1	7	4	3	4.50	13.00	26.92
February	42	20	1.29	18	1.92	4	4	2	2	4.00	4.00	9.52
March	24	8	1.69	14	3.32	2	6	2	4	5.00	14.00	25.00
April	17	5	2.60	10	6.95	2	9	2	7	6.00	22.00	52.94
May	51	1	.50	45	1.61	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
June	157	24	.79	116	1.27	17	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	71	1	.50	66	2.14	4	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
August	92	9	1.11	76	1.83	7	1	1	0	4.00	0.00	1.09
September	112	42	1.08	48	1.16	22	4	4	0	5.00	0.00	3.57
October	159	19	1.16	119	1.48	21	2	2	0	8.00	0.00	1.26
November	42	10	1.80	27	4.96	5	14	3	11	6.00	45.00	33.33
December	75	17	1.24	53	2.23	5	9	3	6	4.50	10.00	12.00
For the year	868	168	1.26	605	1.95	95	56	23	33	8.00	45.00	6.45

Average error of the 868 meters was 1.12 per cent slow.

METERS FROM SERVICE.

January	26	12	1.96	13	3.42	1	7	4	3	4.50	13.00	26.92
February	17	6	2.00	10	2.25	1	4	2	2	4.00	4.00	23.53
March	22	8	1.69	13	3.52	1	6	2	4	5.00	14.00	27.27
April	17	5	2.60	10	6.95	2	9	2	7	6.00	22.00	52.94
May	1	0	.00	0	.00	1	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
June	7	3	.92	4	1.75	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	7	1	.50	6	1.50	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
August	5	1	4.00	4	2.00	0	1	1	0	4.00	0.00	20.00
September	12	5	2.40	7	1.93	0	3	3	0	5.00	0.00	25.00
October	9	3	3.92	6	1.50	0	2	2	0	8.00	0.00	22.22
November	42	10	1.80	27	4.96	5	14	3	11	6.00	45.00	33.33
December	25	5	2.30	20	3.14	0	9	3	6	4.50	10.00	36.00
For the year	190	59	2.08	120	3.55	11	55	22	33	8.00	45.00	28.95

Average error of the 190 meters from service was 1.60 per cent slow.

TABLE No. II.

SHOWING RESULTS OF TESTS FOR IMPURITIES IN THE GAS.

MONTHS.	SULPHUR.			AMMONIA.		
	Average Grains per 100 cubic feet.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average Grains per 100 cubic feet.	Maximum.	Minimum.
January	17.090	19.110	15.780	0.0794	0.1030	0.0520
February	16.605	18.010	15.340	0.0787	0.1020	0.0580
March	13.120	19.710	7.470	0.0640	0.0880	0.0510
April	10.915	13.210	8.620	0.0903	0.1550	0.0560
May	11.870	14.610	9.520	0.1460	0.1800	0.0960
June	10.560	13.220	8.320	0.1770	0.2090	0.1160
July	12.920	14.960	10.130	0.1867	0.2340	0.1580
August	18.880	19.710	17.560	0.1957	0.2380	0.1560
September	18.610	19.930	16.790	0.1648	0.1890	0.1350
October	18.870	19.650	18.120	0.1253	0.1830	0.0620
November	19.575	19.960	19.130	0.0554	0.0720	0.0430
December	19.477	19.830	18.760	0.0546	0.0910	0.0400
For year 1899 . .	15.708	19.960	7.470	0.1182	0.2380	0.0400

TABLE No. III.

SHOWING CANDLE POWER OF THE GAS.

MONTHS.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
January	18.53	19.18	17.81	1.37
February	18.45	20.20	17.38	2.82
March	19.55	20.86	18.52	2.34
April.	19.00	21.17	17.33	3.84
May	19.39	20.76	18.15	2.61
June	18.81	20.11	17.35	2.76
July	19.22	20.95	18.02	2.93
August	19.81	22 66	17.86	4.80
September	19.36	20.14	18.01	2.13
October	19.18	21.18	17.92	3.26
November	19.71	20.97	17.88	3.09
December	19.57	21.23	17.11	4.12
For the year	19.21	22.66	17.11	5.55

TABLE No. IV.

SHOWING THE SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF THE GAS.

MONTHS.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
January	.4716	.4890	.4520
February	.4780	.4880	.4690
March	.4770	.4910	.4650
April	.4860	.4970	.4750
May	.4970	.5020	.4890
June	.4930	.5030	.4830
July	.4940	.5060	.4820
August	.4960	.5100	.4730
September	.4970	.5090	.4880
October	.4970	.5110	.4800
November	.5020	.5180	.4890
December	.5070	.5350	.4850
For the year	.4913	.5350	.4520

TABLE No. V.

SHOWING COST OF GAS USED IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

MONTHS.	POLICE DEP'T.	FIRE DEPARTMENT.		CITY HOSPITAL.		WORKHOUSE.		CITY HALL.	TOTAL.
	Illuminating.	Illuminating.	Fuel.	Illuminating.	Fuel.	Illuminating.	Fuel.	Illuminating.	
January . .	$78 50	$270 06	$ 9 23	$143 90	$5 99	$14 56	$0 00	$142 74	$664 98
February. .	76 30	270 18	10 20	167 28	4 95	17 80	0 00	131 56	678 27
March . . .	68 24	234 52	8 70	138 69	5 10	13 78	1 80	104 90	575 73
April. . . .	66 14	208 71	4 73	137 00	4 57	11 56	0 00	121 94	554 65
May	55 24	158 25	4 42	105 02	5 47	9 74	0 00	99 06	437 20
June. . . .	47 44	140 82	2 84	81 50	5 84	7 80	0 00	76 30	362 54
July	38 84	126 64	2 85	53 92	7 05	5 46	0 00	60 96	295 72
August. . .	30 26	133 00	3 22	57 70	5 92	6 88	0 00	62 40	299 38
September .	33 52	151 64	3 45	34 94	4 65	7 92	0 00	61 10	297 22
October . .	45 08	178 26	1 35	91 10	4 88	11 70	07	64 08	396 52
November .	61 59	220 84	60	135 84	6 29	13 64	45	48 36	487 61
December. .	73 96	241 94	00	93 18	6 00	18 20	45	65 90	499 63
Total, year	$675 11	$2,334 86	$51 59	$1,240 07	$66 71	$139 04	$2 77	$1,039 30	$5,549 45

TABLE No. VI.

SHOWING COST OF STREET LIGHTING.

MONTHS.	ARC LAMPS.					GAS LAMPS.			
	Number in Service on last day of month.	Number Erected	Lighting Hours	Number Hours Lamps were out	Cost	Number in Service on last day of month.	Number Discontinued	Lighting Hours	Cost
			Hrs. Min.	Hrs. Min.					
January	1,449	3	398 31	98 00	$10,253 80	10	0	410.50	$12 23
February	1,450	1	333 51	26 57	9,342 41	10	0	338.75	11 07
March	1,454	4	333 56	314 56	10,355 93	10	0	333.00	12 23
April	1,464	10	286 30	524 41	10,068 26	0	10	296.50	7 38
May	1,473	9	263 01	49 16	10,474 91	0	0	290.50	0 00
June	1,475	2	234 20	36 39	10,174 35	0	0	245.00	0 00
July	1,485	10	240 53	9 36	10,567 19	0	0	263.50	0 00
August	1,489	4	267 54	60 11	10,609 31	0	0	294.50	0 00
September	1,494	5	295 00	48 32	10,303 92	0	0	322.50	0 00
October	1,497	3	342 04	44 18	10,663 16	0	0	371.00	0 00
November	1,519	22	365 06	91 27	10,422 67	0	0	400.25	0 00
December	1,523	4	399 38	135 00	10,858 32	0	0	434.00	0 00
Total for year	1,523	77	3,760 44	1,439 33	$124,094 23	0	10	4,000.00	$42 91

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